

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON TRAFFIC IN OPIUM
AND OTHER DANGEROUS DRUGS

MINUTES
OF THE
TWENTY-FOURTH SESSION

Held at Geneva from May 15th to June 12th, 1939

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¹ The Committee decided that the Minutes of this discussion should not be published.

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FIRST MEETING (PRIVATE)

Held on Monday, May 15th, 1939, at 11 a.m.

Chairman : M. DELGORGE (Netherlands) ; later, Major COLES (United Kingdom).

Present : The members of the Committee and the assessor, except the representatives of Egypt, Iran, Peru, Portugal and Uruguay.

1312. Election of Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Rapporteurs.

The Committee unanimously appointed Major COLES (United Kingdom) Chairman, M. DE CASTRO (Uruguay) Vice-Chairman, and Dr. GAVRILOVITCH (Yugoslavia) Rapporteur for general work, and M. BOURGOIS (France) Rapporteur for preparatory work.

1313. Appointment of Assessors.

The Committee decided to propose to the Council the re-appointment for one year of Dr. DE MYTTENAERE (Belgium) as Assessor, and the appointment for one year (1940) of Mr. GASKELL (United Kingdom) as Assessor for preparatory work, and of Dr. BOUQUET (France) as Assessor for Cannabis questions.

1314. Appointment of One Member of the Supervisory Body.

The Committee appointed Sir Malcolm DELEVINGNE member of the Supervisory Body.

1315. Election of Three Members of the Agenda Sub-Committee.

The Committee decided that the Agenda Sub-Committee should, as in the previous year, consist of the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Advisory Committee ex officio, together with the representatives of the United States of America, France and Thailand.

1316. Publicity of Meetings.

The Committee decided to hold its meetings in public, while reserving the right to discuss any item on the agenda in private.

1317. Adoption of Agenda.

The Committee adopted the Revised Agenda of the Session (Annex I).

SECOND MEETING (PUBLIC)

Held on Monday, May 15th, 1939, at 3.30 p.m.

Chairman : Major COLES (United Kingdom).

Present : The members of the Committee and the assessor, except the representatives of Egypt, Iran, Peru, Portugal and Uruguay.

1318. Statement by the Canadian Representative on the Documentation of the Last Session.

The CHAIRMAN announced that before beginning their discussion of the Secretary's progress report Colonel SHARMAN wished to make some remarks.

Colonel SHARMAN (Canada) then read the following statement :

There are some points with regard to the documents published since we last met to which I wish to refer before we commence our general work, as I consider it highly necessary to endeavour to ensure that there is no repetition this year of the conditions of which I propose to complain.

The first matter deals with the accuracy or otherwise of the printed Minutes themselves, and I propose to give exact references, so that the Secretariat can thoroughly examine and check this statement.

On page 27 of the Minutes of the Twenty-third Session of the Opium Advisory Committee appears the heading " Analytical Study of Annual Reports of Governments for the Year 1936 "

LIST OF MEMBERS

Major W. H. COLES (<i>Chairman</i>)	<i>United Kingdom.</i>
Sir Thomas W. RUSSELL (<i>Vice-Chairman</i>)	<i>Egypt.</i>
Mr. S. J. FULLER (assisted by Mr. H. J. ANSLINGER (Expert) and Mr. Bernard WAIT (Expert))	<i>United States of America.</i>
His Excellency M. CARNOY	<i>Belgium.</i>
His Excellency Dr. D. KARADJOFF (Substitute: M. Ivan RADEFF)	<i>Bulgaria.</i>
Colonel C. H. L. SHARMAN, C.M.G., C.B.E. (Adviser: Mr. A. RIVE)	<i>Canada.</i>
His Excellency Dr. Hoo Chi-tsai (Substitute: M. CHEN TING)	<i>China.</i>
His Excellency M. Gaston BOURGOIS (<i>Rapporteur</i>) (Technical Adviser: M. J. P. RAZET)	<i>France.</i>
His Excellency M. A. EMBIRICOS-COUMOUNDOUROS (Substitute and Expert: M. A. PHOCAS)	<i>Greece.</i>
Dr. R. BALLENEGGER	<i>Hungary.</i>
Mr. W. W. NIND	<i>India.</i>
M. Abdollah ENTEZAM (Expert: M. Vram PILOSSIAN—absent)	<i>Iran.</i>
M. Manuel TELLO (Substitutes: Dr. Leopoldo SALAZAR-VINIEGRA and M. Jorge DAESSLE-SEGURA)	<i>Mexico.</i>
M. J. H. DELGORGE (Substitute: M. G. BEELAERTS VAN BLOKLAND)	<i>Netherlands.</i>
X	<i>Peru.</i>
His Excellency Dr. Witold CHODZKO (Substitute: M. le Directeur SZULC—absent)	<i>Poland.</i>
M. Rodrigo AYRES DE MAGALHAES	<i>Portugal.</i>
M. A. E. BLANCO (Observer)	<i>Spain.</i>
Dr. H. CARRIÈRE	<i>Switzerland.</i>
His Excellency Phya RAJAWANGSAN (Secretary: Khun Bibidh VIRASSAKAR)	<i>Thailand.</i>
His Excellency M. N. SADAK (Substitutes: M. S. BERKIN, M. H. ERKAN; Expert: M. S. ACBA)	<i>Turkey.</i>
His Excellency M. Alfredo DE CASTRO (absent)	<i>Uruguay.</i>
Dr. S. GAVRILOVITCH (<i>Rapporteur</i>) (Substitutes: Dr. D. MIHAI- LOVITCH, Dr. S. KARITCH; Expert: M. D. NICOLITCH)	<i>Yugoslavia.</i>

Assessor:

Dr. F. Y. M. DE MYTTENAERE.

Secretary:

M. Eric Einar EKSTRAND, Director of the Opium Traffic and Social Questions Sections.

(document O.C.1723), and in the course of the discussion thereof I am correctly shown as having commented on the following extract from document O.C.1723, in relation to Hong-Kong, which we were then studying :

" All opium dross seized during the year was found to be illicit. The amount of dross available from licit opium must in any event be very small, in view of the lower price obtained for licit opium."

As the Minutes show, further comment was reserved until the United Kingdom representative was present, and at the next meeting of the Committee, on June 10th, I again brought up the matter, as shown on page 35 of the printed Minutes, which are also headed " Analytical Study of Annual Reports of Governments for the Year 1936 " (document O.C.1723).

The Minutes again show correctly the quotation I previously made, and I am correctly referred to as having remarked that the statement in question was not quite comprehensible, for reasons which I then proceeded to give.

Upon page 36 of the printed Minutes, the United Kingdom representative is shown as having been unable to explain the reference to dross, which would be brought to the notice of the Hong-Kong Government.

In January of the present year, I received a letter from the Superintendent of Imports and Exports at Hong-Kong, stating that he had carefully read my remarks at Geneva and was completely puzzled, as he could not find anywhere in his annual report for 1936 the quotation therefrom which I had made. He stated that his annual report for that year contained a statement which was materially different from my quotation, which statement read as follows :

" The amount of dross available from licit opium must in any event be very small, in view of the low figure to which licit opium sales have fallen."

He further pointed out that it was the correct statement just quoted above which appeared in his copy of document O.C.1723, dated July 16th, 1938—a date which, it will be noted, was a month after the Advisory Committee had concluded its session, and that he could nowhere find a League document, other than the Minutes, which did in fact contain the statement from the Hong-Kong report which I had quoted.

This naturally caused an intensive examination of all my documents, as it was obviously up to me to indicate the source of my quotation. As a result, it was found that the document we had discussed here in June 1938 was in fact document O.C.1723, dated April 15th, 1938, and on page 28 thereof duly appeared the statement which I had quoted. It further appeared, however, that document O.C.1723 had also been issued under date of July 16th, 1938, or over three weeks after the discussions of the Opium Advisory Committee had concluded, and in the latter document the statement which had been quoted had been deleted and in its place appeared a different statement, precisely similar, word for word, to that which the Hong-Kong authorities claimed had originally appeared in their annual report.

This important change in document O.C.1723 had been made without notifying anybody ; and the net result was, of course, that the printed Minutes of the meeting on June 10th became absolutely meaningless, and rendered it quite impossible for anyone to ascertain the point of the discussion.

After making this discovery, I sent to Hong-Kong the original document O.C.1723 of April 1938, from which I had quoted in June of that year, in order that the Hong-Kong officials could realise what had obviously happened—namely, that the Secretariat, as a result of the discussion in the Opium Advisory Committee, had realised that the original printed extract from the Hong-Kong annual report had been so carelessly made as to render it unintelligible, and a month or so later had substituted the correct wording in the document issued in July.

I think I am justified in quoting the following extract from a letter received from Hong-Kong in relation to the matter :

" I am glad to hear that you are going to take some action at Geneva, as besides making one look rather a fool, these errors give a certain amount of work to a whole string of people."

I must protest against actions of this kind, which completely nullify the Minutes of our meetings and render impossible any intelligent study thereof, besides creating a situation which required correspondence between two narcotic officers thousands of miles apart before the misunderstanding could be straightened out.

Then there is another matter which is also of considerable importance from the practical standpoint. On pages 83 and 84 of the Minutes of the last session is a report of a discussion relating to corrected Minutes of the proceedings of the Preparatory Committee. In the course of that discussion, I stated that the Canadian Government would certainly wish to have a set of corrected Minutes before finally deciding its attitude on the subject. The Chairman stated that he inferred from the discussion that the Minutes of the Preparatory Committee would be reissued with members' corrections inserted. The Greek representative thought it was the duty of the members of the Committee to report to their Governments the views expressed in the Committee on any questions specially affecting them, and to supply them, where necessary, with the relevant Minutes. The Acting Director commented favourably on this

proposal and "in reply to queries, he confirmed that a sufficient supply of corrected and, if necessary, re-roneoed sets of Minutes would be available".

These Minutes were subsequently referred to in a circular letter from the League as being available for use; whereupon the Canadian Government requested, and in due course received, three copies thereof. We were much surprised, however, to find that they were merely the same old uncorrected Minutes, containing the same old uncorrected statements, with a separate nine-page list of corrections at the back. This meant that, if one read the Minutes as they were, some completely false impressions were obtained, while, if the numerous corrections were first applied to the text, the result was hardly such as to constitute proper documents for submission to Cabinet Ministers for their consideration.

It is difficult to understand how countries can be expected to give careful study to this complicated subject, or to furnish as adequate comment as would otherwise be possible, if both the clearly expressed desires of the members of this Committee, the expressed inference of the Chairman in relation thereto and the subsequent undertaking of the Secretariat to supply re-roneoed sets of Minutes are completely ignored.

I also propose to mention a third instance involving the Minutes of the last session. As shown on page 59 thereof, I made a statement on June 13th in regard to the situation in the Far East. When the report to the Council was under consideration on June 24th, the Rapporteur pointed out that he had endeavoured to reproduce therein as fully and substantially as possible the actual statements made by the various Governments' representatives. Page 117 of the printed Minutes shows that, when the Canadian statement came up for examination in that regard, I asked that the last sentence in the proposed summary thereof should be replaced by the corresponding text in the Minutes themselves, which was agreed to. After we had left Geneva, and when the actual printed report to the Council was available, it was discovered that a separate sentence had been evolved from a portion of the sentence which I had desired inserted, the remaining nine lines being entirely omitted.

In October last, I drew the omission to the attention of the Director, and requested a correction, which he promised under date of October 31st, but which was in fact not issued until February 22nd of this year. At that time the Director was good enough to write and give adequate reasons for the long delay; but, whether such delay was long or short, a corrected statement never catches up with the original, and it is regrettable that the steps which I took last June to ensure correctness in the first instance were unsuccessful.

I should like to emphasise the point that this statement, whether in whole or in part, is not designed as an attack upon the Secretariat. They have their troubles, I know; but I am concerned at the results accruing from instances such as I have cited, and bring them to notice in order that they may be guarded against at this session, so as to offer better opportunities to the members of this Committee to deal intelligently with the innumerable matters which require their careful study, not only while the Committee is sitting, but also in the months which intervene.

M. EKSTRAND, Director of the Opium Traffic and Social Questions Sections, promised that he would go into the matter immediately and with all necessary care. He was glad the representative of Canada appreciated the difficulties of the Secretariat. The latter was most anxious that all documents issued by it should be of irreproachable accuracy.

1319. Welcome to Hungarian Representative.

The CHAIRMAN extended a welcome to Dr. Ballenegger, the representative of Hungary, whose help last year in the discussions of limitation of opium production the Committee remembered and appreciated.

1320. Examination of Progress Report by the Secretary.

The Committee proceeded to examine the Progress Report by the Secretary paragraph by paragraph (Annex II).

II. COLLABORATION WITH THE COUNTRIES OF LATIN AMERICA

M. EKSTRAND, Director of the Opium Traffic and Social Questions Sections, said that, as they knew, the Secretary-General had sent a mission to establish closer co-operation in the technical field with Latin America: his report on this mission had been given in a separate document.¹

In the limited time available, no effort was spared to cover as much ground as possible in discussion with Governments and technical officials. Particular consideration had been given to difficulties encountered by the administrative authorities in those countries in complying with the Secretariat's requests for information. All officials he had met seemed most anxious to assist the work of the organisation, and he was sure their efforts constituted a valuable reserve of support for the League. They had, however, one main complaint, and that was

that the League documents received by them were all drafted in a language not their own; and this, particularly in the case of technical documents, sometimes caused them great difficulty. They had asked that essential documents should be issued to them in Spanish. That matter was now under consideration, and it had been decided that the Secretary-General's next report to the Assembly, at any rate, would be printed in Spanish also.

In most South-American countries there was no grave drug-addiction problem; but the coca-leaf question and one or two others merited attention. The Governments were anxious to improve their collaboration with the League, but the distance by which they were separated from Geneva, and the consequent difficulties of co-operation, made it necessary that their interest should from time to time be stimulated by sending out missions to establish personal contact.

He added that it had been decided that the statistical forms issued by the Central Board should be drawn up in Spanish also.

III. RATIFICATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS CONCLUDED UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

M. SADAK (Turkey) reported that the 1936 Convention had been ratified by the National Assembly, and he was now waiting for the instruments of ratification which would be deposited in Geneva.

The CHAIRMAN hoped they would be received in the very near future, since Turkey's ratification would complete the quota necessary to enable the Convention to be put into force.

Dr. CHODZKO (Poland) said that Poland had been unable to ratify the 1936 Convention because the authorities of the Free City of Danzig had declined to do likewise. Since Poland and Danzig had a joint Customs arrangement, ratification by Poland alone would create the greatest administrative difficulties.

He asked whether any of the countries which had left the League had denounced any of the Opium Conventions.

M. EKSTRAND, Director of the Opium Traffic and Social Questions Sections, replied in the negative.

Dr. CARRIÈRE (Switzerland) said that Switzerland had not yet ratified the 1936 Convention, because application of the Convention involved amendments to Swiss legislation. These were being prepared; and a revised law would be submitted to the Federal Parliament simultaneously with the Convention.

M. BOURGOIS (France) reported that a draft law had been tabled in the Chamber of Deputies. There was no reason to doubt that it would be approved; and ratification would then follow.

In reply to a question by the Chairman, M. DELGORGE (Netherlands) said he had no later information as to the position in his country.

He took this opportunity of thanking the Secretariat for the useful work mentioned in paragraph (e),¹ which had been prepared at his suggestion.

The CHAIRMAN concurred.

IV. LEGITIMATE TRADE, MANUFACTURE AND CONSUMPTION OF NARCOTIC DRUGS

(b) *Rules recommended for the Effective Control of Pharmacies.*

The CHAIRMAN referred to the passage relating to the Netherlands Indies, which seemed to him to indicate admirably strict control.

This enquiry by the Committee had proved of great value, and had not only provided much hitherto unsuspected information, but had also led to closer control in many places. He would draw particular attention to the very complete report from Columbia.

V. ILLICIT TRAFFIC AND MEASURES TAKEN TO SUPPRESS IT

(b) *Measures to Detect and Prevent Illicit Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs.*

M. EKSTRAND, Director of the Opium Traffic and Social Questions Sections, mentioned that certain Governments had already begun to include drug analyses with their reports.

¹ (e) List of Members of the League of Nations and States non-Members together with their colonies, protectorates, over-seas territories, or territories placed under their suzerainty or mandate, indicating their situation concerning the ratification, accession or the application of the Conventions and Agreements relating to opium and other dangerous drugs." (Document C.101.M 56.1939 XI.)

VII. 1925 CONVENTION : ARTICLES 10 AND 8

Application of Articles 10 and 8 of the Geneva Convention of 1925 to Preparations based on Indian Hemp Extract or Tincture.

M. EKSTRAND, Director of the Opium Traffic and Social Questions Sections, reported that the Health Committee at its thirtieth session had adopted the following resolution, which would be distributed as a separate document :

" The Health Committee,

" Having considered the report of the Permanent Committee of the Office international d'Hygiène publique ;

" While maintaining the conclusions adopted at its twenty-second session to the effect that preparations made from the extract and tincture of Indian hemp must be subjected to the measures of control set up by the 1925 Convention :

" Declares, however, that these conclusions do not apply to those of the said preparations which are capable only of external use,

" And informs the Council of the League of Nations in order that it may communicate this resolution to the parties to the Convention."

He hoped the result would be that all Governments which had previously made reservations would now agree to apply the terms of the 1925 Convention.

VIII. CONVENTION OF 1931 FOR LIMITING THE MANUFACTURE AND REGULATING THE DISTRIBUTION OF NARCOTIC DRUGS

(a) Application of Article 10 (Diacetylmorphine).

The CHAIRMAN drew the Committee's attention to the paragraphs relating to the complete prohibition of heroin in Chile and Spain.

(c) Application of Article 19

[Under which " the High Contracting Parties will require that the labels under which any of the drugs or preparations containing those drugs are offered for sale shall show the percentage of the drugs. These labels shall also indicate the names of the drugs as provided for in the national legislation "].

Mr. ANSLINGER (United States of America) hoped there would be some discussion of this point because of the legislative difficulties it gave rise to. The United States had always insisted on a strict application of the 1931 Convention ; but they regarded the statement of percentage as not only not necessary but actually conducive to danger. All American labels showed the exact drug content by weight.

The position under the Convention was not clear. Were there other delegates who held that, if the amount of drug was clearly shown on a label, that constituted a substantial compliance with the Convention ?

Colonel SHARMAN (Canada) said this point had been carefully studied in Canada, where national legislation required that the quantity of drug must be shown on the label. They felt it would be a retrograde step to indicate only a percentage ; so they had so far made no change in their legislation on the subject.

He had examined the circumstances of the original 1931 proposal, and found that the term " percentage " was substituted for " amount " only at a late stage in their discussions, actually on July 12th. He would like to know why this abrupt change in the original proposal was introduced.

Dr. DE MYTTENAERE, Assessor, explained that the percentage idea was adopted because it was the only way of determining whether a preparation contained more than the proportion of morphine or cocaine fixed by the 1925 and 1931 Conventions.

Mr. ANSLINGER (United States of America) and Colonel SHARMAN (Canada) having argued that the dangers inherent in the percentage system far outweighed any administrative advantages,

M. EKSTRAND, Director of the Opium Traffic and Social Questions Sections, suggested that the Secretariat should make an immediate study of the 1931 proceedings with a view to throwing some light on this question, which could then be further examined.

The CHAIRMAN endorsed this suggestion, and proposed that a small sub-committee should be set up to examine the question as soon as the Secretariat study was completed.

The Committee appointed a sub-committee consisting of the CHAIRMAN, Colonel SHARMAN (Canada), Mr. ANSLINGER (United States), M. CARRIÈRE (Switzerland), Dr. CHODZKO (Poland), M. DELGORGE (Netherlands) and Dr. DE MYTTENAERE (Assessor).

(e) *Article 20 of the Convention of 1931 and Article 6 of the Convention of 1925.*

The CHAIRMAN read the communication from the permanent delegate of Finland, and asked whether the Committee wished to express its opinion thereon.

Dr. DE MYTTENAERE, Assessor, thought the whole matter amounted to nothing more than a misunderstanding due to pharmaceutical products having been confused with drugs covered by the Opium Conventions.

Colonel SHARMAN (Canada) supported Dr. de Myttenaere's opinion. The trouble had arisen out of a reference to permission to five factories to produce "all sorts of drugs" whereas what was intended was "all sorts of pharmaceutical preparations".

The CHAIRMAN proposed that the Committee should note the Finnish delegate's explanation and allow the question to drop.

The Chairman's proposal was adopted.

(f) *Desomorphine considered as a Drug capable of producing Addiction.*

M. EKSTRAND, Director of the Opium Traffic and Social Questions Sections, informed the Committee that in regard to desomorphine, the Health Committee had, at its thirtieth session, adopted the following resolution :

"The Health Committee,

"Having considered the report of the Permanent Committee of the Office international d'Hygiène publique :

"Notes that desomorphine (dihydrodesoxymorphine) is liable to produce addiction,

"And consequently informs the Council of the League of Nations of this fact, and recommends that the provisions of the Geneva Opium Convention of 1925 shall be applied to desomorphine,

"And, in virtue of Article 11 of the 1931 Convention for limiting the Manufacture and regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs, brings the above to the notice of the Secretary-General of the League of Nations."

Dr. CARRIÈRE (Switzerland) raised the question whether it was desirable to prohibit the manufacture of desomorphine, in view of the fact that in respect of certain of its properties it was a therapeutic agent of real value, while there was a difference of opinion as to its narcotic properties. He understood that research was proceeding in certain countries on this subject, in particular in the United States of America, and he thought it might be better to await the results before taking any definite decision in the matter.

Mr. ANSLINGER (United States of America) did not know whether further researches were still continuing, but he could assure them that the American position would not be changed in any way thereby. They were going to prohibit the drug in any case, since the results of their first researches had convinced them of the excessive danger.

After an enquiry by Dr. CHODZKO (Poland) as to whether the Committee was going to be asked to vote a resolution on this subject during this session,

M. EKSTRAND, Director of the Opium Traffic and Social Questions Sections, said the Health Committee's resolution would be distributed and it might be desirable to postpone discussion of the subject until members had had an opportunity of considering it.

M. Ekstrand's proposal was adopted.

(g) *Addiction Liability of Certain Drugs : Study of the Pharmacological Properties of Eucodal, Dicodeide, Dilauidide and Acedicone.*

Colonel SHARMAN (Canada) observed that some cases of dilauidide addiction had been discovered in Canada both in the underworld and among the medical profession. Dilauidide was a much stronger drug than morphine and, if addicts could obtain it, they would take to it "like ducks to water".

IX. WORK OF THE SUPERVISORY BODY AND THE PERMANENT CENTRAL OPIUM BOARD

I. *Supervisory Body.*

(a) *Annual Statement of the Supervisory Body on the Estimated World Requirements of Dangerous Drugs in 1939.*

The CHAIRMAN read paragraph 2, sub-paragraph 1, relating to "the steady increase in the number of countries supplying their own estimates", which he noted was an extremely encouraging record of progress.

Other matters deserving of mention were the improvement in the work in this direction of the Latin-American countries, the closer relationship between statistics and actual consumption, as evidenced by the table in paragraph 4, and the last two sub-paragraphs of paragraph 5 regarding the diminishing necessity for requests for additional explanations.

M. DELGORGE (Netherlands), while on the subject of estimates, drew the Committee's attention to a recently published doctoral thesis by Dr. Tj. J. Addens, entitled *The Distribution of Opium Cultivation and the Trade in Opium*, which contains amongst other things an analytical study of the Board's statistics, called a "Limitation Barometer".

(b) *Proposed Alteration of the Latest Date of Issue of the Annual Statement to Governments.*

The CHAIRMAN asked whether any steps could be taken with regard to the signatures of Italy and San Marino.

M. DELGORGE (Netherlands) enquired whether it was impossible to write to those Governments to ask if they had any objection to the Procès-Verbal coming into force.

M. EKSTRAND, Director of the Opium Traffic and Social Questions Sections, said he would examine the proposal with the competent services.

THIRD MEETING (PUBLIC)

Held on Tuesday, May 16th, 1939, at 10.30 a.m.

Chairman : Major COLES (United Kingdom).

Present : The members of the Committee and the Assessor, except the representatives of Iran, Peru, Portugal and Uruguay.

1321. *Examination of Progress Report by the Secretary (continuation).*

IX. WORK OF THE SUPERVISORY BODY AND THE PERMANENT CENTRAL OPIUM BOARD

2. *Permanent Central Opium Board.*

M. DELGORGE (Netherlands) felt obliged to protest strongly against what was said on page 5 in the Board's report¹ about the results of the legal consumption of opium for smoking in certain territories in the Far East. The passage in question read :

" . . . and the opium is sold by the Government at a very high profit. This naturally stimulates smuggling As long as opium-smoking is authorised, it is probable that shipments of opium not covered by import certificates will continue from countries not parties to the Geneva Convention."

The Netherlands Government was of the opinion that the existence of a Government monopoly for the sale of prepared opium, far from being an encouragement to illicit traffic, was in fact the only way of putting a reasonable check on that traffic. It was not within the province of the Board to challenge that opinion in a public document, using the word "naturally" without even giving the slightest proof. Members of the Board had, of course, a perfect right to have a private opinion directly opposed to that of his Government ; but they had no right to express that opinion in an official public document—certainly not as long as his Government kept carefully to its international obligations.

He failed to see any connection between the export of opium without an import certificate and the existence of a Government opium monopoly in certain countries and territories. Opium ordered by those monopolies would certainly not be forwarded without a certificate.

It was not his intention to discuss these matters with the Board. His only object was to protest against the way in which the Board expressed its opinion concerning matters which were not within its competence.

The CHAIRMAN, speaking as a member of the Committee, supported M. Delgorge's observations with regard to the criticism of Governments maintaining monopolies. If his own Government were not convinced that monopolies were the best solution, they would not have maintained them.

Colonel SHARMAN (Canada) pointed out that, while more than two pages of the Progress Report were devoted to the Supervisory Body, and contained many optimistic references to its activities, the report of the Permanent Central Opium Board was dismissed in a few lines. Yet that report mentioned certain misgivings of the Board with regard to the future, and contained certain warnings which deserved the Committee's consideration in connection with their preparatory work for a new Convention.

¹ Document C.482.M.325.1938.XI.

X. OLD CIRCULAR LETTERS IN RESPECT OF WHICH NEW REPLIES HAVE BEEN RECEIVED
SINCE THE COMMITTEE'S LAST SESSION

(b) *Measures to prevent the Use of Ocean-going Vessels for Illicit Traffic and Supervision
of Large Sea-ports.*

M. EKSTRAND, Director of the Opium Traffic and Social Questions Sections, recalled that the Committee had desired to enlist the co-operation of the Seamen's Union through the International Labour Office. He had received a communication from the latter stating that the question had been examined by the Seamen's Section of the International Transport Workers' Federation at its meeting in Amsterdam. The meeting had decided to request the Seamen's Union to collaborate with the Committee. The possibility of publicity through the Union's journals and other publications had been considered. The Committee, it had been suggested, might be kept in touch with further developments by the International Labour Office. The latter had suggested that there might be collaboration between the Opium Section, the Information Section and the International Labour Office with regard to suitable articles for publication. He had replied that the Opium Section would be glad to consider such collaboration.

The CHAIRMAN said that the suggestion was one which the Committee should approve ; but it was important that any article relating to opium communicated to the Press should be seen in its final form by the Opium Section before publication.

It was decided that the Director should communicate with the International Labour Office in the above sense.

XI. QUESTIONS RELATING TO PREPARED OPIUM

(a) *Recommendation X of the Final Act adopted by the Bangkok Conference of 1931
for the Suppression of Opium-Smoking.*

M. RENBORG, Secretariat, recalled Recommendation X of the Bangkok Conference to the effect that the work of Governments would be facilitated if more complete and authoritative information were available on certain questions, and that arrangements should be made for research into such questions. All the matters mentioned in the recommendation with the exception of point (iv) (Test for Determining the Character of Dross) had been referred to the Health Committee of the League, which came to the conclusion that most of the subjects were already well known, and that it would obtain little further information about them.

With regard to dross, the Committee in 1937 asked certain experts to go into the question. Document O.C.1749(a) contained the results of the research on the subject carried out by Dr. van Bronckhorst of Batavia and Mr. Brooks of Singapore. Their general conclusion was that the problem was very complicated, and it was difficult to prescribe a uniform system.

Documents O.C.1749 and O.C.1749(b) dealt with the composition of opium smoke. The recommendation of the Bangkok Conference had referred particularly to that problem. The main conclusion reached was that the amount of morphine in prepared opium which went into the human body through the smoke was relatively small, the supposition therefore being that it was some other constituents of the smoke which caused or increased the harmful effects of opium-smoking.

He proposed that the two documents in question be examined by a sub-committee.

Colonel SHARMAN (Canada) thought that, while the reports were of undoubted value from the scientific point of view, any sub-committee appointed to study them should also consider the problem from the aspect of administration and control. Three countries had now reported hypodermic injection of opium. That method of taking opium was likely to spread because from the addict's point of view there was no waste.

Sir Thomas RUSSELL (Egypt) supported Colonel Sharman's observation with regard to the spread of the injection of opium broth.

The CHAIRMAN said that the Committee would wish to express its thanks to the experts who had spent so much time on a solution of the problems, and that a statement to that effect should be included in the report.

With regard to the action to be taken as a result of the documents before them, he proposed that the latter be studied by a sub-committee.

It was decided to appoint a sub-committee to study the above documents and the habit of injecting opium, consisting of the representatives of the United States of America, Canada, Egypt, France, India, the Netherlands, Poland and Thailand.

(b) *Information concerning Manufacture and Consumption of Prepared Opium in Peru.*

M. EKSTRAND, Director of the Opium Traffic and Social Questions Sections, said he had been told in Peru that the consumption of prepared opium in that country had hitherto represented the liquidation of old stocks ; but these were now exhausted.

Colonel SHARMAN (Canada) said that the Committee's original request two years ago was for information as to where the prepared opium in Peru came from, and no information appeared to be available on that point.

M. EKSTRAND, Director of the Opium Traffic and Social Questions Sections, said that the request was not welcomed in Peru. The authorities contended that the whole question was now over and done with.

Colonel SHARMAN (Canada) asked whether the Director had the impression that the opium had been imported, or grown in Peru.

M. EKSTRAND, Director of the Opium Traffic and Social Questions Sections, said that the information available pointed to the raw opium's having been imported and transformed in the country.

Colonel SHARMAN (Canada) asked if the records showed whether exports to Peru had been reported.

M. EKSTRAND, Director of the Opium Traffic and Social Questions Sections, said he would look into the matter.

M. DELGORGE (Netherlands) said that the strange thing was that the amount of prepared opium reported was larger than the amount of raw opium used in manufacture.

M. EKSTRAND, Director of the Opium Traffic and Social Questions Sections, thought that the prepared opium in the country had all been prepared by one factory there, to which a licence had been granted.

The CHAIRMAN said it appeared that the opium had been imported raw and prepared by a firm in Peru. Such preparation had, however, now ceased. The Secretariat would see whether there was any record of imports to Peru, and the information would be furnished to the Committee when available.

XII. MISSIONS CARRIED OUT BY MEMBERS OF THE SECRETARIAT

Mission by the Director and M. Renborg to Turkey.

M. EKSTRAND, Director of the Opium Traffic and Social Questions Sections, recalled that in 1937 M. Renborg and he had been authorised to accept an invitation from the Yugoslav Government to undertake a mission to Yugoslavia for the purpose of discussing preparatory work in connection with a plan for the limitation and control of poppy cultivation and the production of raw opium.

The Turkish Government had extended a similar invitation, which had been undertaken in the spring of the present year. The Turkish authorities had granted them every facility and assistance in obtaining the information they required, which had proved extremely valuable.

On the way, M. Renborg and himself had stopped in Belgrade, where they had interviews of great interest with the Yugoslav authorities.

He wished to thank the Turkish and Yugoslav authorities on behalf of the Secretariat.

M. ERKAN (Turkey) thanked the Director for his remarks. The Turkish Government had been very anxious for the mission to be sent, and was very glad to have been able to make the acquaintance of such well-qualified experts as M. Ekstrand and M. Renborg, and to let them see what efforts and sacrifices had been made by Turkey.

M. GAVRILOVITCH (Yugoslavia) said that the Yugoslav authorities had been very glad to see M. Ekstrand and M. Renborg in Belgrade, where their visit had been very useful from every point of view.

Mission of Mlle. de Romer to Poland.

Dr. CHODZKO (Poland) thanked the Secretariat for sending Mlle. de Romer on a mission to Poland. It had given her the possibility of seeing the factory where morphine was obtained from poppy straw, and to learn at first hand the efforts which the authorities were making to combat addiction.

XIII. MISCELLANEOUS

International List of Causes of Death : Inclusion in the List of Cases of Death due to the Abuse of Narcotics.

The CHAIRMAN said this item did not call for any comment by the Committee and was merely included for information.

.. *New York World Fair.*

M. EKSTRAND, Director of the Opium Traffic and Social Questions Sections, reminded members that the League of Nations was participating in the New York World Fair, where the work of the Opium Advisory Committee was exhibited in a very spectacular and effective way. The exhibit was the result of close collaboration between different Sections of the Secretariat.

1322. **Consideration of the Annual Reports of Governments on the Traffic in Opium and Other Dangerous Drugs for the Year 1937.**

I. ANALYTICAL STUDY OF ANNUAL REPORTS OF GOVERNMENTS
FOR THE YEAR 1937 (document O.C.1758)

Introduction.

The CHAIRMAN noted that the Committee's request for a sufficient number of copies of annual reports for purposes of distribution had been acceded to by fourteen Governments.

I. COUNTRIES OR TERRITORIES WHICH HAVE SENT OR HAVE NOT SENT THEIR ANNUAL REPORTS

M. RENBORG, Secretariat, explained that the document before the Committee was only a proof. Some additional reports had since been received—e.g., that of Yugoslavia (which had been specially roneoed for distribution). The necessary changes would be made before the document was issued in its final form.

II. ANNUAL REPORTS RELATING TO RAW OPIUM AND OTHER DANGEROUS DRUGS

A. General.

I. *Laws and Publications.*

2. *Countries and Territories which have drawn Attention to Changes made in their Laws and Regulations supplementing the Control already existing.*

United Kingdom.

The CHAIRMAN said that the changes referred to merely represented a consolidation of existing regulations for greater convenience in application.

Canada.

Dr. CHODZKO (Poland) asked whether the act referred to applied only to British Columbia or to the whole of Canada.

Colonel SHARMAN (Canada) said that five provinces in Canada now required physicians' prescriptions for codeine. For years the authorities had been impressed by the necessity of co-ordinating control of codeine and of all the barbiturics which did not come under the legislation on narcotic drugs. By changes in the Pharmacy Acts the requirements in question had been applied to barbiturics as well as to codeine in five provinces.

In three of the nine provinces of Canada there was no codeine problem. Federal legislation applying to the whole territory forbade the sale by retail pharmacies of more than 1 oz. of codeine per month. The authorities hoped in time to be able to apply general provisions dealing with codeine and the barbiturics together.

China.

M. CHEN TING (China) proposed that discussion of questions relating to China should be postponed until the whole situation in the Far East was discussed by the Committee.

M. Chen Ting's proposal was adopted.

Curaçao.

M. DELGORGE (Netherlands) pointed out that the word "shipbuilder" was in this case a wrong translation of the French word "armateur", which here meant "charterer".

It was decided that the final text should be amended accordingly.

Straits Settlements.

Colonel SHARMAN (Canada) asked whether the annual report gave any reasons for the abrogation of "unnecessary restrictions on dealings in dried poppy capsules", which were used by the natives for preparing infusions.

M. EKSTRAND, Director of the Opium Traffic and Social Questions Sections, read the following passage from the annual report, but remarked that it did not give much more information.

"Dried poppy capsules, deprived of latex, contain only a negligible quantity of morphine and have long been employed by Indians in the preparation of an infusion for use as a beverage. The effect of the amendment, which was passed on October 20th, 1937, is to remove unnecessary restriction on the dealings in the dried capsules which, hitherto, have been entirely prohibited."

France:

The CHAIRMAN referred to the volume on *French Legislation on Poisonous Substances* and pointed out that one of the authors was M. Razet. Many members of the Committee had received a copy of the volume, and he himself had read it with considerable interest.

M. RAZET (France) thanked the Chairman for his kind remarks.

M. BOURGOIS (France) said that the draft law recently submitted to the Chamber bringing the Law in France into line with the 1936 Convention contained provisions for heavier penalties.

Greece.

Dr. CHODZKO (Poland) said that the system of writing prescriptions on slips was most interesting. Could the Greek delegate say whether any case had arisen of such slips' being forged?

M. PHOCAS (Greece) explained that the tear-off slip system had been adopted in Greece because cases had occurred of addicts getting the name of some known doctor printed at the head of a sheet of paper, then writing a prescription themselves and adding an illegible signature. Each book of tear-off slips was numbered and they were issued to doctors by the Director of the Health Centre. This system, which had given entire satisfaction, not only prevented the use of bogus prescriptions, but enabled a check to be kept on doctors as well.

Hungary.

The CHAIRMAN noted that Hungary had introduced the compulsory registration of addicts.

Mr. ANSLINGER (United States of America) asked whether there had been any new development with regard to the proposal mentioned in the Indian Government report to the effect that Indian States should be supplied with opium containing a substance which would facilitate identification.

Mr. NIND (India) regretted that he had no further information.

Mexico.

Dr. CHODZKO (Poland) asked whether the Secretariat had copies of the circulars relating to the supply of special prescription blocks and whether the system of books of slips had proved satisfactory.

M. TELLO (Mexico) said that the system had in general given good results. The circulars were intended to remedy certain difficulties which had arisen previously.

Poland.

Colonel SHARMAN (Canada) asked what action was prescribed in the instructions regarding the disposal of seizures. Were the drugs to be destroyed?

Dr. CHODZKO (Poland) said that the quantities involved were not large, and the drugs were sent to hospitals.

3. *Countries reporting that Regulations were adopted in 1937 to modify the List of Drugs under Control in Accordance with the Provisions of the Opium Conventions or Recommendations of the Advisory Committee or to amend the Definition of Habit-forming Drugs.*

The CHAIRMAN said that, as far as the British possessions mentioned were concerned, the changes had been made in pursuance of an effort to bring the laws in force in the colonies into line with those of the United Kingdom.

4. *Countries reporting that Drafts of New Laws were in Course of Preparation and would shortly be applied.*

Switzerland.

Dr. CARRIÈRE (Switzerland) reminded the Committee that the 1936 Convention had necessitated reconsideration of the revision of the Federal Law relating to Narcotic Drugs. The revision would, however, soon be completed, and the new draft would probably shortly be submitted to Parliament.

II. Administration.

Governments having conveyed New Information or drawn Attention to Changes in their Administrative Arrangements.

Northern Rhodesia.

The CHAIRMAN explained that the change was merely one in the title of the person authorised to sign export and import certificates.

Governments having given Specific Information in Regard to Addiction.

The Committee decided to postpone consideration of this Section until the subject of addiction came up for discussion.

III. Control of International Trade.

Afghanistan.

Mr. ANSLINGER (United States of America) asked why, if Afghanistan had applied the system of import and export certificates, exact statistics could not be received.

M. EKSTRAND, Director of the Opium Traffic and Social Questions Sections, regretted that he was unable to answer that question.

Colombia.

M. TELLO (Mexico) asked whether the Colombian Government gave details in their annual report in connection with their allegation that countries exporting diacetylmorphine did not conform with the provisions of paragraph 2 of Article 10 of the Limitation Convention of 1931.

M. EKSTRAND, Director of the Opium Traffic and Social Questions Sections, read the relevant passage of the Colombian Government's report :

" It should be pointed out that the countries exporting diacetylmorphine have not complied with the provisions of paragraph 2 of Article 10 of the Limitation Convention."

M. TELLO (Mexico) thought that the report did not quite answer his question.

M. EKSTRAND, Director of the Opium Traffic and Social Questions Sections, said that was all the information which the Secretariat had on the matter.

Dr. CARRIÈRE (Switzerland) said that the Colombian accusation was levelled at all countries which exported heroin. The Colombian Government should be asked to state to which country they referred.

M. DELGORGE (Netherlands) said that Colombia received heroin only from Germany and the Netherlands. His country believed that it complied with the Convention.

M. EKSTRAND, Director of the Opium Traffic and Social Questions Sections, said that if the Committee wished, the Secretariat would bring the observations just made to the knowledge of the Colombian Government and ask the latter for further information.

M. DELGORGE (Netherlands) did not think that was necessary. He undertook to draw the attention of the competent authorities to the matter.

India.

Colonel SHARMAN (Canada) asked whether the Government of India had a record of the quantities involved in the transshipments of Iranian opium for the Far East.

Mr. NIND (India) said he had not received further figures ; but they must be available to the Government of India.

Netherlands.

M. DELGORGE (Netherlands) said that the word " import " in the first line should read " export ".

The CHAIRMAN said that the reference was to duplicates of export certificates.

Togoland (French).

M. RAZET (France) said that it was not correct to state that the system of import certificates was not applied in Togoland. Such a system was in force there ; but the form of the permits was not quite the same as those used elsewhere.

The CHAIRMAN suggested that the words " the system of import certificates is not applied " should be omitted.

The Chairman's proposal was adopted.

FOURTH MEETING (PUBLIC)

Held on Tuesday, May 16th, 1939, at 3.30 p.m.

Chairman : Major COLES (United Kingdom).

Present : The members of the Committee and the Assessor, except the representatives of Iran, Peru, Portugal and Uruguay.

1323. Election of Vice-Chairman.

M. EKSTRAND, Director of the Opium Traffic and Social Questions Sections, announced the receipt of a telegram from M. de Castro, explaining that he was unable to attend : it would therefore be necessary to elect a new Vice-Chairman.

Sir Thomas RUSSELL was unanimously elected Vice-Chairman of the Commission.

1324. Consideration of the Annual Reports of Governments on the Traffic in Opium and Other Dangerous Drugs for the Year 1937 (continuation).

I. ANALYTICAL STUDY OF ANNUAL REPORTS OF GOVERNMENTS FOR THE YEAR 1937 (document O.C.1758) (continuation)

II. ANNUAL REPORTS RELATING TO RAW OPIUM AND OTHER DANGEROUS DRUGS (continuation)

A. General (continuation).

IV. International Co-operation.

Netherlands.

M. DELGORGE (Netherlands) mentioned that, by the terms of a private agreement between heads of monopolies made at Bangkok, there was a regular interchange of information between the Netherlands Indies and Singapore, the Straits Settlements, Indo-China and Thailand. Macao was also a party to this agreement, but had not furnished any information.

The CHAIRMAN regretted that the Portuguese representative was not present.

M. DELGORGE (Netherlands) observed that some years ago he had spoken privately to M. de Vasconcellos (Portugal), who had promised to mention the matter to his Government ; but no result had ensued.

Thailand.

The CHAIRMAN observed that the paragraph relating to Thailand was not clear in its implications. Did it mean that the treaties concluded during the year did not affect existing arrangements with regard to opium and other dangerous drugs ?

Phya RAJAWANGSAN (Thailand) confirmed that this was so.

Examination of this chapter having been completed, the CHAIRMAN said they could conclude that international co-operation was satisfactory up to a point, but only up to a point.

V. Illicit Traffic.

Colonel SHARMAN (Canada) pointed out that the world record price reached by smoking-opium in Canada in 1937 was \$300 per 5-tael tin. This price had, however, been exceeded in 1938 in Honolulu, where a price of \$400 was reported. Reference to document O.C.1758, page 42, showed that the price of prepared opium in Hong-Kong was only about \$15 per 5-tael tin. Since Hong-Kong was the chief supply point for North America, it was idle, so long as such a huge disparity in prices persisted, to expect any marked improvement in conditions.

On the Chairman's suggestion, it was agreed that the Canadian 1937 price be incorporated in the records.

B. Raw Materials.

VII. Raw Opium.

Afghanistan.

Mr. ANSLINGER (United States of America) wondered why Iran needed to import six tons of opium from Afghanistan. Did this figure appear in the Iranian import statistics ? The whole of this passage was obscure. What were the years to which these figures applied ? The only years mentioned were 1932 and 1937. How much was "the rest" exported to Chinese Turkestan and the frontier regions of India ?

Mr. NIND (India) remarked that there were certainly no licit exports to India.

M. EKSTRAND, Director of the Opium Traffic and Social Questions Sections, explained that the report in question related to 1937 : the only previous one received was for 1932. The Central Board's statistics for 1937 showed exports from Afghanistan of 400 kilogrammes of raw opium to Germany and 16,345 kilogrammes to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. A possible explanation of the export to Iran was that it related to quantities in transit for the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Chile.

Mr. ANSLINGER (United States of America) remarked that this was the first record to opium poppy growing on the American continent. It was interesting to notice that the morphine content was higher than in the regular opium-producing countries.

Colonel SHARMAN (Canada) had been about to make the same observation: it gave point to his enquiries at earlier meetings as to the provenance of the 600 kilogrammes of prepared opium reported by Peru.

M. TELLO (Mexico) asked that the last sentence of the first paragraph should be redrafted to make it clear that the 30 kilogrammes of opium obtained in Chile was medicinal 10% opium equivalent to the 16 kg. 600 gr. of 18% opium.

M. Tello's proposal was adopted.

France.

Mr. ANSLINGER (United States of America) asked whether any later information was available about the experiments in direct morphine extraction from the straw and the poppy heads.

M. BOURGOIS (France) replied that no precise information was yet available, because the experiments were still continuing : their progress this year would be interfered with by the recent severe frosts.

Dr. CARRIÈRE (Switzerland) asked what was meant by " pharmaceutical use of poppy heads ". Was there any longer any such use of poppy heads by chemists ?

M. BOURGOIS (France) said this referred to their use as a gargle.

Colonel SHARMAN (Canada) mentioned that up to about 1914 the British and Canadian pharmacopœias had included poppy heads as a compress for sprains.

Mr. ANSLINGER (United States of America) added that, before their importation into the United States was forbidden, they were pulverised and used as a compress for reducing double chins.

India.

Colonel SHARMAN (Canada) supposed the report related to British India : was there any information from the Indian States ? What measures were proposed to obtain such information ? In the fourth paragraph, mention was made of opium exported : was this raw or prepared opium ?

Mr. NIND (India) stated that reports from the Indian States had not yet been received. They were generally at least two years behind ; but steps were being taken to expedite their preparation. All the exports referred to were of raw opium.

M. EKSTRAND, Director of the Opium Traffic and Social Questions Sections, observed that the Secretariat had written to the India Office on the subject of these reports from the Indian States : one report had now been sent, and the remainder were promised.

Mexico.

Colonel SHARMAN (Canada) referred to a statement by the United States representative during the discussions of the Sub-Committee on Seizures that " the Mexican Government appeared to have the intention of opening shops for the sale of morphine to addicts. The opening of such shops along the Mexican border would constitute a grave danger to the United States and Canada. If the Mexican authorities carried out their plan, the United States Government might have to make enquiries to the Supervisory Body in regard to Mexico's drug estimates. " The Seizures Sub-Committee had discussed this question solely from the point of view of the illicit traffic ; but presumably licit sale was intended. Could the representative of Mexico give them any precise information as to his Government's intentions ?

M. TELLO (Mexico) explained that this proposal, which was still under consideration, was related to contemplated reforms in the Mexican Government's drug traffic legislation.

Its chief purpose was to prevent leakages. The proposal was that small amounts of morphine should be sold by special pharmacies to addicts recognised by the medical profession as incurable. Adequate restrictions would be enforced, and no indiscriminate sale was contemplated. He would venture to submit a memorandum on the subject during their discussion of item V of the agenda (Illicit Traffic).

Mr. ANSLINGER (United States of America) hoped that, before proceeding with any scheme of that nature, the Mexican Government would give serious consideration to American experience of sales of drugs at cheap prices, as recounted in document O.C.1614.

Manufacture of Alkaloids direct from the Poppy Plant.

M. BOURGOIS (France) noted that the German production was four times as high as that recorded in their previous report. Did this imply that poppy heads were included with poppy straw ?

M. RENBORG, Secretariat, said the Secretariat had assumed that such extraction was exclusively from poppy heads : no other explanation seemed possible. He added that, though the fact was not mentioned in its annual report, Switzerland extracted 10 kilogrammes of morphine direct from 4 tons of poppy straw in 1937.

Dr. CARRIÈRE (Switzerland) explained that this was merely an experiment by a Swiss firm, with a view to possible manufacture in other countries where it had branches. The process could hardly be adopted on a large scale in Switzerland, because all the necessary poppy straw would have to be imported.

In reply to an enquiry by M. Gavrilovitch (Yugoslavia), M. RENBORG, Secretariat, stated that no figures were yet available to show the quantities of morphine extracted from poppy straw in 1938 ; but he could supply figures to show the development of direct morphine extraction in the countries concerned up to 1937.

The figures were as follows :

Germany

Year	Weight of dried poppy straw utilised Tons	Weight of morphine extracted from dried poppy straw Kilogrammes
1936	59	208
1937	140	353
Total 1936-1937	199	561

Hungary

1933	260	187
1934	451	331
1935	1,095	399
1936	805	708
1937	676	669
Total 1934-1937	3,287	2,294

Poland

1935	29	13
1936	826	472
1937	920	810
Total 1935-1937	1,775	1,295

Switzerland

1937	4	10
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Dr. CARRIÈRE (Switzerland) said that the figures given for Switzerland at the end of the table related only to pure experiments, and the process was not at present being operated in Switzerland on a business basis.

M. GAVRILOVITCH (Yugoslavia) noted that the figures showed a steady increase in production.

M. SADAK (Turkey) observed that the figures were extremely interesting, and he proposed to revert to the subject during the discussion on the limitation of opium production. This development might seriously affect producing countries.

VIII. *Coca Leaf.*

Dr. CARRIÈRE (Switzerland) asked whether the coca leaves seized in Chile were cultivated or wild ; where did they come from ?

M. RENBORG, Secretariat, presumed they came from Peru or Bolivia. No information on the subject was available from Peru or Bolivia, because their annual reports had not yet been received.

IX. *Indian Hemp.*

Mexico.

M. TELLO (Mexico) thought the statement that " Indian hemp is in common use by the inhabitants " conveyed an entirely erroneous impression. Far from being " in common use ", marihuana was smoked only in certain restricted circles ; and he wished the text to be amended accordingly.

M. Tello's proposal was adopted.

C. *Manufactured Drugs.*

X. *International Control of Manufactured Drugs.*

Greece.

The CHAIRMAN enquired as to the significance of the expression " no manufacture of drugs, properly speaking ".

M. EMBIRICOS-COUMOUNDOUROS (Greece) explained that it would be more accurate to state that manufacture had just begun on a very small scale, and

M. PHOCAS (Greece) further explained that experiments had been begun a year or two ago with the manufacture of a small quantity of medicinal opium from raw opium, followed by the manufacture of an equally small quantity of morphine. In 1938, opium concentrate to the amount of 20,000 tubes had been manufactured for domestic consumption. All such manufacture had been under the control of the national monopoly. Furthermore, since April this year codeine and dionine had also been made subject to the monopoly.

Turkey.

The CHAIRMAN asked the meaning of the phrase " not yet entered upon the phase of execution ".

M. SADAK (Turkey) explained that provision had been made for a national drug industry, but manufacture had not yet commenced.

Netherlands.

The CHAIRMAN observed that he had noticed with interest that the Netherlands had refused licences to manufacture, and that there was no mention in the same report of any grant of new licences.

FIFTH MEETING (PUBLIC)

Held on Wednesday, May 17th, 1939, at 10.30 a.m.

Chairman : Major COLES (United Kingdom).

Present : The members of the Committee and the Assessor, except the representatives of Iran, Peru, Portugal and Uruguay.

1325. *Consideration of the Annual Reports of Governments on the Traffic in Opium and Other Dangerous Drugs for the Year 1937 (continuation).*

I. *ANALYTICAL STUDY OF ANNUAL REPORTS OF GOVERNMENTS FOR THE YEAR 1937 (document O.C.1758) (continuation)*

III. *SPECIAL ANNUAL REPORTS CONCERNING PREPARED OPIUM*

I(a). *New Legislative and Administrative Measures.*

Federated Malay States.

The CHAIRMAN drew attention to the heavy increase in penalties.

Johore.

The CHAIRMAN said the statement that " a temporary supply for a period of a few months only was granted to permit of the sale of opium for medicinal purposes in certain cases in which opium would effect a permanent cure of disease " had caused a considerable amount of comment.

Enquiries had been made of the authorities in Malaya and he was informed that this statement was intended to place on record a procedure whereby a temporary supply was approved in certain cases in which chandu was applied for by persons not habitually smokers as a remedy for some complaint, but was not required after the complaint had been cured or alleviated. Chinese believe in the curative properties of opium in common illnesses such as bronchitis and internal pains, and they often got sufficient relief from it to enable them to go about their daily work. Temporary registration was permitted in a number of such cases.

It was realised by the Johore Government that, although the then authorities acted with the best of motives, the granting of such temporary registrations was contrary to the spirit of the regulations. No temporary permits were issued during 1938, and none would be issued in future.

Mr. ANSLINGER (United States of America) asked whether he was correct in concluding from the report that smokers could not be registered unless they obtained medical certificates.

The CHAIRMAN said that was the case.

M. CARNOY (Belgium) said that the next paragraph was also rather disturbing. It read : " Bulk supply through reliable nominee purchasers of small amounts to labourers and workers in remote areas was continued. This arrangement contributed in no small degree to the contentment of labourers, who had previously been obliged to pay heavily for illegal supplies." In other countries high prices were regarded as a safeguard. Was it right to anticipate the demand of the labourers in the manner described ?

The CHAIRMAN explained that, in Johore, the Administration had found that workmen in remote areas who had difficulty in obtaining legal supplies to which they were entitled purchased illicit opium. The Administration believed that the use of nominee purchasers was the best solution in existing circumstances, and that it had reduced the illicit traffic.

M. CARNOY (Belgium) said the essential was that the total consumption of opium should be reduced.

The CHAIRMAN said the authorities were satisfied that the men should obtain rations of licit opium rather than unrationed supplies of illicit opium.

I(b). Working of the System of Control.

Straits Settlements.

The Committee decided that, in future, the decimal equivalents of hoons and chis should be shown in the case of both the Federated Malay States and the Straits Settlements.

Dr. CHODZKO (Poland), referring to the passage stating that " the great majority of smokers . . . pay the high price of Government prepared opium ", asked whether the high price was the result of high cost of preparation, or was kept high intentionally in order to reduce sales.

The CHAIRMAN said that it was kept high in order to reduce sales, in accordance with the principles of the Convention.

French India.

M. BOURGOIS (France), in reply to a question by the Chairman, said that a report was sent in every year. Five years ago, a report was submitted giving full details : subsequent reports had been shorter, but contained all requisite information.

M. CARNOY (Belgium) noted that a close check was kept on individual smokers. That should be done everywhere where an effort was being made to replace illicit by licit opium. In some places, the idea seemed merely to be to make it easier for smokers to get licit than illicit opium. Every effort should be made to reduce the actual consumption of the drug.

The CHAIRMAN said that, so far as British territories were concerned, there had been no reduction in price ; and rationing and registration were now complete.

M. CARNOY (Belgium) said that Thailand was the country which he had particularly in mind.

Indo-China.

M. BOURGOIS (France) emphasised the importance of the step which had been taken by the Government of Indo-China to work out a system for a census of smokers and for checking the quantities consumed by them.

The CHAIRMAN was sure the Committee would agree that the step was an important one.

M. CARNOY (Belgium) supported the Chairman's remarks, and asked how the satisfactory reduction of contraband had been obtained.

M. BOURGOIS (France) said that the report on Indo-China two years previously had contained detailed information regarding the organisation of the campaign against contraband, and had described the police force, mobile brigades, armed ships in the Bay of Tonkin, etc. There had been little change in the anti-contraband organisation since that date; but the diminution in contraband activities was largely due to the considerable reduction in production which had taken place in Yunnan. He paid a tribute in that connection to the Chinese Government and the provincial government of Yunnan. The amount of contraband drugs seized had decreased by about nine-tenths.

M. CHEN TING (China) thanked M. Bourgois for his remarks, which would be transmitted to the Yunnan authorities.

Thailand.

Phya RAJAWANGSAN (Thailand) said his Government had been making an effort in this sphere for a long time, and had attempted to explain its system and policy fully in the annual report. The policies of Governments of countries with opium monopolies were always more or less the same—namely, to combat and limit illicit traffic, to make a census of smokers and gradually to abolish the consumption of opium altogether.

IV. Other Information.

1. Treatment and After-care of Addicts.

Hong-Kong.

Sir Thomas RUSSELL (Egypt) said it was interesting that in Hong-Kong the authorities appeared to find the Modinos system of value, as that had not been the case in other countries, such as the United States of America. Were they thinking of opium addiction alone, and not of white drug cases?

The CHAIRMAN said that in the full report the Hong-Kong authorities said:

"Treatment consisted of the complete and immediate withdrawal of opium, followed by Modinos auto-serotherapy.

"The Professor of Medicine has expressed the opinion that the influence of this form of treatment is mainly psychological. He has not experienced the wonderful results reported by some observers, and suggests that the relief of ailments removed the need for the drug."

There were not many cases in England, and people there could not be forced to take the cure. A number, however, had been induced to take treatment, and the largest measure of success had been achieved by one doctor who practised the Modinos auto-serotherapy method. It was true that there had been relapses, but not so many as in the case of other treatments. All the cases he had in mind, however, were of addiction to white drugs, and not to opium.

Dr. DE MYTTENAERE, Assessor, observed that there was a great difference between white drugs and opium. He proposed to revert to the subject when the question of treatment for addiction to white drugs came up for discussion.

Netherlands Indies.

Dr. CHODZKO (Poland) said he understood there had been satisfactory results of treatment in the Netherlands Indies. Could members have a copy of the annex containing details of such treatment?

M. EKSTRAND, Director of the Opium Traffic and Social Questions Sections, said that the annex appeared in document C.495(a).M.437(a).1937.XI.

2. Classes of the Population from which Opium-smokers are drawn.

Hong-Kong.

Mr. ANSLINGER (United States of America) said that, according to the report, the total number of opium-smokers and heroin addicts obtaining supplies from the illicit traffic was 64,000, as against some 840 who got their opium from the monopoly. That was not a very good advertisement for the monopoly.

Colonel SHARMAN (Canada) said he would refer to the same question at a later stage.

The CHAIRMAN, in reply to Mr. Anslinger, said that his Government entirely agreed that the situation in Hong-Kong was very unsatisfactory; but the Hong-Kong authorities were doing what they could to improve it.

3. *System of Dross Control.*

Dr. CHODZKO (Poland) wondered why some Governments purchased dross and others did not.

M. BOURGOIS (France) said that in certain countries there were no opium-smoking divans—which made it very difficult to collect dross.

Dr. CHODZKO (Poland) pointed out that, although smoking-divans did exist in Hong-Kong, the authorities there did not purchase dross.

The CHAIRMAN said that there must be an ordinance dealing with the question of dross in Hong-Kong ; but he did not know what its provisions were.

4. *Illicit Traffic.*

Colonel SHARMAN (Canada) doubted the wisdom of monopolies' selling at a much higher price than that obtaining in the illicit traffic. Two years ago, the amount of opium sold by the Hong-Kong monopoly was only about 4% of the amount which the authorities of that colony estimated was being sold illicitly there. It was not for him to suggest at what price Governments in the Far East should sell ; but the reports received by the Committee should be such as to enable them to understand clearly what the authorities' policy was with regard to price.

With regard to the purchase of dross, the monopolies appeared to have no fixed policy. In Thailand, for instance, there was a large expenditure on dross, whereas in Hong-Kong no dross was purchased. There should be some uniform policy.

The above factors all had a bearing on the very unsatisfactory conditions existing in some territories in the Far East, such as Hong-Kong. He mentioned Hong-Kong because conditions there affected illicit traffic in North America.

The CHAIRMAN said that the question of price was being considered by his Government in consultation with the colonial authorities, and he hoped the Committee would be able to observe an improvement in the situation soon.

Mr. ANSLINGER (United States of America), referring to the statement on page 34, with regard to Indo-China, that " the prices of monopoly opium were twice increased during 1937 owing to the improved situation in respect of contraband ", asked whether it followed that the prices of monopoly opium decreased when the position in respect of contraband was worse.

M. DELGORGE (Netherlands) said the question of price was not an easy one. In the Netherlands Indies, at the time of the introduction of the Government monopoly in the different regions, prices had as a rule been kept at their previous level, for the reason that, if they had been reduced, a much larger quantity of opium would have been sold. But in Bali, for instance, the price had been gradually increased to five times the original amount, and the result was that the total amount of money spent on opium was still less than previously.

Colonel SHARMAN (Canada) said that, when a monopoly only sold 4% of the amount of opium admitted by the Government to be sold in the country, it was not really a monopoly. They should try to discover the reason for such a state of affairs. Moreover, in the case of the Straits Settlements, it was stated on page 41 that " the great disparity between the price at which opium could be obtained elsewhere and the price charged for licit prepared opium in Malaya continued, however, to afford an incentive to evasion which undoubtedly tended to bring new traffickers into the market ".

M. EKSTRAND, Director of the Opium Traffic and Social Questions Sections, said that the Commission of Enquiry into the control of opium-smoking in the Far East had dealt thoroughly with the question of price, and reached certain definite conclusions which were contained in its report to the Council under the heading " 8. *Reduction of Retail Prices on Government Opium* ",¹ as the following passage showed :

" It is essential to make smuggling less profitable. Hitherto, one of the principles in the struggle against opium-smoking has been to make it a luxury by selling monopoly opium at a high price, by which it was hoped to reduce the consumption. This method, however, has to a great extent resulted in diverting the demand from licit to illicit sources, and thereby giving additional incentive to illicit traffic. Should only one out of several consignments of opium escape the preventive services and reach illicit consumers, the smuggler's profit will in some cases be large enough to compensate him for previous losses and still leave him an ample profit. The policy of attempting to limit the demand for opium and suppress the illicit traffic by high prices for Government opium has had the effect of making smuggling very profitable, and has proved a failure.

¹ Document C.635.M.254.1930.XI, page 140.

"In view of this, Governments should, in co-operation with each other, arrange for the reduction of prices of Government opium to a level sufficiently low to make smuggling unprofitable and incapable of sustaining repeated losses through efficiency of the preventive services. The principle of making opium a luxury should not, however, be overlooked when smuggling has ceased to be a danger."

The Commission thought the solution was to be found in a system which combined sufficiently low prices with effective repression services.

Mr. NIND (India) suggested that the logical conclusion was to ensure that there were not large supplies of opium available for illicit traffic. In that connection, the Committee's preparatory work with regard to limitation would be most valuable.

M. EKSTRAND, Director of the Opium Traffic and Social Questions Sections, agreed with Mr. Nind that limitation was most important. The Commission of Enquiry had been of that opinion, as appeared from the following passage of its report relating to "3. *Limitation and Control of Poppy Cultivation by International Action.*"¹

"As long as poppy cultivation is not under control, there will always be illicit traffic in opium. The efforts to control poppy cultivation in one country should not depend on conditions in another, as it is reasonable to expect that no country will abstain long from international co-operation in this field.

"Control of poppy cultivation is indispensable, not only on account of the smoking or eating of opium, but also on account of the widespread addiction to such narcotic drugs as morphine and heroin, which are derivatives of opium. This is a more serious menace to the whole world than the smoking or eating of opium in the Far East.

"It would be a grave mistake if, in the campaign against opium-smoking, limitation and control of poppy cultivation were not carried out on a sufficiently international scale. Isolated efforts in one country would lead to increased cultivation in another, as was the case when the Government of India, from 1927, enforced reduced exports of opium. The step in the right direction taken by India did not accomplish the expected result—namely, the reduction of the quantities of raw opium available in the international markets. It resulted instead in extended poppy cultivation in other countries which had less possibility of controlling opium exports.

"Steps should be taken to secure international co-operation for the gradual limitation and control of poppy cultivation in all countries where it is possible for the Governments to enforce such control. Plans to this end should take into account the possibilities of replacing poppy cultivation by other agricultural production which would place the economic life of these countries on a sounder basis. Limitation of poppy cultivation and its replacement by other production might in some countries require extraordinary measures, including financial assistance on an international basis.

"The League of Nations should invite the Governments concerned to meet in conference to investigate the possibilities of limitation and control of poppy cultivation.

"In view of the influence that the provisioning of raw opium to the Government opium monopolies has on the demand for raw opium and on poppy cultivation, the purchases of raw opium by Governments should be made by the monopolies in co-operation with each other even before limitation and control of poppy cultivation have been instituted. This would avoid the demand for raw opium affecting measures taken for the limitation and control of poppy cultivation.

"Doubts as to whether it will be feasible, within a short or long period, to carry out control and limitation of poppy cultivation should not be allowed to prevent or defer the taking of positive steps against the opium-smoking habit. But these steps should be based on the limitation and control of poppy cultivation which alone will assure the total suppression of opium-smoking."

Annex I.

LIST OF COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES SHOWING THOSE FOR WHICH ANNUAL REPORTS FOR THE YEARS 1933 TO 1937 HAVE BEEN RECEIVED AND THOSE FOR WHICH NO REPORTS HAVE BEEN RECEIVED

Dr. CARRIÈRE (Switzerland) asked whether there had been any improvement with regard to receipt of reports for Central and South America.

M. EKSTRAND, Director of the Opium Traffic and Social Questions Sections, said the position was at present about the same. The mission to Latin America would of course not have affected the reports for 1937.

¹ Document C.635 M.254.1930 XI, pages 138 and 139.

II. SYNOPTICAL TABLES

I. *Synoptical Table showing the Production of Raw Opium during the Years 1933-1937.*

Mr. NIND (India) said that he was now in a position to give the Secretariat further figures for inclusion in the final text.

M. CARNOY (Belgium) asked how it was that a decrease in the area under cultivation in Bulgaria had been accompanied by a great increase in production, when in Turkey and Yugoslavia the crop appeared to have been much worse than in the previous year.

Dr. KARADJOFF (Bulgaria) said that the explanation was to be found in the extremely varied climatic conditions in different localities.

IV. *Synoptical Table showing for the Countries which make Returns the Quantities of Raw Opium utilised for the Manufacture of Prepared Opium, 1933-1937.* *Macao.*

Colonel SHARMAN (Canada) drew attention to the fact that the figure for the quantities of raw opium utilised for the manufacture of prepared opium in Macao was much higher than in any previous year.

Netherlands Indies.

M. CARNOY (Belgium) asked whether the Netherlands delegate could explain the great increase in the figure for the Netherlands Indies. Was it due to the marketing of opium by the monopoly?

M. DELGORGE (Netherlands) said it was due to the fact that in previous years stocks had been used. When those stocks were exhausted, however, more prepared opium was required. The position appeared much more clearly from the table showing the legal consumption of prepared opium (Table XII).

Iran.

Dr. CARRIÈRE (Switzerland), referring to footnote (n), asked whether the opium in question was actually smoked or eaten.

M. EKSTRAND, Director of the Opium Traffic and Social Questions Sections, understood it was used for both purposes, but that the greater part was probably smoked.

VIII. *Synoptical Table showing the Total Volume of the Export Trade in Morphine, Diacetylmorphine and Cocaine from the Manufacturing and Exporting Countries and from Other Countries during the Years 1933 to 1937.* *Belgium.*

Mr. ANSLINGER (United States of America) noted that exports of heroin from Belgium in 1937 were double those of 1936.

M. CARNOY (Belgium) said that was due to the fact that Belgium had a factory which had now begun to export.

IX. *Table showing the Total Volume of the Export Trade in Methylnorphine (Codeine) and Ethylnorphine (Dionine) during the Years 1934-1937 and Quantities of these Drugs held in Stock at the End of these Years.*

Mr. ANSLINGER (United States of America) asked whether the increase in the exports of codeine corresponded to an increase in consumption.

M. STEINIG, Secretariat, replied that, according to the calculations of the Secretariat, the consumption of codeine had increased in 1937 by 2.1 tons as compared with 1936—viz. : from 24.2 tons in 1936 to 26.3 tons in 1937.

Table X (A), (B) and (C), showing respectively for each Country for which the Data have been furnished the Consumption of Morphine, Diacetylmorphine and Cocaine per Million Inhabitants for the Years 1933 to 1937. *Table A.*

Dr. CHODZKO (Poland) noted that in Sweden the consumption of morphine had fallen, whereas in Denmark it had increased.

M. STEINIG, Secretariat, said that the consumption of morphine in Denmark had increased from 26.24 kilogrammes per million inhabitants in 1936 to 28.44 kilogrammes in 1937 ; but it had to be borne in mind that the consumption of diacetylmorphine had decreased in the same

period from 4.28 kilogrammes in 1936 to 3.19 kilogrammes in 1937. It was possible, therefore, that there had been a replacement of diacetylmorphine by morphine on a large scale in 1937. It had also to be borne in mind that the consumption statistics were based on the wholesalers' sales to retailers (pharmacists) and not on the sales of the pharmacists to the consumers. If, therefore, the Danish pharmacists had acquired morphine in larger quantities in 1937 than in 1936, these quantities—held, in reality, in stock by the pharmacists—were reflected in the consumption statistics, thus accounting for the increase in the two figures concerned.

Table B.

Dr. CHODZKO (Poland) pointed out that the figures for the consumption of diacetylmorphine in Finland and Denmark were high.

M. EKSTRAND, Director of the Opium Traffic and Social Questions Sections, said the Secretariat had been informed that the high consumption in northern countries was due to special conditions existing in these countries; it was partly due to the habit of using narcotic drugs in treating certain illnesses prevalent in countries with severe climate.

Dr. CHODZKO (Poland) pointed out that Norway consumed only about one-tenth of the amount consumed in Denmark.

Dr. DE MYTTENAERE, Assessor, noted that in 1936, the consumption of morphine per million inhabitants in Canada had been about 10 kilogrammes, whereas in the United States of America it had been about 17 kilogrammes, and that the consumption of diacetylmorphine in Canada for that year had been about 2 kilogrammes and in the United States of America practically nothing. What was the explanation?

Colonel SHARMAN (Canada) referred Dr. de Myttenaere to the explanation which had been given in the previous year with regard to the consumption of morphine. Diacetylmorphine was not available in the United States of America.

Table C.

Colonel SHARMAN (Canada) noted the relatively high consumption of cocaine in Australia.

M. EKSTRAND, Director of the Opium Traffic and Social Questions Sections, said that the Australian report stated that dentists there did not wish to replace cocaine by non-habit-forming substitutes such as novocaine.

SIXTH MEETING (PUBLIC)

Held on Friday, May 19th, 1939, at 10.30 a.m.

Chairman : Major COLES (United Kingdom).

Present : The Members of the Committee and the Assessor, except the representatives of Peru and Uruguay.

1326. Welcome to Iranian and Portuguese Representatives.

The CHAIRMAN extended a welcome to M. de Magalhaes, representative of Portugal, and to M. A. Entezam, representative of Iran.

1327. Consideration of the Annual Reports of Governments on the Traffic in Opium and Other Dangerous Drugs for the Year 1937 (continuation).

II. SYNOPTICAL TABLES (document O.C.1758) (continuation)

XII. Synoptical Table showing the Legal Consumption of Prepared Opium during the Years 1928-1937 in those Countries which make Returns.

M. CARNOY (Belgium) asked whether the Portuguese representative could explain the enormous increase in consumption in Macao in 1937.

M. DE MAGALHAES (Portugal) read the following statement :

Having been instructed to replace His Excellency Professor Caeiro da Matta, who has been prevented by sudden ill-health from leaving Lisbon, I shall for the first time have the honour of taking part in the work of this Committee, and I wish to present my respects to you, Mr. Chairman, and my sincerest greetings to all my colleagues.

In view of the fact that serious accusations were made against my Government at the twenty-third session of the Advisory Committee, I have felt it my duty to ask the Chairman's permission to make a short statement before the question of the opium traffic in the Far East is dealt with again.

After taking note of the discussions at the twenty-third session of the Advisory Committee, the Head of the Portuguese Government asked Professor Caeiro da Matta to make a statement on his behalf at the meeting of the Permanent Central Board held on August 24th, 1938. You will certainly have taken note of this statement when reading the said Committee's report dated November 15th last.

On April 15th, at the last session of the Permanent Central Board, Professor Caeiro da Matta made a further statement. I should like to communicate this statement to the Advisory Committee, which will receive in due course a copy of the report on the administrative enquiry that is now being held and will shortly be concluded.

The following is the text of Professor Caeiro da Matta's statement at the last Session of the Permanent Central Board :

" I wish to thank you, Mr. President and Gentlemen, for your kindness in allowing me, as Portuguese representative, to submit a few brief considerations on the question of opium at Macao. At the meeting of the Permanent Board on August 24th, 1938, I made, on behalf of President Salazar, who thus responded to the Committee's request, the declaration with which you are all familiar. The Board had considered itself justified in regarding the situation in Macao as dangerous from the point of view of the opportunities for traffic in narcotic drugs. You will doubtless remember that the Head of the Portuguese Government, while making the most express reservations as to many of the points on which the Board had based its impressions and also as to their juridical validity, declared himself in agreement with the Board—those were the very words I used—that the situation in Macao, despite the efforts of the Portuguese Government, was not yet satisfactory and might excite apprehension. I also stated that the Portuguese Government had already ordered a strict and searching enquiry into the facts brought to its attention; that it would inflict severe punishment on anyone found responsible for any offences proved to have been committed; that it had already ordered a most careful inventory to be taken of the opium stocks in Macao; and that it was prepared to accept, or might even apply for, the co-operation of the technical services of the League in order the better to establish Macao opium requirements and to decide what precautions and measures needed to be taken to eliminate the defects of the present system.

" As the declaration was made by me on behalf of the Prime Minister of Portugal to the Permanent Central Opium Board, it is likewise to the Board that I wish, with the kind permission of our President, to offer certain observations and to furnish certain information. The report now in course of preparation will also be submitted to the Board as soon as it is ready. A copy will, of course, be sent to the Advisory Committee, in which the question was raised and serious charges were brought against the Government of my country.

" For the time being, I can assure you—and this is the sole reason for my presence here—that the administrative enquiry referred to above, to which the Portuguese Government, and President Salazar and the Minister for the Colonies in particular, have devoted careful attention, is now in progress and will shortly be completed. A competent person—a former Portuguese Minister for the Colonies—has been chosen to carry out this enquiry. As I also stated, the Governor of the colony of Macao has been called to Lisbon in connection with this enquiry. Important information has come to light which we have every reason to regard as reassuring. The Board will shortly have before it the findings of the report which is now being drawn up. I would add that the Portuguese Government is devoting even closer attention than it has done hitherto to Macao, where the strictest possible supervision is being exercised. Allow me to draw your attention to one aspect of the question which is not without importance. While the stable population of Macao has risen from 175,000 to 300,000 on account of the Sino-Japanese conflict, the number of cases of raw opium imported fell, in 1938, from 500 to 450. It is now absolutely impossible for anyone to engage in the clandestine manufacture of opium in the colony of Macao, owing to the strict supervision which is exercised there. We can hardly say, of course, that no abuses are committed or that there is no fraud. The Portuguese authorities recognise that in Macao, as elsewhere, the position calls for close attention, and the problem raised is a matter of constant concern to the Government of my country. This is proved by the fact that in the small territory in question the European and Chinese staff attached to the preventive service is being steadily increased, and, as regards penalties, a large number of persons have been imprisoned or expelled for traffic in opium, and especially for traffic in heroin pills. The position has greatly improved.

" Were it necessary to furnish proof of the goodwill and the efforts displayed by the Portuguese authorities in punishing illicit traffic, we could point to the promulgation in the near future of an internal law on narcotic drugs now under consideration by the Minister of Justice. This law will include very severe measures against persons participating in any way in the illicit traffic.

" I have only touched lightly on the question of opium in the Portuguese colony of Macao. The report will be as full as possible and will reply to all the questions raised, particularly the two questions put by the Board, and will take account of all the suggestions made.

" In conclusion, I desire to express to you all my best thanks."

Mr. ANSLINGER (United States of America) observed that a ship left Bushire in 1938 carrying 600 cases of raw opium for Macao. Was that shipment included in the figure of 450 cases given in the statement as Macao's total imports in 1938 ?

M. DE MAGALHAES (Portugal) referred to his earlier statement : he was unable to supply any further information pending the completion of his Government's investigation of the whole question.

XIII. *Synoptical Table showing the Number of Rationed, Licensed or Registered Smokers, 1928-1937.*

M. CARNOY (Belgium) congratulated the Netherlands representative on the progressive decrease shown by the Netherlands Indies.

Dr. Hoo Chi-tsai (China) mentioned that, though the figure for China might seem very large, account must be taken of China's huge population. The four millions recorded in the table did not include smokers in Manchuria and Jehol ; but, even if they were included, the percentage of smokers—though very high in Manchuria and in Jehol—would still be very low in comparison with the total population of the whole of China.

1328. *Conference for the Adoption of a Protocol to extend to Dihydrocodeine and its Salts Certain Provisions of the Convention for limiting the Manufacture and regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs of July 13th, 1931. Examination of a Draft Protocol*¹ (document O.C.1764).

M. EKSTRAND, Director of the Opium Traffic and Social Questions Sections, informed the Committee that the suggested date for the conference was October 2nd : the Secretariat would be glad to have the Committee's observations on the document before them.

Title of the Protocol.

Dr. DE MYTTENAERE, Assessor, thought it might be worth while mentioning that dihydrocodeine was the substance from which dicodide could be manufactured.

Colonel SHARMAN (Canada) asked whether the observations of the German Government were responsible for the elimination of the name " paracodine ". He thought it had previously been agreed to use the scientific name " dihydrocodeine " followed by " paracodine " in brackets.

The CHAIRMAN thought that what Colonel Sharman really wanted was to see incorporated in the text the name of that form of dihydrocodeine with which narcotic control officials were most likely to come into contact.

Dr. DE MYTTENAERE, Assessor, urged the desirability of avoiding all mention of paracodine. A large number of other salts could be produced from dihydrocodeine.

Colonel SHARMAN (Canada) instanced the accepted use of the description " methyl-morphine (codeine) ". It was administratively desirable that there should be clear differentiation between drugs unless there were insuperable scientific objections.

Dr. CARRIÈRE (Switzerland) suggested they might get over the difficulty by writing " dihydrocodeine, of which paracodine is a salt " : a similar procedure had been adopted in the case of eucodal, dilauidide, etc.

Dr. DE MYTTENAERE, Assessor, replied that, if it was desired to keep the name " paracodine ", it might avoid confusion to say " dihydrocodeine and its salts, of which paracodine is a bitartrate ".

Various drafting alterations were made to Articles 1 to 5.

In the case of Article 6, it was decided to ask the Rapporteur to recommend the Council to communicate the Protocol on its entry into force to Governments not parties to the 1931 Convention, as well as to other Governments.

¹ Annex III.

SEVENTH MEETING (PUBLIC)

Held on Friday, May 19th, 1939, at 3.30 p.m.

Chairman : Major COLES (United Kingdom).

Present : The members of the Committee and the Assessor, except the representatives of Peru and Uruguay.

1329. **Conference for the Adoption of a Protocol to extend to Dihydrocodeine and its Salts Certain Provisions of the Convention for limiting the Manufacture and regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs of July 13th, 1931. Examination of a Draft Protocol (document O.C. 1764) (continuation).**

Article 6.

The CHAIRMAN recalled that the draft text of Article 6 was intended to give effect to the Danish Government's desire that the Protocol should come into force on January 1st in whatever year might be agreed upon, so as to facilitate the compilation of statistics. Dr. Hoo had pointed out that delay might result in respect of control, and had proposed as an amendment that the Protocol should come into force ninety days after registration.

Mr. ANSLINGER (United States of America) said that the question of control was of primary importance, whereas statistical considerations were only secondary, in view of the small quantities involved. He proposed that the Protocol should come into force on the date of registration.

Colonel SHARMAN (Canada) and M. DELGORGE (Netherlands) supported Mr. Anslinger's proposal.

It was decided to omit the words " January 1st of the year following " in the second paragraph of Article 6.

Article 8.

The CHAIRMAN said that Article 8 had been inserted at the request of his Government, which felt that a specific colonial article was necessary.

Dr. Hoo Chi-tsai (China) asked why a period of ninety days was mentioned in the second paragraph, whereas elsewhere the period was thirty days.

The CHAIRMAN said that distance might have been a consideration ; but the colonial article in the Convention concerning the Status of Refugees coming from Germany of February 10th, 1938, provided for a period of thirty days, and he did not think that his Government would raise any difficulties if the Committee wished the period to be thirty days in the present case.

Dr. DE MYTTENAERE, Assessor, proposed the following formula to provide for the mention of paracodine : " dihydrocodeine and its salts, in particular its bitartrate, the trade name of which is ' paracodine ' ".

M. RENBORG, Secretariat, pointed out that the specification of the exact name of a salt represented a departure from the existing text of the Convention.

Dr. CARRIÈRE (Switzerland) favoured a simple definition, and would have liked to say " of which paracodine is a salt " ; but, as Dr. de Myttenaere indicated, there were other salts also. If paracodine was specifically mentioned in the Convention, the other salts of dihydrocodeine should also be mentioned.

M. RENBORG, Secretariat, said that the German Government, in whose country paracodine was registered, had made a definite proposal—namely, " that the word ' paracodine ' will in every case be replaced in the draft Supplementary Protocol by the words ' dihydrocodeine (of which the substance registered under the name of paracodine is a salt) ' ".

M. PHOCAS (Greece) proposed the following formula : " dihydrocodeine and its salts (of which the substance registered under the name of paracodine is one) ".

The CHAIRMAN said that appeared to be satisfactory from the scientific point of view, and fulfilled the Committee's object of including the name " paracodine " in the Protocol.

M. Phocas' amendment was adopted.

The draft Protocol was adopted by the Committee with various drafting amendments.¹

¹ The text of the draft Protocol adopted by the Advisory Committee is reproduced in document Conf. Dihydrocodeine 2.

Mr. ANSLINGER (United States of America) hoped that copies of the revised draft would be circulated as soon as possible, so that it could be sent to Governments for study by their legal experts.

The CHAIRMAN said that the normal course would be for the revised text to appear in the Committee's report to the Council; but, as the report of the present Committee would not be considered by the Council until September, the Secretariat would see how the procedure could be expedited in the present case.

M. RENBORG, Secretariat, said that, if the Committee desired the new text to be communicated officially to Governments as soon as possible, the matter should be placed on the agenda of the hundred-and-fifth Council's session.

Colonel SHARMAN (Canada) said it was essential that Governments should possess the draft very soon. The date of the Conference had been fixed so as to enable delegates attending the Assembly to sign the Convention. Those delegates often had no experts with them, and they must have expert assurance that they could sign before leaving their respective countries, some of which were far distant.

It was decided that the Secretariat should take the necessary steps to have the matter placed on the agenda of the hundred-and-fifth Council's session.

1330. Examination and Adoption of the Report of the Sub-Committee to study the Situation in regard to Cannabis and Drugs with a Cannabis Base (document O.C.1763(1)).

Mr. NIND (India), Chairman of the Cannabis Sub-Committee, submitting the Sub-Committee's report, said that the Sub-Committee's task had been considerably lightened by the excellent summary submitted by the Secretariat (document O.C./Cannabis 7), which was largely based on Dr. Bouquet's valuable note (document O.C./Cannabis 3).

The Sub-Committee's report embodied the results of its work, and contained three suggestions with regard to work throughout the year.

M. TELLO (Mexico) said that, in order to avoid all misunderstanding, he wished to state that the attitude of the Mexican Government to the problem of marihuana remained unchanged. The cultivation and harvesting of the various species of cannabis, trade in, importation, acquisition, provisions, prescriptions, preparation and use of cannabis, and in fact every act connected with traffic in cannabis remained strictly forbidden. There was not the least intention of modifying that absolute prohibition; there was an omission in document O.C./Cannabis 17, which, in referring to Balkan countries which had applied complete prohibition (including prohibition of cultivation), did not mention Mexico as another country adopting such measures.

After the above official statement, he went on to answer certain questions which had been put to him. He had recently read two works on marihuana written in Mexico. One, entitled *The Myth of Marihuana*, was by Dr. Salazar Viniegra, and the other, *Le Marihuana*, by Dr. Segura Milan in collaboration with several other Mexican doctors. The most definite conclusion to be drawn from those books was that expressed by Dr. Salazar Viniegra, who stated that, during his fifteen years work in the general hospital for the insane in Mexico, he had never come across a case of insanity due to marihuana.

The figures given by Dr. Bouquet in document O.C./Cannabis 3 gave a different picture, although he also stated that, at the present time, cannabis addiction could not be said to influence criminality in the Moslem world, and went on to point out that, in North Africa, disturbances of the peace and violence were perhaps caused more by alcohol than by cannabis. In fact, according to Dr. Bouquet, there might be no direct connection between drug addiction and a criminal tendency: they might both arise from mental deficiency in the individual.

The same conclusion had been reached by the Mexican authors mentioned, although they recognised that there were other persons in Mexico who did not share their views.

Having read the works of the above writers, he had reached the same conclusion as that of Dr. Bouquet's report (document O.C./Cannabis 3)—namely, that further research and additional investigations must be carried out in countries where cannabis was a problem, in order to throw light on the question and enable the work to be carried on in confidence and certainty.

The CHAIRMAN thanked the Mexican delegate for his statement.

Colonel SHARMAN (Canada) added his thanks to those of the Chairman, and expressed his appreciation of the Mexican delegate's assurance that his Government intended to continue its control with regard to cannabis.

M. CARNOY (Belgium), mentioning the references in the report to Dr. Bouquet's study (document O.C./Cannabis 3) and the suggestion that it should be published, said that it covered all that had been written about hashish addiction. It was desirable not only that the document should be published, but also that Dr. Bouquet should be given an opportunity to complete

it and add a bibliography, which would be most valuable. He also hoped Dr. Bouquet would be able to complete the references and quotations.

The CHAIRMAN said that appeared to be Dr. Bouquet's intention.

M. EKSTRAND, Director of the Opium Traffic and Social Questions Sections, said that, if the Committee wished Dr. Bouquet's report to be published, he was of course obliged to raise the question of the expense involved. Further, he proposed that, if the report was to be printed, it should be printed separately and not as an annex to the Advisory Committee's report to the Council.

Mr. NIND (India) said that M. Ekstrand's suggestion would meet the Sub-Committee's wishes.

Dr. DE MYTTENAERE, Assessor, referring to the cannabis identification tests, stressed the results of the work which had been done in that sphere, as a result of which the Beam test could be given the first place.

M. PHOCAS (Greece), referring to the determination of the active principle of cannabis, said that the work done hitherto had related to the resin and products of the plant itself. As, however, the reactions employed did not correspond with the biological effects, it was possible that the active principle was a volatile product derived from the oxidation of the hashish, and was to be sought in the smoke, which had never hitherto been examined. He proposed accordingly to make a complete examination of the smoke. In that connection there was one thing to be said. The active principle could not be soluble in water, because it was common knowledge that smokers used a kind of water-pipe (narghileh) through which the smoke passed without changing its properties.

The Committee took note of M. Phocas' proposal for submission to the Sub-Committee at its next session.

The CHAIRMAN said that by far the most urgent problem in connection with cannabis was the discovery of its active principle.

Sir Thomas RUSSELL (Egypt) said that, if scientists in countries where cannabis was not available wished to have small quantities as samples for their experiments, the Egyptian Government would willingly send them samples.

The CHAIRMAN thanked the Egyptian Government for having recently sent some cannabis to England, which was used by Bergel and Todd in their work.

He asked members to get into touch with Sir Thomas, if scientists in their countries needed specimens for experiments.

Mr. NIND (India) said that the Mexican representative had handed to the Sub-Committee a treatise on marihuana by a Mexican doctor. He proposed that, with the permission of the Mexican representative, a copy of the questionnaire mentioned in paragraph 5 of the Sub-Committee's report should be sent to the doctor in question, as his replies would be most interesting.

M. TELLO (Mexico) thanked Mr. Nind for his proposal.

The CHAIRMAN said the Committee would be very glad to have the co-operation of the Mexican expert.

The report of the Cannabis Sub-Committee was adopted with certain drafting amendments.¹

1331. Examination of the Report of the Sub-Committee of Experts entrusted with the Revision of the List of Drugs, Preparations and Proprietary Medicines coming under the Opium Conventions of The Hague, 1912, and Geneva, 1925, and the Limitation Convention of Geneva, 1931 (document O.C.1458(4)).

Dr. CARRIÈRE (Switzerland), Chairman of the Sub-Committee of Experts, said he must begin by recording how gratified the Sub-Committee had been to note the interest shown by the different countries in the list, as evidenced by the large number of replies received. The Sub-Committee had made a further revision of the list in the light of these replies, but was not in a position to submit the revised list to the Advisory Committee at its present session owing to the necessity of obtaining further information from certain Governments. The list was nevertheless ready; and it was hoped the Advisory Committee would have sufficient confidence in the Sub-Committee not to ask for its formal presentation.

He proceeded to give an account of the contents of the report with comments on the various suggestions put forward by the Sub-Committee.

The Committee decided to adjourn the discussion on the Sub-Committee's report.

¹ For the final text of the report, see Annex II to the Report of the Committee to the Council on the Work of its Twenty-fourth Session (document C.202.M.131.1939.XI).

EIGHTH MEETING (PUBLIC)

Held on Saturday, May 20th, 1939, at 10.30 a.m.

Chairman : Major COLES (United Kingdom).

Present : The members of the Committee and the Assessor, except the representatives of Peru and Uruguay.

1332. Examination of the Situation in the Far East.

Dr. Hoo Chi-tsai (China) made the following statement :

The situation in China varies widely according to whether the region concerned is in Japanese military occupation or not. I shall therefore divide my statement into two parts, dealing respectively with the situation in regions under the Chinese Government's control and the situation elsewhere.

Despite the war, which has profoundly affected the whole of our national life through the invasion of a large part of our territory, and aerial bombardments, which scatter death and destruction even behind the lines, the Chinese Government has persevered in its struggle against narcotics. Far from enfeebling our efforts in that field, the war has had the effect of redoubling them. Compulsory military service has been introduced in China, which makes it essential for us to fight against the abuse of drugs as the worst enemy of our national resistance. Moreover, in order to be able to carry on a protracted war of attrition, we are endeavouring to exploit all our economic potentialities, and from that standpoint one of the first needs is that the opium poppy should be supplanted by other crops ; for we do not look upon opium as an article of export or a primary necessity. Thus, not merely will the war not have retarded the execution of our six-year plan, but we hope that it will enable us to abolish the cultivation of the opium poppy and the abuse of opium more quickly than would have been possible in normal times.

The measures taken by the Chinese Government have already produced highly satisfactory results, which are confirmed by evidence from neutral official sources. I should like to quote one or two passages.

1. In the report from India on the illicit traffic in 1937, we find the following judgment : " The imports of contraband charas into the Punjab and the North West Frontier Province have diminished to a great extent on account of the prohibition imposed by the Chinese Government on cultivation of hemp plant in Central Asia and export of charas."

2. The annual report from the International Settlement at Shanghai for 1938 says : " In the last quarter of the year, the amount of heroin in circulation for local consumption dwindled almost to disappearing-point, and heroin-dens practically ceased to exist. In this connection, it is noteworthy that eighty-five addicts were arrested during the year, as compared with 329 in 1937 Fundamentally, the police owe this satisfactory improvement to the strict enforcement by the Chinese court in the Settlement of the Drugs Suppression Regulations promulgated on June 1st, 1936, which has given rise to an increasing disinclination on the part of Chinese to operate heroin-dens or to peddle the drug." Later on, the report adds : " The traffic in red pills in the Settlement, so far from being the serious problem it was in past years, has now practically disappeared. This is to be attributed to the enforcement by the Chinese court in the Settlement of the Drugs Suppression Regulations which prescribed the death penalty or life imprisonment for the manufacturers of narcotics and sentences ranging from twelve to fifteen years for the traffickers."

3. The annual report for Indo-China for 1937 states in regard to the illicit traffic in Laos that : " Infiltrations of Yunnanese opium are becoming more and more infrequent as the Yunnan Government's prohibition scheme comes into effect." Referring to the illicit traffic in Tonkin, the report says : " The passage of large consignments is no longer reported from the mountainous and sparsely populated areas : consignments are now broken up into very small portions They have decreased considerably in numbers." It also refers to " the putting into effect of the Yunnan restriction scheme " as one of the reasons for the decline of smuggling.

Thus, whether opium, heroin, red pills or Indian hemp be considered, it will be seen that the steps taken by the Chinese Government have definitely resulted in a substantial reduction in the illicit traffic. I am sure that the Committee will be glad to learn this.

The Chinese Government has not contented itself with the measures it enacted at the opening of its six-year plan. It has continually added to them, as I have had occasion to tell you at every session of the Advisory Committee. Since the Committee's last session, in June of last year, my Government has enacted further provisions, which I will briefly enumerate.

(1) On June 20th, 1938, new regulations for the organisation and operation of the Central Commission for Opium Suppression were issued. I have already informed the Advisory Committee, in my statement here last year, that this Commission, which is the central body responsible for the campaign against drugs, is now subordinate to the Ministry of the Interior.

The regulations to which I have referred determine the composition and method of work of the Commission. A translation will be sent to the Advisory Committee, together with translations of other regulations which I shall mention in a moment.

(2) On November 8th, 1938, the Executive Yuan, which is what we call our Cabinet, arrived at a number of decisions, described as "measures to strengthen the abolition policy", which may be divided into three groups :

(a) Some of these measures deal with the disintoxication of opium-addicts and other drug-addicts. It is laid down that local authorities shall increase the number of disintoxication hospitals and encourage opium-smokers to undergo treatment. "Opium-addicts' workshops" are to be established, in which poor and unemployed addicts can undergo disintoxication treatment and at the same time learn a trade.

(b) Other decisions are designed to establish stricter control over the funds allotted to local authorities for their anti-narcotic work. It is provided that commissions shall be set up to superintend the employment of those funds, so as to ensure that they are not used for any other purpose than the anti-narcotic campaign. Should the funds prove insufficient, the Central Government may make a grant in aid.

(c) The third group of decisions deals with the price of opium sold to registered smokers. To discourage illicit traffic, the price of such opium is not allowed to exceed the prices ruling on November 7th, 1938. For that purpose, the local authorities must report to the Central Government the prices obtaining for opium in their respective areas on November 7th.

(3) These decisions of the Executive Yuan were followed by the issue of regulations for their execution :

(a) *Regulations for the Establishment of Opium-Addicts' Workshops in Provinces, Municipalities and Districts.* These regulations provide that poor and unemployed opium-addicts who have been or are to be disintoxicated shall be housed, fed and treated in the workshops. They will undergo a course of physical culture and a course of moral rehabilitation. They will learn to make various articles out of the raw materials produced locally. These articles must be such as can find a ready sale in the neighbourhood. The period spent in the workshops will be from three to six months.

(b) *Regulations for the Control of the Special Funds allotted to Provinces, Municipalities, and Districts for the Suppression of Opium.* These regulations contain instructions for the composition and working of the provincial, municipal and district commissions which will in future be set up to superintend the employment of the funds for the suppression of opium. The funds in question are derived from a percentage levy on the proceeds of various permits issued for the use of opium, and from fines imposed and property confiscated for offences against the anti-opium laws. These funds are to be devoted exclusively to the anti-drug campaign, in the form of grants to disintoxication hospitals, grants to opium-addicts' workshops, etc. The same regulations also embody instructions for drawing up the budget of these funds, and establish supervision by the Central Government.

As regards the cultivation of the opium poppy, you will see from Table 16 of China's annual report¹ that it has been gradually reduced since the adoption of the six-year plan.

The opium poppy has been replaced, in different areas, by other crops such as cotton, cereals, vegetables, hemp, tea, fruit-trees, tobacco, wood-oil trees or sugar-cane. Under the six-year plan, all opium-poppy cultivation was due to terminate in 1940. Thanks, however, to the satisfactory results already obtained, the Chinese Government has now decreed that all opium-poppy cultivation should cease as from the end of 1939, and we hope that this date will not have to be postponed. The Chinese Government has also decided that in all those areas recovered from the enemy, in which the latter has permitted opium-poppy cultivation, such cultivation shall be prohibited forthwith. As in the past, inspectors will be sent to all places where cultivation has been prohibited, to satisfy themselves that no clandestine cultivations are being carried on. The progress achieved by the Chinese Government in its endeavours to suppress poppy cultivation is definitely encouraging, and constitutes an absolute proof that, if tackled with determination, the problem is not beyond solution. Fortunately, those provinces which have hitherto been the greatest opium-producers to the south of the Great Wall have not been occupied by the enemy ; and consequently it has been possible in those provinces to apply the plans for the suppression of opium-poppy cultivation according to schedule, and, in fact, even more rapidly than had been anticipated.

While endeavouring to reduce opium cultivation and production, the Chinese Government has spared no effort to cut down the number of opium-smokers, particularly of those under 45 years of age ; and it hopes to be in a position to prohibit opium-smoking completely as from 1941. Smokers from areas occupied by the Japanese, or in areas recovered from the enemy, will be registered, and will have to undergo disintoxication treatment as quickly as possible.

The main difficulty at the present moment is not the suppression of poppy cultivation, or even the prevention of clandestine drug-manufacture, but the disintoxication of opium-smokers. That is why the Executive Yuan made the decisions I mentioned to you, the object of which is to increase the number of disintoxicated smokers as quickly as possible. The

¹ Document C.127.M.79.1939.XI, page 26.

annual report for 1936 gives the figure of 3,628,162 registered smokers, whereas the 1937 report gives a figure of 4,160,285. That does not mean that the number of smokers in the areas not occupied by the Japanese has increased. The 1936 figure did not include smokers in Kwangtung, Kwangsi and Wei-Hei-Wei, so that in 1936 there were more smokers than were shown in the report. On the other hand, the 1937 figure exceeds the true figure, because several provinces have not yet communicated the number of disintoxicated smokers in their territory. Furthermore, in 1937 many smokers left their native provinces as a result of the war, and have been registered a second time in their new homes. The number of registered smokers is none the less considerable, and it must be acknowledged that their disintoxication is a complex problem which may yield some unpleasant surprises unless we proceed with the necessary degree of caution.

So far, my statement has only described the position in Chinese territory where the Chinese Government's measures can be enforced. Unfortunately, those measures have failed to bring about an improvement in the position throughout the whole of China, because one of the first consequences of the Japanese invasion was their abolition in all occupied territory. As the Advisory Committee has had occasion to note, the state of affairs that prevails in the parts of China occupied by Japanese troops is a disgrace to mankind. Not merely is no effort made to prevent the abuse of narcotic drugs, but it is openly encouraged. Everything I said at the last session of this Committee remains true to-day, except that the position has got worse because fresh areas have been occupied by the Japanese. Every statement I have made has been confirmed over and over again by neutral observers whose good faith cannot be impugned. The annual report of the Shanghai International Settlement for 1938 gives some idea of how the position in that city has grown worse since its occupation by the Japanese troops. What happens in those occupied areas from which no information reaches the outside world can be left to the imagination! There can now no longer be any room for doubt that the expansion of the production of opium and manufactured drugs, the increase in the number of opium- and drug-addicts, and the development of the illicit traffic in all the occupied areas, have been deliberately planned by the Japanese authorities, who could have prevented them. This systematic poisoning of the Chinese people by the invader has a triple purpose.

First of all, certain Japanese authorities derive revenue from it to cover part of the costs of their invasion.

Secondly, the illicit traffic provides a means of livelihood for Japanese and Korean undesirables whom the Japanese authorities wish to keep out of Japan.

Thirdly, it is a method adopted by Japan to weaken the Chinese resistance and to find traitors among the Chinese, because drug-addicts will do anything to obtain drugs, and are useless in the fight against the invader, in which courage and determination must make up for the inferiority of China's armaments.

The Japanese authorities have several methods of promoting the abuse of drugs in China. I will only quote the best known.

1. The Japanese Government, despite repeated requests from the Advisory Committee, and despite the assurances given by Japanese representatives at Geneva, has consistently declined to promulgate stricter penalties for breaches of the drug laws.

2. The Japanese Consular Courts in China do not even apply the maximum penalty provided by the existing laws, though that is mild enough, but are content to impose fines of about 30 yen, and even then in most cases only when they simply cannot avoid sentencing an offender, that is, when there are witnesses of the offence or accomplices of some other nationality who receive severe punishment from their respective courts. When the offences of Japanese nationals are known only to the Japanese authorities, no sentence is passed, for the simple reason that there is no prosecution.

3. The Japanese authorities in China encourage opium-poppy cultivation at the first opportunity.

4. The Japanese authorities openly tolerate opium-smoking dens, clandestine drug-factories and illegal activities in return for the payment of a "protection tax".

5. Where necessary, Japanese Consulates act as drug-distributing centres.

6. Japanese army lorries and warships often transport opium under the guise of war material.

Naturally, all this happens only in China, and with the object of spreading the use of drugs among the Chinese. In Japan, and in the case of Japanese, the abuse of drugs is very severely punished.

What I have just said about Japanese activities in China is known to everyone who takes an interest in the drug question. The Press in every corner of the world has denounced Japan's attitude. Not content with massacring the Chinese population by costly methods such as air bombardment, the Japanese troops achieve the same result and make money out of it by encouraging the abuse of drugs among the Chinese.

Lieutenant-Commander Fletcher, in the House of Commons on December 22nd, 1938, gave a vivid description of the position when he stated: "Pestilence and war are historically

associated with each other, but it has been left to the Japanese to find a way of making a pestilence pay for war”.

Is it surprising that in such circumstances the ravages of drugs are decimating the Chinese people, to whom the Japanese military say they are bringing “order and peace” and “the benefits of friendly collaboration”? It is difficult to estimate the number of opium-addicts in the occupied areas; but there can be no question but that in those areas, including Manchuria and Jehol, never at any time in their history has the situation been so revolting, never has the percentage of opium-addicts and other drug-addicts been so high, as since they have been occupied by the Japanese troops. It is equally beyond question that no such situation exists, or ever has existed, anywhere else in the world. The Chinese people are not alone in suffering the nefarious consequences of the situation in the occupied areas. The Seizures Sub-Committee has evidence that the opium and drugs produced under the auspices of the Japanese authorities in China are feeding the international traffic and crossing the seas to poison other countries as well. The Advisory Committee is too familiar with this aspect of the problem for me to need to expatiate upon it.

The situation is so grave that I feel sure that this Committee will discuss it even in the absence of the representative of Japan. In any case, his presence could have done nothing whatever to improve the position. We know all too well the value of the assurances, promises and denials that representatives of Japan have repeatedly given to this Committee: they have never been followed by any effective co-operation on the part of the Japanese Government. That being so, the important thing for this Committee is not the presence of an unhappy, powerless Japanese representative, but a public debate that will let the whole world know what are the facts of the case and who are the parties really responsible. The only way in which a worldwide menace can be resisted is by thus arousing worldwide public opinion against it.

Mr. FULLER (United States of America) made the following statement:

Perusal of the Chinese Annual Report for 1937 leads me to believe that the members of the Committee will agree with me that the Chinese Government deserves great credit for having compiled, in the circumstances at present existing in China, a report as complete and as informative as this one.

We in the United States have practically no new information in regard to the narcotics situation in the areas of China under the control of the Chinese National Government. It may be mentioned, however, that on December 6th, 1938, the Executive Yuan of the National Government passed regulations looking towards the eradication of the cultivation of the opium poppy and the smoking of opium in Szechwan province within a period of two years. I also have information that the Chinese National Government has issued a circular order to various provinces and cities in regard to the methods to be employed for the amelioration of the registered opium addicts in different periods. This order provides in part that those whose age is under 60 are required to have their smoking habit cured by the end of June 1940, after which no new smoking-licences shall be issued, and all registered addicts exceeding 60 years of age are required to break their habit before the end of the year 1940, when their smoking-licences will be cancelled.

In the Japanese-controlled areas of China, so great had been the increase in drug addiction during the past year that enormous quantities of Iranian opium have been imported into China to satisfy that addiction. The movements of opium and heroin into the Japanese-controlled areas have been made with as much secrecy as possible. Information in regard to the shipments has been most difficult to obtain and to verify. Nevertheless, it has been possible to ascertain the essential facts concerning the traffic in narcotics in China, which I shall endeavour to set before you to-day.

With your indulgence, I shall first briefly summarise the information which I presented here last year in my statements of June 13th and 21st, 1938, in regard to the traffic in narcotic drugs in Manchuria and Jehol and in other parts of China in 1937 and 1938, in which I stressed the following points:

1. With regard to Manchuria and Jehol, there had been no real or effective improvement during the preceding year in the conditions obtaining in respect of addiction, illicit import, illicit traffic or opium production.

2. In China between the Yellow River and the Great Wall, which has for some time past been controlled by the Japanese northern army, conditions were worse than they were the year before. Legal control lapsed in August 1937, and the illicit traffic increased. The Peiping “Provisional Government” took a hand in the narcotics situation soon after the establishment of that regime. By its Order No. 33 of February 24th, 1938, it rescinded the Chinese Central Government’s provisional anti-opium and anti-narcotic laws and regulations; and all persons who were being detained under those laws and regulations were promptly released from custody. The narcotics situation had become progressively worse.

3. In a period of fifteen months, 650 kilogrammes of heroin had been exported to the United States from the Japanese Concession in Tientsin by one group operating in this trade there. This amount was sufficient, as you will recall, to supply some 10,000 addicts for a year.

4. In Shanghai, control appeared to have broken down completely, except in the French Concession and in the International Settlement.

5. Huge quantities of Iranian opium were reliably reported to have arrived in North China, in Shanghai and in South China, consigned to Japanese firms and intended, in some instances, for Japanese army officers, while further large consignments were *en route* to those destinations under similar auspices, and still others were on order.

In those statements, I suggested that the Japanese representative ask his Government to investigate and report under the terms of Article 23 of the Convention of 1931 for limiting the Manufacture and regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs on the facts therein brought to light. I regret to have to state that the Japanese Government has not yet submitted a report.

Since last June, the American Government has continued to receive from official sources additional alarming information in regard to the traffic in narcotic drugs in those parts of China controlled by Japan, as follows.

Manchuria and Jehol.

The Director of the Opium Section of the Municipality of Harbin informed the Press on May 4th, 1938, that the number of *unlicensed* opium-dens in the city of Harbin was estimated at about 1,000, as against seventy-six that were licensed.

The authorities in Pinkiang province (in which Harbin is located) estimated in June 1938 that in the province there were approximately 2,000 Japanese and Koreans addicted to opium, morphine or heroin.

The Dairen newspaper *Manchu Nichinichi*, on November 27th, 1938, reported that, in Dairen city alone, there were more than 1,000 Japanese men and women addicts, among whom are servants, geishas, housewives, clerks, salaried men and business men—in fact, people from all classes; that the cure of these people was a problem of no small proportions; and that it had been decided to draw up a "black list" of such addicts and to proceed with their cure as they came to hand. M. Sakui, Chief of the Sanatorium, was reported by the *Manchu Nichinichi* to have declared:

"Recently the number of addicts has again shown an increasing tendency. Especially notable is the fact that, in Dairen alone, the number of Japanese addicts has increased to over 1,000, whose broken bodies seen stretched out in the back alleys are a reproach to our country in these times of stress."

The Opium Administration Section of the Department of People's Welfare of "Manchukuo" announced on August 23rd, 1938, that reports received from provinces and cities, in connection with the ten-year anti-opium campaign, showed that the total number of registered addicts in Manchuria and Jehol was 585,267.

The figures published in the *Sheng Ching Shih Pao* on December 21st, 1938, show that, between January 1st and November 1st, 1938, the bodies of 793 drug addicts were picked up in the streets of Mukden.

Owing to floods and other adverse conditions, the production of opium in Jehol during the year 1938 declined to 6,400,000 ounces (181,818 kilogrammes) according to a Chengte despatch to the *Sheng Ching Shih Pao* published on December 4th, 1938.

Information has come to me indicating that the Mitsubishi Company has been requested, in instructions issued from Tokyo, to purchase in Iran 260 chests (18,907 kilogrammes) of Iranian opium to meet demands in Kwantung Leased Territory in addition to the 1,500 chests (109,080 kilogrammes) of Iranian opium which, it is reported, are being purchased this year by the "Manchukuo" regime, the two amounts to be imported in one shipment.

The Department of Finance and Commerce, People's Welfare and Industry, on January 1st, 1939, issued new regulations relating to the collection of opium in Jehol and Hsingan West provinces. I am informed that these new regulations are incidental to the contemplated enforcement, in June 1939, of a rise in the price of opium designed to increase revenue from this source by 3,200,000 yuan. In this connection, the Harbin Press has announced that the 1939 Special Budget for Opium Administration in Pinkiang Province amounts to 20,000,000 yuan, which represents an increase of 50% over the 1938 budget.

The general budget of "Manchukuo" for the year 1939, as translated from the text published in the *Manchukuo Government Gazette*, extra issue, December 23rd, 1938, discloses that the estimates for 1939 anticipate that receipts from the sales by the opium monopoly will increase from the estimated MY71,045,200 in 1938 to MY90,908,400, an increase of 28%, and that the cost of raw opium purchased by the monopoly this year will be MY43,470,000 as compared with MY32,653,000 for 1938, an increase of 33.1%. These budget figures do not indicate that any serious effort is being made to eradicate the opium evil in "Manchukuo". The sale of opium is still the second largest revenue producer for "Manchukuo", being exceeded only by the receipts from Customs.

It is interesting to note that the representatives of the Chosen Government-General and of the "Manchukuo" regime, who met in conference at Hsinking on December 5th, 1938, are reported (document O.C.1564(j)) to have passed resolutions recognising the existence of illicit cultivation of the poppy in Manchuria, the smuggling of opium from Korea and the clandestine manufacture of morphine in poppy-growing districts.

Tientsin.

Notwithstanding an announcement in the Press at Tientsin to the effect that all opium-dens in the Japanese Concession at Tientsin had been closed on October 1st, 1938, many small places in that Concession continue to dispense opium. The larger dens in the Japanese Concession were closed, but those dens which had been operating in the Japanese Concession are now operating in the areas nominally controlled by Chinese outside the Japanese Concession. The number of such places operating is conservatively estimated at 500. I have been reliably informed that all varieties of habit-forming drugs known to the Japanese trade continue to be readily purchasable in numerous places in the Japanese Concession at Tientsin.

The daily newspaper *Yungpao*, published in the Chinese language at Tientsin and controlled by the Japanese authorities, contained the statement in its issue of November 12th, 1938, that the Tientsin Branch Consolidated Tax Office had received instructions from its head office in Peiping to permit the operation of an additional twenty-five opium-dens, bringing the total of licensed opium-dens in the nominally Chinese-controlled areas of Tientsin to 189.

Peiping.

It is reliably reported that the only restriction existing in Peiping in regard to establishing shops for the sale and/or smoking of opium is the payment of taxes. As a result, there were estimated to be some 300 such establishments in Peiping in October 1938. Heroin was also being sold at that time at many places in the city, with no evidence of any effort being made to stamp out the trade.

By March 1939, the number of opium-shops in Peiping was reported to have increased to more than 500. According to statements in the vernacular Press, as published in the *Peking Chronicle* of March 21st, 1939, more stringent measures for the control of drug dealers in Peiping have been promulgated by the Ministry of Finance of the Peiping regime as follows. Drug dealers are to be classified in two categories—namely, raw-opium shops and opium-dens, where the manufactured drug can be procured and smoked. Shops in the first category must have a capitalisation of at least LC\$5,000 (United States \$ equals LC\$6.42—March 22nd, 1939), and must pay a monthly tax of between LC\$100 and LC\$150 according to the amount of capital. Opium-dens must have a minimum capitalisation of LC\$1,000, and must pay a monthly tax of LC\$50 (in addition to the lamp tax). Traffickers in illegal drugs are liable to a fine of from LC\$30 to LC\$1,000.

I am informed that, considering the magnitude of the narcotics traffic in Peiping, both legal and illegal, the number of arrests is small, the fines imposed inadequate and the disposition of the seized narcotics is shrouded in secrecy; and that, although opium derivatives are banned from sale in licensed shops, it is reported that morphine, heroin and both red and blue pills are comparatively easily obtainable.

During March 1939, the following prices for opium are reported to have prevailed in the licensed shops in Peking :

Raw Sui Yuan opium : Chinese \$7.20 to Chinese \$9.50 per liang.
Raw Jehol opium : Chinese \$7 to Chinese \$9 per liang.
Prepared opium : Chinese \$10 per liang.

Tsinan.

At Tsinan, since the Japanese occupation, the Tsinan Branch of the Consolidated Tax Bureau has permitted the sale of opium publicly upon the payment of certain taxes. At the end of September 1938, there were four shops authorised to sell raw opium and forty shops authorised to sell opium paste. By the end of November 1938, the number of shops selling opium paste had increased from forty to 136.

The traffic in opium at Tsinan for the period December 1st, 1938, to March 20th, 1939, is reported as follows :

	December	January	February	March
Raw opium arriving from Peiping and Tientsin (taels)	84,217	141,904	41,029	45,847
Transhipped to the interior (taels)	19,485	24,403	14,062	2,352
Raw-opium shops in Tsinan . .	7	11	12	15
Opium-paste shops in Tsinan	72	127	127	120
Taxes collected :				
Licence fees (Chinese \$) . .	4,950.00	10,650.00	6,003.10	7,800.00
Transshipment permit fees (Chinese \$)	974.25	1,220.15	703.10	117.60

The approximate value of the net imports of opium during the period referred to amounted to Yuan \$2,905,993. The above-mentioned fees, however, do not represent the total revenue derived from the legalised use of opium in Tsinan. Other sources of revenue include :

(1) Monthly licence fees to Consolidated Tax Bureau on raw opium shops of \$100 to \$200, depending upon capital of firm ;

- (2) Monthly licence fees to Consolidated Tax Bureau on opium-paste shops of \$50 per month, payable six months in advance ;
- (3) Surtax to police of \$0.20 per tael on raw opium imported (provided tax has not already been collected in Peiping or Tientsin) ;
- (4) Surtax to police of 25 % of monthly licence fees paid to Consolidated Tax Bureau ;
- (5) Monthly police tax of \$3.00 per opium lamp in use ;
- (6) Monthly police tax of \$0.50 charged each smoker for permit ;
- (7) Transhipment fee of \$0.05 per tael payable to Consolidated Tax Bureau ; and
- (8) Heavy administrative fines for violation of regulations governing traffic in and use of opium.

The price of raw opium in Tsinan is reported as from \$10 to \$13 per tael in March 1939, as compared with \$8 to \$10 per tael in November 1938.

(One tael equals 1 1/3 ounces. The local Yuan dollar, in which taxes are collected, is worth about U.S.\$0.155 in the open market.)

Nanking.

Professor M. S. Bates, an experienced investigator and a man of unquestioned integrity, stated, in regard to the narcotics situation in Nanking, in a letter dated November 22nd, 1938, which was given to the Press, that prior to 1938 the present generation had not known large supply and consumption of opium in Nanking or open sale in a way to attract the poor and ignorant—least of all during the five years preceding 1938 when the Chinese National Government enforced measures which kept opium and opiates out of Nanking—and that heroin was practically unknown. Dr. Bates' investigation disclosed that, as a result of changes brought about in 1938, legalised opium sales in Nanking amounted to \$2,000,000 monthly and that heroin sales in the area of which Nanking is the centre amounted to \$3,000,000 monthly (Chinese currency). Dr. Bates reported that, according to a private estimate, there were at least 50,000 heroin addicts in a population of 400,000. He stated that there were many young people of both sexes among the addicts ; that the public opium system in Nanking (the major supplies for which are reported as coming from Dairen through Shanghai) was controlled by the "Opium Suppression Bureau", which is under the Finance Office of the Nanking Municipal Government (Japanese sponsored) ; and that the Bureau's regulations and by-laws were concerned mainly with bringing all private trade and consumption into the revenue net.

Dr. Bates also stated :

"It is commonly reported that the Special Service Department of the Japanese Army has close and protective relations with the semi-organised trade in heroin."

He further pointed out that

"There is general testimony that a good deal of the wholesale trade is carried on by Japanese firms which outwardly deal in tinned goods or medicines, but handle heroin through rooms in the rear."

Shanghai.

A series of articles written by Mr. C. D. Alcott was published in the *China Press* of Shanghai on December 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th, 1938. These articles are believed to give a fairly accurate picture of the present narcotics situation in Shanghai, as much of the factual matter contained therein is understood to have been obtained from official sources. In commenting on these articles a reliable authority stated that the traffic was most active in areas controlled by the Japanese ; that no visible efforts were being made by the Japanese or the new Japanese-sponsored administrations to suppress the traffic ; and that the traffic appeared likely to increase in Japanese controlled areas around Shanghai.

Pointing out that the application and enforcement of the drastic anti-narcotic laws and regulations promulgated by the National Government during the latter part of 1936 had resulted in a marked diminution in the traffic in heroin and morphine in the Shanghai area and in some decrease in the opium trade, Mr. Alcott writes that, since the Shanghai area came under Japanese control, heroin, morphine and similar derivatives have been reintroduced into the area ; that the importation and distribution of these drugs have been steadily increasing ; that between sixty and seventy stores located in areas immediately adjacent to the International Settlement and the French Concession are now selling these drugs ; that a total of about \$1,500,000 is being spent monthly by the addicts on narcotic drugs, of which \$250,000 is spent on heroin ; that an increasing number of coolies and poor labourers are using heroin and derivatives ; that Jehol opium is now the chief source of supply for cheap drugs in the Shanghai area, and that most of the heroin comes from Dairen and Shanhaikwan ; that no effort is being made by the Japanese authorities or the Chinese administrations under their

direction to suppress the traffic in narcotics in the areas controlled by them ; and that, in fact, there is considerable evidence to show that many Japanese are deeply involved in the importing and sale of opium, heroin and other derivatives, including—according to some authorities on the subject—a group within the Special Affairs Organ of the Japanese military.

The alarming description given by Mr. Alcott of conditions in the Shanghai area is in large measure substantiated by information received from other reliable sources.

It is reliably reported that a big narcotic factory is to be established in Shanghai in the near future under the auspices of the well-known Takechio Drug Manufactures of Osaka, Japan, for the purpose of meeting "the scientific and medical requirements of China for narcotic drugs".

In addition to the 300 chests (21,816 kilogrammes) of Iranian opium which I reported last June as having arrived at Shanghai on April 22nd, 1938, I have to report further that a shipment of 820 chests (59,630 kilogrammes), said to have arrived at Macao between June 25th and 26th, 1938, was subsequently reported to have been carried to Shanghai in a Japanese vessel ; that, on September 21st, the Japanese steamship *Tongshan Maru* arrived at Shanghai from Taku and unloaded 600 bags of Jehol opium, which were transferred to Hongkew for transshipment to Nanking ; that Japanese transport No. 688 was reported to have unloaded at Wayside Wharf on October 24th 300 chests (21,816 kilogrammes) of opium which were transported to the Civic Centre at Shanghai ; that, on September 25th, the steamship *Shiangpao Maru* arrived at Shanghai and unloaded 15 chests of opium (1,087.8 kilogrammes) and 9 cases of heroin, each weighing nine catties (5 kg. 454), this cargo being removed to the Kungdah silk-spinning factory on Singapore Road ; that the steamship *Akagisan Maru*, which left Bushire on December 2nd, 1938, with 972 chests of Iranian opium destined for Macao, was reported to have proceeded from Macao to Shanghai and to have discharged there on or about January 27th, 1939, 600 chests (43,632 kilogrammes) of opium, which were said to have been transferred to the warehouse of Mitsui Bussan Kaisha in the International Settlement ; and that on February 23rd and 26th, 1939, respectively, the steamship *Tongshan Maru* and the steamship *Zinyu Maru No. 3* arrived at Shanghai with cargoes of 2,900 chests (212,888 kilogrammes) and 800 chests (56,176 kilogrammes) respectively, totalling 3,700 chests (269,064 kilogrammes) of Iranian opium from Dairen, where the opium had been repacked in kerosene tins.

At the end of December 1938, it was estimated that the amount of opium consumed daily in Shanghai was approximately 5,000 taels, of which 2,000 taels were Iranian opium.

It was reported that, in February 1939, opium and narcotics continued to be sold freely in the areas immediately adjacent to the International Settlement and French Concession and in all the larger cities under Japanese control in the provinces of Kiangsu, Anhwei and Chekiang. There were no indications that the Japanese or their sponsored regimes were attempting to suppress this growing traffic.

In connection with the situation existing at Shanghai, I desire to draw attention to the continuing disparity in the punishment imposed upon narcotics offenders by the Japanese and Chinese courts in Shanghai, respectively. This may be illustrated by the following specific cases. One Tetsuzo Yanagawa, Japanese, who was arrested in Shanghai on April 12th, 1938, in possession of 25 ounces (710 grammes) of heroin, made a statement to the effect that she purchased the package in Nagasaki, Japan, with the intention of selling it in Shanghai at a substantial profit. She arrived in Shanghai with the drug in her possession on April 7th, 1938, aboard the steamship *Nagasaki Maru*. She was fined 30 yen (27 Swiss gold francs) in the Japanese consular court on May 26th, 1938, on a charge of attempting to sell 25 ounces of heroin.

On the other hand, on April 22nd, 1938, one Dong Ts Lien, Chinese, was arrested in Shanghai in possession of 25 ounces (710 grammes) of heroin of Japanese manufacture. On May 7th, 1938, he was sentenced in the Shanghai Special District Court to life imprisonment for being found in possession of heroin with intent to sell.

Hankow.

I have information that the regime sponsored by the Japanese at Hankow has instituted narcotics regulations designed (1) to obtain revenue, and (2) to facilitate the consumption of opium and other narcotic drugs by Chinese.

The sale of opium under the auspices of the Opium Suppression Bureau, a branch of the Wuhan Peace Maintenance Association, was commenced at Hankow during January 1939. On January 28th, 1939, the *Wuhan Pao* published regulations governing the sale and smoking of opium in Wuhan. All authority for the issuance of licences to opium dealers, retailers and smokers is vested in the Bureau. There appears to be no limit to the number of dealers who may be licensed. According to reports from fairly responsible sources, a large number of places both for the sale and smoking of opium have been opened in the so-called Chinese Section of Hankow (refugee zone and adjoining sections).

It has been reported to me that the number of registered opium-dens in Hankow increased from seventy in January 1939 to more than 400 at the end of March 1939 licensed by the Japanese-sponsored Government, that, early in March 1939, the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, which, apparently with the sanction of the Japanese military, has a monopoly of the opium traffic in the Wuhan district, and which supplies the Chinese wholesale dealers who operate under the control of the Wuhan Peace Maintenance Society sponsored by the Japanese, imported into Wuhan via Shanghai a shipment estimated at over 100 piculs (13,333 lb.) of Manchurian opium, 15 piculs (667 lb.) of which are reported to have been taken by the local wholesale

dealers ; that, of the remainder, some of the opium is said to have been stored and some, after being put on board three unnamed Japanese armed launches, to have been transported up the Han River for sale and for exchange for agricultural products ; and that one Chin Lung Chang, a notorious leader of Chinese mercenaries, who is in the employ of the Japanese, accompanied the shipments.

Canton.

Immediately after the occupation of Canton by Japanese forces, a number of opium-divans were opened in the city. It has been reported that during the month of January 1939 the number of divans and Chinese drug-addicts increased materially.

With further reference to the participation of Japanese nationals in the smuggling of narcotic drugs into China, I venture to quote the following excerpt from the *China Weekly Review* of January 28th, 1939 :

" According to Domei (Japanese news agency) the Japanese police at Kanazawa (Japan) broke up a gang of opium-smugglers who were transporting opium to China from Saghalien Island by way of Japan and thence into " Manchukuo " and Tientsin. It was alleged that Chotaro Asada, leader of the smuggling gang, had cleared profits amounting to half a million yen. Asada and two associates were arrested."

In the parts of China now under Japanese military control, as I have just indicated, Japanese in authority are not taking effective measures to co-operate in the suppression of the abuse of narcotic drugs and illicit traffic therein. This attitude is in sharp contrast with the attitude of the Japanese police in Japan proper who co-operate to suppress the smuggling of narcotic drugs between Japan and the United States.

I desire to point out that the situation existing in the Japanese-controlled areas in China is one of deep concern to the United States because :

1. The evidence in the possession of this Government indicates that the heroin found in the illicit traffic in the United States has, since 1935, come in large measure from the Japanese Concession in Tientsin.

2. Practically all the smoking-opium found in the illicit traffic in the United States comes from China and is a blend of Chinese and Iranian opiums. Part of it is prepared in or near Shanghai, part in South China and part in North China. This type of smoking-opium has practically no market in China and is put up solely for the illicit traffic in America. Recent large seizures in the continental United States, at Honolulu and at Manila point to a substantial increase in the illicit shipment of smoking-opium from the Far East to the United States. The amounts of such seized during the last six months of 1938 have been approximately five-sixths of the total amount seized during the year.

In conclusion, I quote the views of the Government of the United States as conveyed to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations in reply to his Circular Letter No. 197 of October 27th, 1938, asking for observations on the situation in the Far East.

" The Government of the United States is of the opinion that it would serve to ameliorate the deplorable conditions now prevailing in the narcotics situation in the Far East,

- " 1. If the Japanese Government would exercise the restraining influence which it is in a position to bring to bear upon its nationals in the occupied areas of China, and upon the regimes which have been established therein, to prevent the importation of opium into those areas, the shipment of opium from one part of those areas to other parts, the manufacture of opium derivatives in those areas, the distribution within those areas of those derivatives, and the shipping-out of opium and its derivatives from those areas of China to third countries ;

- " 2. If the Iranian authorities would immediately take effective steps to suppress the illicit traffic in opium from Iran to the Far East, which unfortunately appears to be increasing rather than decreasing ; and

- " 3. If the Portuguese Government would take effective measures to co-operate in the international campaign against the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and to prevent the Colony of Macao from being used as a base for such traffic."

M. DE MAGALHAES (Portugal) observed that he was unaware of the sources of the information regarding Macao given by the United States representative. As he had informed the Committee at a previous meeting, the question of Macao was being carefully investigated, and the remarks of the United States representative would be conveyed to the Portuguese Government for consideration by the investigating body.

NINTH TO EIGHTEENTH MEETINGS (PRIVATE)

Held from May 22nd to May 27th, 1939.

Chairman : Major COLES (United Kingdom).

1333. Preparatory Work for a Conference to consider the Possibility of limiting and controlling the Cultivation of the Opium Poppy and the Production of Raw Opium and controlling Other Raw Materials for the Manufacture of Opium Alkaloids. General Discussion; later Examination of a Draft of the Principal Articles which might be embodied in a Convention.

The Committee decided that the Minutes of this discussion should not be published.

NINETEENTH MEETING (PUBLIC)

Held on Friday, June 2nd, 1939, at 10.30 a.m.

Chairman : Major COLES (United Kingdom).

Present : The members of the Committee and the Assessor, except the representatives of Greece, Hungary, Peru, Turkey and Uruguay.

1334. Examination of the Situation in the Far East (continuation).

Mr. NIND (India) wished to make a few general observations on the two very interesting statements to which members had listened.

The Committee could not fail to be impressed by the statement made by the Chinese representative as to the efforts being made by the Chinese Government to suppress poppy cultivation, and still more by their treatment of addicts, particularly the arrangements made to disintoxicate them and turn them into useful citizens. Dr. Hoo had alluded to the report of the Indian Government with regard to charas, to that of Indo-China with regard to opium, and to the report of the Shanghai Municipal Council which contained a tribute to the Chinese courts. It appeared that there still remained much to be done, for seizures in Hong-Kong and other parts of the Far East showed that there was still a great deal of Chinese opium in the illicit traffic; but, in view of the success of the measures which had been adopted, it was possible to look forward to a considerable decrease in such illicit traffic in a not too distant future. That was the bright side of the picture.

The other side was illustrated by the grave statement by the representative of the United States of America. The Committee had received no official reports to guide it; but Mr. Fuller had shown, by quotations from budgetary figures relating to "Manchukuo" and by municipal reports, that the position was very serious. He had also referred to the ridiculous disparity between the sentences in Shanghai passed by the municipal courts and those passed by the Japanese consular courts. The facts brought to the Committee's notice pointed to a very serious position in parts of China not under the control of the Chinese Government. Members were aware that the Government of the United States of America had grave reasons for taking an interest in the state of affairs in China, because it was from that country that drugs were transported to the American continent.

It was for the Committee to decide what action should be taken in view of the existing position. In the past, it had recorded resolutions which had had little or no effect. He proposed that this year the Committee depart from its former procedure. Such a departure might be justified by the fact that Japan was not represented at the present session. He proposed that, in its report to the Council, the Committee should content itself with merely drawing attention to the existing state of affairs and expressing a pious hope that those responsible for order in parts of China no longer under the Chinese Government would one day awaken to their responsibilities and put their house in order. The report should also express the Committee's appreciation of the efforts made by the central Chinese Government to suppress illicit traffic and to deal with addiction in the territory under its control.

Mr. FULLER (United States of America) made the following statement :

1. Last year, I presented information to the Opium Advisory Committee in regard to the landing at Hak Sha' Wan (Black Sand Bay), near Macao, on April 3rd, 1938, of 1,100 cases of Iranian opium which had come from Iran on an armed Japanese vessel. The circumstances connected with the movements of that vessel, whose colour is reported to have been changed

at sea and whose name is said to have been painted out, its arrival at night and the reported transfer of the opium to the Banco Nacional Ultramarino under cover of darkness, are so mysterious that the transaction would appear to have been of a suspicious character.

2. The name of that Japanese vessel is now reported to have been *Sinei Maru*, which is said to be registered at Dairen and to be regularly engaged in the smuggling of opium and other contraband to and from Bushire, Formosa, Tientsin, Dairen, Hong-Kong and Macao. The captain of this ship is stated to have been a M. Hamaguchi. During the April trip to Macao, a M. Sindani, a Japanese opium expert connected with the Government Opium Monopoly Bureau of Formosa, was reported to have accompanied the shipment as its supervisor. A certain Chinese called Liang Kuo-tze, alias Lian Li-yu, and two Formosans called Hsu Shao-yung and Hsieh Tao-heng or Sia To-heng were also reported to have been connected with this shipment.

3. There are two different places near Macao known as Hak Sha Wan or Black Sand Bay. Cargo can be lightered ashore at either place. One is an indentation of the peninsula of Macao proper, a short distance from the city. This particular bay has long and notoriously been utilised by smugglers. Vessels drawing 15 feet of water or more have to discharge cargo into lighters or other small craft for landing; but this does not involve great difficulty. On the south coast of Coloane Island, roughly five miles from the Macao Peninsula, is another indentation which is also known as Hak Sha Wan (Black Sand Bay). It is also called Hak Sha Tau (Black Sand Bottom). On some Portuguese maps, this is marked "Bahia de Hac Sa".

4. Furthermore, although the Portuguese representative at the twenty-third session of the Opium Advisory Committee reported that the new Governor of Macao had, on assuming office, ordered a reduction in raw-opium imports for 1938 from 500 chests to 450 chests per annum, the Colony appears to have imported more than 3,300 cases of opium in 1938, as follows:

- 100 chests, which left Bushire on the S.S. *Varsova* on December 13th, 1937;
- 50 chests, which left Bushire on the S.S. *Varela* on February 20th, 1938;
- 550 chests, which left Bushire on the *Singapore Maru* on March 14th, 1938;
- 1,100 chests, on a Japanese armed vessel, reported to be the *Sinei Maru*, which arrived at Hak Sha Wan (Black Sand Bay) on April 3rd, 1938;
- 820 chests, on an unnamed vessel which arrived at Macao between June 25th and 26th, 1938, the shipment subsequently being carried to Shanghai on a Japanese vessel and the transfer of the shipment having taken place under cover of darkness outside Macao;
- 240 chests, on an unnamed vessel which arrived at Macao on July 15th, 1938;
- 200 chests, on an unnamed vessel which arrived at Macao on August 17th, 1938, the shipment being reported to have been bought by opium-smugglers from Sun-hui, Toi-shan, Hoi-ping and Yen-ping, in southern Kwangtung, while three of the purchasers are reported to be members of the staff of the Macao Opium Monopoly;
- 200 chests, on the British S.S. *Kinshan*, which arrived at Macao on September 12th, 1938, the shipment being reported as covered by an import permit;
- 50 chests, on an unnamed vessel which arrived at Sancho Island on October 7th, 1938, half of the shipment being reported to have been sold to the Manager of the Macao Opium Monopoly.

5. In addition to the shipments I have reported, my colleague has information regarding the shipment of 300 cases from Bushire on May 29th, 1938, on the steamship *Varsova*, and of 972 cases from Bushire on December 2nd, 1938, on the *Akagisan Maru*, both shipments being reported as destined for Macao.

6. Of these shipments, those on the steamships *Varsova*, *Varela* and *Kinshan*, totalling 650 cases, appear to have been properly documented. All the others appear to have been illegal.

7. The *Akagisan Maru*, which flies the Japanese naval transport flag but belongs to the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, is reported to have proceeded from Macao to Shanghai and to have discharged there, on or about January 27th, 600 cases of Iranian opium. This shipment is said to have been transferred to the warehouse of Mitsui Bussan Kaisha in the International Settlement.

8. I also have information in regard to the shipment of 200 chests of opium on the British steamship *Kinshan*, which arrived at Macao on February 9th, 1939. It is reported that this opium was bought by smugglers for exportation to Canton. In this connection, I am reliably informed that, owing to the smuggling in February 1939 of large quantities of opium from Macao to Canton, the price of opium at Macao advanced 30% during that month.

9. This unprecedented movement of Iranian opium to China and Macao, and the extent to which both raw Iranian opium and smoking-opium have been escaping from Macao into the illicit traffic, are circumstances of practical concern to my Government, because:

(1) Most of the raw opium found in the illicit traffic in the United States is Iranian opium, a great part of which is smuggled into the United States from China;

(2) Practically all of the smoking-opium found in the illicit traffic in the United States comes from China and is a blend of Chinese and Iranian opiums. Part of it is prepared in and near Shanghai, part in Kwang-Chow-Wan, part in Macao and south China, and a little in north China. This type of smoking-opium is put up solely for the illicit traffic in America ;

(3) Heroin found in the illicit traffic in the United States has, for some years past, come mostly from China. Iranian opium, on account of its high morphine content, lends itself particularly well to the manufacture of heroin, and there is reason to believe that part at least of the Iranian opium used in China for such manufacture has come from Macao.

10. I venture to express the hope, therefore, that the Portuguese Government will give evidence of its co-operation in the international campaign against the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs by submitting a report concerning the disposition of the opium reported to have arrived at Macao during the year 1938 and during the current year.

M. CARNOY (Belgium) said Mr. Nind had alluded to former resolutions of the Committee. Members would remember the resolution which he (M. Carnoy) had moved in the previous year, and the incidents to which it had given rise. The Committee had acted rightly then ; but he now wished to support Mr. Nind's proposal. Psychological factors had changed ; and it was quite possible that, as Japan was not represented at the meeting this year, the Japanese authorities might attempt to weaken the effect of a resolution by saying that it had been voted in the absence of a Japanese representative.

When discussing the Far East, it must be remembered that China and Japan were not the only countries in that part of the world. Reports from other countries contained statements to the effect that monopolies were a social necessity representing the lesser of two evils and must be continued as long as there was any traffic in drugs. There was, however, very little said in the reports about the possibility of abolishing the traffic by police measures, educational propaganda, etc. The report on Indo-China, it was true, did say that the numbers of opium-smokers had decreased ; and it was a pity that other reports were not equally encouraging. Some of them contained information about the way in which statistics regarding the number of smokers were drawn up, but they did not say from what class such smokers were recruited, whether they included young people, whether the coolies were liable to be tempted to enter opium-dens, etc. Mention was made of treatment. That was excellent ; but treatment was not enough, as appeared clearly if one considered the analogy of tuberculosis. Another question which should be studied was whether addiction should really be regarded as an illness or a crime. If it were definitely classified as a crime, it might disappear more quickly. He hoped that representatives of monopoly countries would give the Committee information on that point, which was one that might well be discussed in connection with the whole question of addiction.

M. DE MAGALHÃES (Portugal) made the most express reservations regarding the information obtained by the representative of the United States of America and its legal weight. He would nevertheless bring it to the knowledge of the Portuguese Government, which had undertaken to report to the Central Board and the Advisory Committee the result of the enquiry now in progress and would, as always, keep its word.

Colonel SHARMAN (Canada) said that, although he had nothing to add to what he had said at the previous session, the question was too important to allow him to remain silent. This year, as in previous years, considerable quantities of opium in the illicit traffic had come from the Far East ; and the situation resulting from conditions there was taking up a large proportion of the time and money allotted to the narcotics control authorities in Canada. One case alone in April of the present year had cost the Canadian Government over 25,000 dollars. He would ask the Committee to accept the Canadian authorities' statement that the situation in regard to the Far East was still extremely serious.

Sir Thomas RUSSELL (Egypt) said that he had no direct evidence with regard to the present situation in the parts of China under Japanese control. Two years previously, however, he had felt it his duty, in the interests of Egypt, to obtain direct evidence from Tientsin and elsewhere ; but the risk to the lives of his agents had been so great that he had to withdraw them. In the light of the large amount of second-hand evidence which he was, however, still receiving, it appeared that the situation in the Far East was extremely serious ; and he had no reason to doubt the statements of the Chinese and United States representatives.

Dr. Hoo Chi-tsai (China) asked whether he might follow the practice of previous years and speak a second time. Some years ago, he used to speak at the end of discussions on the position in the Far East, in order to reply to criticisms of his Government ; but now, especially since 1934, when the Chinese Government had started to apply the Six-Year Plan, he spoke a second time so as to thank his colleagues for their praise of, and congratulations to, his Government. He thanked Mr. Nind for his tribute to the Chinese Government and Mr. Fuller and others who had tried to throw light on the situation by providing the Committee with information, which was of great value. He also thanked Mr. Fuller for his kind reference to the Chinese Government's report for 1937, which had been drawn up in very difficult circumstances.

The observations of other speakers only confirmed what he himself had said with regard to the effect of the Japanese occupation on China. If he made accusations against Japan, it was not because of any sentiments which it would be natural for one who was Chinese to harbour at the present time, but in order to describe the situation as it actually existed.

He regretted that there was no Japanese representative present, because he wished to speak of an aspect of the question which had not yet been raised. In 1937, Russell Pasha had been the first to point out to the Committee that addiction had started to spread amongst the Japanese themselves. On June 2nd, 1937, he had quoted the following sentence from a report received: "During the last two years, there have been in Harbin many Japanese addicts, especially among the soldiers and officers of the Japanese army. . . ." That statement had raised a storm of indignation in the Japanese Press. At the same session, he (Dr. Hoo) had pointed out to the Japanese delegate the risk of addiction's spreading amongst the Japanese, and had stated that "illicit drug trafficking often acted like a boomerang, the purveyors of the drugs often becoming its victims in their turn. It had been said that a few years ago there were no Japanese addicts. At the present time, drug addiction was not confined to the lower classes in Japan; it was said to have spread even to the soldiers." Two years had passed since then, and the statements in question had been fully confirmed by information in his possession.

Dr. Hoo Chi-tsai then quoted the following passage from a book entitled: *Secret Agent of Japan*, by Amleto VESPA:

"In a small booklet which the Japanese Military Command distributes to all Japanese soldiers in service in Manchuria, the following regulation can be read:

"'Paragraph 15.—The use of narcotics is unworthy of a superior race like the Japanese. Only inferior races, races that are decadent, like the Chinese, the Europeans and the East Indians, are addicted to the use of narcotics. This is why they are destined to become our servants and eventually to disappear.

"'A Japanese soldier who is guilty of using narcotics becomes unworthy of wearing the uniform of the Imperial Japanese Army and of venerating our divine Emperor.'

"In this, though, as in all things, exceptions are to be found, and in spite of these orders, many Japanese army officers in Manchuria have fallen victims to the drug habit; caught in their own trap, so to speak."

In Nanking, three hospitals were full of Japanese soldiers who had become addicts since the occupation. In view of the present situation and the lowering of the morale of the Japanese troops, it appeared that addiction amongst them was likely to increase and become a danger to Japan. The Japanese authorities might then perhaps take measures against it, though such measures would come rather late in the day.

As regarded Mr. Nind's and M. Carnoy's suggestions as to what should now be done, it might be advisable for the Committee to revise its methods; but, in the circumstances, the absence of a resolution might create the false impression that the Committee now attributed less importance than formerly to the situation in the Far East, and Japan might feel that she had gained by withdrawing from the Committee. The situation had got worse since the previous session. According to information received, the Japanese military authorities hoped that the Opium Monopoly would bring in a revenue of 300,000,000 dollars a year. The Committee would recall that, before the adoption of the Six-Year Plan, the figure for the whole of China was only 20,000,000 dollars.

He proposed that the Committee should decide that the Minutes of the discussions be circulated to all the Governments concerned. If the opinion of the Committee could be expressed without a formal resolution, he might be able to agree to some other procedure; but he preferred that the Committee should do as it had done in previous years.

Two years ago, the Committee, having before it a communication from the Governing Body of the International Labour Organisation, transmitting a resolution concerning opium-smoking among workers, itself adopted a resolution on the matter, requesting the Council to draw the attention of Governments concerned to various recommendations on the subject. The Council gave instructions to that effect to the Secretary-General, who accordingly sent the Governments concerned a circular letter on November 3rd, 1937. The progress report submitted by the Secretary to the Advisory Committee at its twenty-third session stated, however, that no reply had so far been received.

The Committee thought at the time that it was most opportune to raise the question of opium-smoking by workers when considering the limitation of poppy cultivation and the production of raw opium.

At the present session, when the Committee was engaged in preparatory work in connection with a conference on limitation, he had been instructed by the Chinese Government to raise the question of opium-smoking among workers, and to express the hope that the matter would be borne in mind and that, if no replies were received to the Secretary-General's letter, the attention of Governments would again be drawn to the above-mentioned resolution.

M. RENBORG, Secretariat, said that the resolution on opium-smoking by workers adopted by the Committee in 1937 had been communicated to Governments in Circular Letter 198. 1937.XI. The Secretariat had received no replies. Both the Committee's resolution and the circular letter had been communicated to the International Labour Office; and the latter had

stated that any reply received by it would be transmitted to the Opium Section. No further communication on the subject had been received from the International Labour Office.

The CHAIRMAN said that the Committee had listened with great interest to the statements by members on the situation in the Far East, which was of the utmost gravity and a source of extreme anxiety in other countries.

As regarded Dr. Hoo's suggestions, it would be possible to communicate the Minutes to Governments without the adoption of a formal resolution, if the Committee's report to the Council contained the expression of a wish to that effect.

He therefore proposed that the report should contain a passage expressing the Committee's views on the situation in the Far East and asking for the Minutes to be circulated to the Governments concerned.

Dr. Hoo Chi-tsai (China) accepted the Chairman's proposal, but pointed out that the consideration of the report was generally taken at the end of the session, when members were in a hurry. In view of the importance of the question of the position in the Far East, he proposed that a Sub-Committee should be appointed to draft an appropriate passage for insertion in the report.

The Committee decided to appoint a Sub-Committee, composed of Dr. Hoo Chi-tsai, M. CARNOY, Mr. FULLER, Mr. NIND and the RAPPOREUR, to draft an appropriate passage on the subject of the position in the Far East for insertion in the report.

TWENTIETH MEETING (PUBLIC)

Held on Friday, June 2nd, 1939, at 3.30 p.m.

Chairman : Major COLES (United Kingdom).

Present : The members of the Committee and the Assessor, except the representatives of Greece, Hungary, Peru and Uruguay.

1335. Examination of the Report by the Sub-Committee on Seizures on the Work of its Eleventh Session (document O.C.S.317).¹

Colonel SHARMAN (Canada), Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Seizures, in submitting the report for consideration, announced that it represented the unanimous opinion of the Sub-Committee.

M. DE MAGALHÃES (Portugal) asked that it should be noted that Portugal had taken no part in the compilation of the report.

II. GENERAL TREND OF ILLICIT TRAFFIC

M. TELLO (Mexico), observing that reference had been made in the report to proposed Mexican legislation, had hoped it might have been possible for Dr. Salazar Viniegra, head of the Narcotics Bureau of the Mexican Public Health Department, who had been accredited to the Committee as a substitute delegate for that purpose, to explain the real object and significance of the proposed regulations. Dr. Salazar Viniegra had, however, been compelled to leave Geneva sooner than he had expected, but had prepared a statement which he (M. Tello) would read. The statement was as follows :

" The Mexican Government is preparing to introduce new rules for the treatment of drug addicts with a view to bringing them under medical supervision. Subject to a permit issued either by private practitioners or official dispensaries, drug addicts may licitly purchase the amount of drugs prescribed for them by doctors, subject to the supervision of the authorities responsible for controlling drug addiction.

" These new rules have been studied, from both the medical and legal standpoints, by a body of drug-addiction experts. Their primary purpose is to extricate drug addicts from the toils of traffickers by enabling them to purchase legally the drugs they need at commercial prices, which, needless to say, are always lower than prices in the illicit traffic.

" It is an acknowledged fact that the majority of drug addicts confined in hospitals for purposes of treatment, or to be cured of addiction, relapse after a certain time, even though they may have had several, and some very prolonged, courses of treatment.

" We must therefore recognise the existence of incurable drug addicts who need to be helped by the State.

¹ For the final text of the report, see Annex I to the Report of the Committee to the Council on the Work of its Twenty-fourth Session (document C.202.M.131.1939.XI).

" That happens, not only in Mexico, but in every country where the problem exists, even in countries, like the United States, which have hospitals with the most up-to-date equipment.

" This can at any rate be inferred from the letter (document O.C.1605(c)) which Mr. Fuller communicated to the Committee on May 16th, 1939. On page 1 of this document, it is stated that, 'out of 219 voluntary patients, 171 were discharged against medical advice. The leaving of so many voluntary patients against medical advice is regrettable.' In other words, more than 75 % of the voluntary patients gave up treatment, and in all likelihood again succumbed to drug addiction.

" Furthermore, since prosecuting the trafficker results in raising the price of the drug, drug addicts, who receive no help from a medical man or from the authorities, are completely at the mercy of their exploiters, and have no chance of employment. This would not be the case if they could buy the drug at a reasonable price, which would not mean squandering the whole of their income. Moreover, they could enjoy a certain peace of mind, as their position would be legal and they would be under medical care and supervision.

" The experience of the United States in opening hospitals where drug addicts can procure cheap drugs is not applicable in our case. We do not consider that such a method is likely to lead to the curing of all drug addicts. The first essential is to get them away from the influence of the trafficker ; this will prevent the operation and also stop the profits of the illicit traffic. In any case, it should be observed that the efforts made in the United States date from 1920, since which time conditions have changed, as has also our experience of the problem. We have, of course, no intention of discontinuing our efforts to secure the confinement of drug addicts in hospital, where attempts can be made to cure them.

" Another advantage of the new rules which we propose to introduce is that the drug addict is supplied, not with heroin, but with morphine, which is admittedly less dangerous and less likely to create an ingrained habit.

" These new rules do not in any way mean that we are relaxing our campaign against traffickers ; on the contrary, they will enable us to take more effective action, since drug addicts will be able to obtain drugs legally, and will have no further need to apply to traffickers.

" The rules lay down various conditions for the prevention of abuses, which would seem sufficient to prevent the winning of new addicts.

" In Mexico, the problem of drug addiction is of minor importance. It only exists in the capital and in the ports and a few of the larger cities.

" The illicit traffic between Mexico and the United States will continue to be hampered with all the energy and efficiency our police force can display.

" The new rules envisaged by the Mexican Government will not solve the drug-addiction problem any more than it has been solved elsewhere, but we believe they will enable us to deal a serious blow at the illicit trafficker, and in this way to exclude the trafficker, who is generally recognised as one of the chief factors in drug addiction."

Mr. ANSLINGER (United States of America) hoped the Mexican Government would postpone the introduction of these regulations until the Committee had had an opportunity to study them. His Government might think that scheme did not meet " a medical requirement " within the meaning of the Convention. He understood that the Anti-Opium Bureau in Geneva had issued a statement—No. 26—on that subject, and he asked whether it represented the views of the Spanish Government. The United States had reduced addiction by strict application of the terms of the Conventions and rigorous police supervision. The Lexington (U.S.A.) Hospital had cured addicts of thirty-five to forty years standing. He understood that the proposed system was already being followed in Mexico on a moderate scale, and that police in Mexico City had already arrested people in possession of those permits. That system had been severely condemned by the American Medical Association and the Inter-State Crime Commission. He did not believe that morphine addiction could be cured by continuing to give morphine to addicts. His experience was that drug addicts were criminals first and addicts afterwards ; 90 % of registered addicts did not attend clinics. They always sold some of their morphine to other addicts. The United States Supreme Court had ruled that a doctor who gave a patient morphine merely to keep him comfortable was not supplying morphine in the course of his professional duties, and was therefore committing an offence against the narcotics laws.

He had had a long conversation with Dr. Salazar Viniegra, and was convinced of his absolute sincerity. His own confirmed opinion was, however, that a practice such as that proposed would spread rather than reduce addiction.

M. DELGORGE (Netherlands) asked whether the Mexican Government thought that that scheme came within the definition of " medical requirements ".

M. TELLO (Mexico), replying to Mr. Anslinger, promised to communicate to the Mexican Government the request that the promulgation of the new legislation should be deferred until it had been examined at the next session of the Committee. In any case, estimates would be

submitted for requirements for medical and scientific purposes, and he thought the proposed scheme came within the terms of the Convention, which the Mexican Government was determined to apply strictly. Traffickers endeavoured to sell drugs to addicts in daily increasing quantities: the new system would prevent that, by allowing the supply only of very small quantities in regular or diminishing doses.

Colonel SHARMAN (Canada) agreed with the opinion of the United States representative. Long before 1931, it was a criminal offence in Canada for a physician to supply narcotics to an addict who was suffering from no other disease. That legislation had been fully endorsed by the medical profession. He was convinced that addicts could not be cured by giving them drugs, and that the Mexican system would increase addiction. In the past ten years, the number of addicts in Canada had been reduced by 50%. If they were to introduce a scheme such as that proposed by Mexico, it would destroy the results of ten years work.

IV. PARTICULARS ABOUT THE SITUATION IN SPECIFIC COUNTRIES

M. TELLO (Mexico), referring to the paragraph relating to the United States of America, asked whether the reported seizure of opium of presumed Mexican origin was the same as that referred to in document O.C./Confidential/324, relating to 1937. The latter had come from a clandestine plantation of opium in the State of Sonora, which had been discovered and destroyed, and a full report on the subject had been communicated to the Committee. On what document was the statement in the report based?

Mr. ANSLINGER (United States of America) confirmed that the statement referred to seizures in 1938. The United States authorities had been in direct communication with the Mexican central authorities, who were collaborating closely with the Mexican police along the border in an endeavour to trace the source of those supplies.

Mr. GAVRILOVITCH (Yugoslavia), Rapporteur, said he had transmitted the text of the new Yugoslav legislation to the Secretariat for communication to the Committee.

V. SIGNIFICANT FEATURES PRESENTED BY THE ILLICIT TRAFFIC

Dr. CHODZKO (Poland), referring to the arrest of a trafficker of Bulgarian origin in Canada, observed that the two countries were very distant from each other, and moreover had to communicate on that subject through the diplomatic channel. Direct communications were desirable in such cases, and recourse might be had, for instance, to the special administrations of each country, provided for under the 1931 Convention.

M. RENBORG, Secretariat, thought that the point was covered by Article 11 of the 1936 Convention for the suppression of the illicit traffic.

Dr. CHODZKO (Poland) thought there was an unfortunate confusion of nomenclature. The 1936 Convention spoke of a central office, while the 1931 Convention spoke of a special administration. Were they the same, and was their competence identical? Personally, he thought they were the same, but the point should be made clear.

Colonel SHARMAN (Canada) observed that the Canadian Government always reported direct to Governments. In the present case, the report for the Bulgarian Government had been prepared at the same time as the report for the League, but there had been some delay in transmission because Bulgaria had no consular representative in Canada. Eventually, it had had to be sent through Canada's Foreign Minister, via London, and the British Minister in Sofia. He moved the adoption of the report.

The Committee adopted the report of the Sub-Committee on Seizures and decided that this report should be annexed to its report to the Council.

The CHAIRMAN thanked Colonel Sharman for having so ably presided over the Sub-Committee, and for having produced so excellent a report.

1336. Situation in Egypt : Statement by the Egyptian Representative.

Sir Thomas RUSSELL, Egypt, made the following statement :

The time at our disposal is short, and I do not wish to take up your valuable time by giving a detailed account of the narcotic situation in Egypt—this having already been done in the Bureau's annual report for 1938, of which you all have copies.

The outstanding features of the year are :

- (1) The appearance of a warning finger-post indicating a definite, though not for the moment alarming, increase in convictions for trafficking and addiction ; and
- (2) The steady annual increase of contraband opium entering the country.

This opium, as I have shown in my report, is being extensively used, particularly in the smaller country towns and villages, in the form of hypodermic injections of the liquid obtained by dissolving the crude opium in boiling water.

The contraband opium enters the country almost entirely from our eastern front—*i.e.*; from Palestine and Syria—and is of Balkan or Turkish origin.

I am glad to say that I and the coastguard administration are now getting the sea-going launches that we have so long been asking for, for better preventive work in the Gulf of Suez.

Another very important factor which should soon help us to improve the situation is the very close liaison that has now been established between ourselves and the French authorities in Syria, with whom we have close, quick and efficient co-operation.

I would like to call attention to document O.C./Confidential/866, which reports a case of illicit traffic by certain sailors of the coastguard administration in Alexandria harbour, and the penalties inflicted by court martial on the sailors convicted.

I must admit that I had a passing feeling that I would rather not wash our dirty linen in public, but, on further reflection, I decided that facts are facts, and that to suppress them would be contrary to my established policy of reporting everything occurring in my country concerning the illicit traffic, whether pleasant or unpleasant.

With the temptations of profit offered in the contraband trade, I do not believe that the preventive services of any country can say that they have never had a case of collusion or corruption among their agents, and, were they to say so, I should not believe them, and should suspect them of deliberate hiding of the truth or of slackness of control over their own agents.

I do not say that countries should report to the League every case of monetary corruption among their preventive agents, but I do maintain that proved cases of definite trafficking by Government personnel should be reported in the same way as those of civilian traffickers.

The facts of the case are simple, and the method of detection is simpler still.

The outstanding feature of the case is the severity of the sentences, and these I report with no hesitation as showing the determination of the Egyptian Government to punish with the utmost severity preventive agents in its service who betray their trust and connive with the traffickers in importing illicit drugs into the country.

It is not pleasant to have to report such a case, but it may assist by contrast in emphasising the ridiculously small penalties which many countries still inflict for drug trafficking.

I would here like to draw the attention of the Committee to the increasing use of dogs in police work. Palestine has brought its trail dogs to a high state of efficiency, and we in Egypt have had wonderful results in tracking criminals, some accounts of which, typed in French, I hope to distribute later in this session.

In 1936, the representative of China quoted some of the results obtained in China by using police dogs for the detection of opium-smugglers.

I understand that Germany regularly uses police dogs for the same purpose in her seaports.

Could we, by next year, have technical reports collected from countries that use police dogs, on their training and use for the detection of opium, and possibly cannabis, in ports and on ships?

1337. Standardisation of Methods for determining the Morphine Content of Raw Opium and the Cocaine Content of Crude Cocaine and of the Coca Leaves (document O.C.1512(g)).

MORPHINE CONTENT OF RAW OPIUM

M. BOUSCHARAIN, Secretariat, gave a brief summary of document O.C.1512(g). Fourteen replies to Circular Letter 230.1938.XI had been received from Governments. In response to the first enquiry of 1934, eleven Governments had stated that they had already adopted, or were willing to adopt, the method advocated by the Committee. In 1934, the Yugoslav Government had been unable to adopt the international method because the figures it gave were too low, a point of considerable importance to Yugoslavia: no reply had as yet been received from the Yugoslav Government to the circular letter of 1938. The United States Government also had raised objections to the international method: did they still maintain those objections in 1939? If not, there was a possibility that the international method might be adopted, not necessarily unanimously, but by the vote of a considerable majority.

Mr. GAVRILOVITCH (Yugoslavia), Rapporteur, was unable to make a statement as to his Government's viewpoint, but would do so at a later meeting.

Colonel SHARMAN (Canada) asked whether Egypt had, as stated by the Secretariat, agreed to the international method? If so, her position was different from that stated in

the Egyptian Government's reply of March 7th, 1939. He had been struck by the closeness of the Egyptian view there expressed to expert Canadian opinion.

M. BOUSCHARAIN, Secretariat, replied that the question had a twofold aspect. Egypt had once stated her willingness to accept the international method, but now stated that she actually used the British Pharmacopœia method, which differed little from the international method, but which she preferred. The question was : Would Egypt accept the international method if asked to do so by the Committee ?

The CHAIRMAN observed that the Committee could not carry the matter much farther this year. Few replies had as yet been received. The United Kingdom had not replied because the necessary laboratory tests were not yet completed. He proposed that further discussion should be postponed until the next session.

Dr. CARRIÈRE (Switzerland) observed that another reason for postponing the matter was that a Committee of Experts set up by the Health Committee was dealing with the preparation of an international pharmacopœia, and would certainly have to consider the problem of opium and its derivatives. The international method might be considered adequate for the time being, but it was not, of course, impossible to find a better one.

TWENTY-FIRST MEETING (PUBLIC)

Held on Saturday, June 3rd, 1939, at 10.30 a.m.

Chairman : Major COLES (United Kingdom).

Present : the members of the Committee and the Assessor, except the representatives of Peru, Portugal, Turkey and Uruguay.

1338. Standardisation of Methods for determining the Morphine Content of Raw Opium and the Cocaine Content of Crude Cocaine and of the Coca Leaves (document O.C.1512(g)) (continuation).

COCAINE CONTENT OF CRUDE COCAINE AND OF THE COCA LEAVES

The CHAIRMAN proposed that the discussion of that matter should be adjourned until further replies had been received.

Dr. DE MYTTENAERE, Assessor, agreed with the Chairman's proposal, but asked to be allowed to make the following statement :

The method recommended by the Health Organisation for standardising the various processes for determining the cocaine or ecgonine content of coca leaves is intended, I gather, to serve for the control of internal and international trade in and the manufacture of cocaine. Whatever may be said by the qualified Government representatives who have studied that method, I must regard it with the utmost reserve.

The question at issue is not whether the method gives results which agree, or whether improvements in speed or ease of technique are possible.

The question is whether the method gives a result approximately equal to the result given for the same product by Gilbert, who is accepted by all countries as the authority on the analysis of coca leaves and crude cocaine, with the aid of which analysis internal and international control over the manufacture of cocaine is now possible.

An assay of crude cocaine carried out, for purposes of comparison, by Gilbert and by the proposed method gives the following figures :

	%
Gilbert	86.16
League of Nations method	90.9

i.e., a difference of 4.89% in favour of or against the proposed method. The second hypothesis is the more likely.

The proposed method gives a percentage of ecgonine and the various acids combined with the alkaloids (benzoic, cinnamic, and truxillic). Now, the object of the method is to control the yields obtained by manufacturers ; but it is quite clear that it does not provide sufficient information for that purpose.

While it may be assumed that crude cocaine with a content of pure cocaine in the neighbourhood of 100% might in practice give a yield almost equivalent to its theoretical yield, that is far from being the case in respect of crude cocaines containing many uncrystallisable bases, such as cinnamulcocaine.

Such bases give higher yields in the manufacture of cocaine, in view of the series of operations required to effect synthesis.

That being so, in order to arrive at the actual yields obtained in practice by the manufacturers, the proposed method should be completed by a process for assaying preformed cocaine. It appears that Gilbert, having assayed the preformed cocaine, attributes a deficitary coefficient to the uncrystallisable bases, which explains the difference between his figure and the figure obtained by the proposed process.

I believe I am right in saying that Grandval and Valser assayed the preformed cocaine in the coca leaf in the form of dibromide of potassium and cocaine (Grandval & Lajoux — *Pharmaz. Jahresber.*, 1895, page 843).

M. DELGORGE (Netherlands) said that the question was of great interest to the Netherlands Indies, from which the Secretariat would shortly receive a reply saying that they accepted the proposals in principle.

He supported the Chairman's proposal that the discussion of the matter should be adjourned until further replies had been received.

M. BOUSCHARAIN, Secretariat, described the contents of pages 6 to 9 of the document under consideration.

The Committee took note of document O.C.1512(g), and decided that the matter should be discussed again when further replies had been received.

1339. System of Import Certificates and Export Authorisations.

I. CONTROL OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS IN THAILAND : STATEMENT BY THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THAILAND

Phya RAJAWANGSAN (Thailand) made the following statement on behalf of the Thai Government :

Thailand has loyally collaborated in the work of opium suppression ; but if there is control in Thailand and not in the neighbouring countries, there will be more and more illicit traffic in opium and more and more illicit opium-smoking, thus aggravating the social effects connected with opium-smoking, both from the public health point of view and from the point of view of crime in general ; and Thailand will thus be the party that suffers. The League of Nations should therefore proceed forthwith with the establishment of control over the opium cultivation in Thailand's neighbouring countries. Unless effective control is thus established, there will be no possibility of combating the illicit traffic, and Thailand can see little use of a real and positive character in her participation in the work of the Advisory Committee. In any case, His Majesty's Government is convinced that the only effective way of controlling the traffic in opium coming from and through Kengtung is to bring about an arrangement whereby the Government Monopoly of Thailand would purchase raw opium from the authorities in Kengtung or, failing that, from dealers under the control of the authorities in Kengtung. His Majesty's Government will, of course, issue import certificates according to the system already adopted. If the Government of Kengtung is in a position to issue export authorisations, His Majesty's Government will welcome it. If, on the other hand, the Government of Kengtung is not yet in a position to apply the system of export authorisations, His Majesty's Government will find themselves in the position contemplated under Article 18 of the Geneva Convention of 1925—that is to say, they will issue import certificates themselves, while finding it impossible to require the corresponding export authorisations. Only if they are able to demand such export authorisations can the illicit traffic coming into Thailand from or through the North be combated with any degree of efficacy.

He wished to add that, as the League was entrusted with the task of co-ordinating the efforts of the various countries and had already accomplished much in that respect, it was to be hoped that it would not fail to help Thailand in the matter, in collaboration with the British authorities.

The CHAIRMAN, in reply to the statement by the representative of Thailand, said that the British authorities sincerely regretted that Thailand was troubled by opium-smuggling over its frontier.

There were five possible sources of such illicit traffic—namely : (1) Kengtung State, (2) Yunnan, (3) Kokang, (4) the administered northern part of the Wa States and (5) the southern part of the Wa States.

As regarded the Kengtung State, opium regulations which had come into force on April 30th, 1937, stipulated that all opium must be sold to the State, and poppies could only be cultivated under a licence issued by the State. Active steps were being taken to suppress unlicensed cultivation. The Government of Burma was of the opinion that the measures for control of opium grown in Kengtung would be perfected by the time the 1940 crop was ready. There had been very little illicit traffic in Kengtung in 1938.

With regard to Yunnan, whatever the position might have been in the past, opium-smuggling into Thailand did not now take place to any marked extent. The Yunnan opium

monopoly was firmly established, and it was more profitable to sell opium in Yunnan itself than to smuggle it across the frontier.

In Kokang, the great bulk of the opium produced was sold to the State, which then sold it to the Northern Shan States.

In the northern part of the Wa States, the crop was estimated at 2,000 viss, of which, according to available information, 600 viss had passed into the Shan States. The Government of Burma did not consider it probable that that area contributed much to the illicit traffic into Thailand.

As for the southern Wa States, however, the Government of Burma thought that practically all the opium smuggled through Kengtung into Thailand came from that area. On the other hand, Kengtung had largely been cleared up after the murder of the Sawbwa in 1937. The Government of Burma had the problem under consideration, and an improvement might be expected in the near future, owing to an increase in the size and efficiency of the Kengtung police force.

The Government of Burma did not feel able to depart from its present policy with regard to the export of opium. It was continuing the policy that Burma had inherited from the time when it was regarded as a province of India. Complete control, if not complete elimination, was now in sight, and the Government of Burma thought that the problem of the southern Wa States was not insoluble.

In view of the above facts, he would ask the Thai Government to be patient.

Phya RAJAWANGSAN (Thailand) thanked the Chairman for the information given. He would transmit it to his Government and await its reply.

Sir Thomas RUSSELL (Egypt) supported the Chairman's request to the Thai Government to be patient. An unfortunate precedent might be established if the Thai Government's proposal were carried out without sufficient time being allowed.

2. QUESTION OF THE REVISION OF DOCUMENT C.434.M.225.1935.XI : "STUDIES AND DOCUMENTS REGARDING THE WORKING OF THE SYSTEM OF IMPORT CERTIFICATES AND EXPORT AUTHORISATIONS"

Mlle. DE ROMER, Secretariat, said that the Secretariat proposed to reprint the document in question after it had been revised. The Committee had before it the tables annexed to the document, which had been duly revised, giving the authorities responsible for issuing the certificates in various countries. In future, those tables would be revised periodically. The Secretariat hoped that the information given in them would be completed by members of the Committee as far as possible.

Documents O.C.1535(h) and (i) contained replies received since 1935. In reprinting, those replies would be taken into account. A short summary of them was given in document O.C.1535(j). If the Committee agreed, the reprint would include that summary as an annex, and not documents O.C.1535(h) and (i).

Mr. NIND (India) drew attention to an error on pages 4, 5 and 6 of document O.C.1535(k), where India and Burma were still classed together.

The CHAIRMAN suggested that Burma should be included under "oversea territories" in the second part of document O.C.1535(k).

M. DELGORGE (Netherlands) said that there was a mistake on page 2 of document O.C.1535(k). The words "Inspecteur en chef de l'hygiène publique, M. R. N. M. Eijkel à La Haye" should be changed to "Inspecteur en chef pharmaceutique de l'hygiène publique à La Haye". Further, on page 14, the words "à Batavia" should be added at the end of paragraph (c).

The CHAIRMAN suggested that, if there were other cases where the names of individuals were entered, it would be better merely to insert their titles, as that would facilitate the work of the offices administering the laws based on the Conventions.

Mlle. DE ROMER, Secretariat, said that the Secretariat had so far followed the indications given by Governments.

The CHAIRMAN said his suggestion was intended for consideration by Government representatives with a view to the future.

M. EKSTRAND, Director of the Opium Traffic and Social Questions Sections, suggested that an attempt should be made to get the matter settled in accordance with the Chairman's suggestion before the document was reprinted, but the reprinting should not be delayed on that account.

The CHAIRMAN reminded members that one of the recommendations made when the document was first issued was that copies of export authorisations should be forwarded to Governments for information. Most Governments acted in accordance with that recommendation, issuing the copies in question at the same time as they issued the import certificates. One or two, however, sent the copies much later, and the purpose for which they were sent was thus defeated.

The Committee decided that document C.434.M.225.1935.XI should be reprinted, together with the tables annexed thereto and the summary contained in document O.C.1535(j).

1340. Question of the Supply of Narcotic Drugs on board Ships lying in Foreign Ports (document O.C.1699(b)).

The Committee took note of the above document.

1341. Revised List of Drugs, Preparations and Proprietary Medicines coming under the International Conventions concerning Narcotic Drugs (*Report of the Sub-Committee of Experts entrusted with the Revision of the List*) (document O.C.1458(4)) (continuation).

I. GENERAL OBSERVATIONS ON REPLIES OF GOVERNMENTS

Dr. Hoo Chi-tsai (China) said that the Chinese authorities had for years acted in accordance with the recommendations on page 2. The Chinese Maritime Customs issued a list of preparations, giving in the majority of cases the percentage of the basic drug. That list was revised from time to time. He could give the Secretariat a copy of the list dated March 31st, 1939, and, if desired, would ask his Government to send the Secretariat all such lists.

M. BOUSCHARAIN, Secretariat, said that the Secretariat would be glad to receive the lists as soon as possible, so that account could be taken of them when the revised list drawn up by the Sub-Committee was printed. That list had to be ready for the next Council meeting.

The Committee decided to comply with the two requests of the Sub-Committee mentioned on page 2 of document O.C.1458(4), reading as follows :

" The Sub-Committee requests the Advisory Committee again to draw the attention of Governments to the necessity of *always indicating the percentage of the basic drug*, which is the essential fact from the point of view of the supervision provided for in the Conventions, and, only in default of this information, the composition of the products and, in the case of products divided into tablets, pastilles, pills, etc., the weight of these various units, in order to enable the percentage to be calculated. The Sub-Committee prefers indeed that the replies of Governments should indicate the percentage of the basic drug themselves, to avoid all confusion. In a number of cases, in the absence of the necessary data, the Sub-Committee had to be satisfied with computing the percentage approximately itself ; it took 20 centigrammes as the weight for pills, and 1 c.c. as the volume for ampoules when the exact weight or volume of the ampoule was not given in the Government replies.

" The Sub-Committee also requests the Advisory Committee to remind Governments that they should indicate, not only the preparations and proprietary medicines which they manufacture, but also all those found on the market, irrespective of the country of origin. These various indications enable the Sub-Committee to complete the list."

2. SPECIAL RECOMMENDATIONS

(a) *Recommendations regarding a Change of Formula.*

" The Sub-Committee discussed this question at length. On the one hand it adhered to its view, which was also that of the Advisory Committee, that a change in composition must necessarily be accompanied by a change of name, as it is essential that a doctor when prescribing should be perfectly clear as to the composition of the preparation ; it agreed, however, that it would be prejudicial, from the point of view of trade, to insist on a complete change of name. It accordingly requests the Advisory Committee to recommend to Government authorities that the label of any preparation of which the formula has been altered should bear the words "*Formula nova*" very legibly printed in the same type as the label, States being required of course to comply with Article 19 of the 1931 Convention, which provides that labels shall be affixed to preparations offered for sale, showing exactly the composition of the preparation and the percentage of the basic drug."

Colonel SHARMAN (Canada), while agreeing with the principle embodied in the Sub-Committee's recommendation, was not necessarily of the opinion that the words "*Formula nova*" should be used. The question was of a commercial nature. In Canada, for instance, the narcotics control authorities had been trying to get manufacturers who used heroin in cough-mixtures to substitute codeine for it. When wholesalers were hesitant about a change in formula, they occasionally liked to have their preparation on the market in its old and new forms at the same time for a certain period. One kind would be labelled as Formula 1 and the other as Formula 2, and the drug-content in each would be clearly stated.

The CHAIRMAN said that, as representative of a manufacturing country, he entirely agreed with Colonel Sharman. Did Dr. Carrière think that the phrase "or words to that effect" could be inserted after the words "*Formula nova*" ?

Dr. CARRIÈRE (Switzerland) thought the Sub-Committee would be prepared to accept the Chairman's amendment.

The CHAIRMAN thought the Committee would have no objection to adopting the Sub-Committee's recommendation in its amended form.

M. RAZET (France) asked whether it was understood that the trade names of preparations would not be changed.

The CHAIRMAN said that was the case, and referred to the example of a preparation manufactured by a British firm, which for many years had contained heroin. It could still be obtained with a heroin content if that was specifically desired, but normally it now contained ethylmorphine instead, although it was still sold under its original name.

M. BOUSCHARAIN, Secretariat, said that the case mentioned by the Chairman was that which had given rise to the major part of the discussion on that point in the Sub-Committee.

The Committee adopted the recommendation submitted by the Sub-Committee, together with the Chairman's amendment.

(b) *Recommendation concerning Poppy-heads.*

"The Sub-committee's attention was directed to the fact that the morphine content of poppy-heads, which do not appear on the list subject to control, is liable to vary, though it generally exceeds 0.2%—i.e., the maximum morphine content allowed for morphine preparations under the Conventions.

"In view of the possible abuses resulting from the use of poppy-heads, the Sub-Committee requests the Advisory Committee to recommend that the sale of poppy-heads should be permitted only on a medical prescription."

Dr. CARRIÈRE (Switzerland) said it should be made clear that the recommendation submitted by the Sub-Committee referred exclusively to the sale of poppy-heads by pharmacists.

Colonel SHARMAN (Canada) said that that was an entirely different proposition. The Canadian authorities had found that poppy-heads had given rise to a large illicit traffic. They had been grown in Canada and often sold in considerable quantities. Accordingly, legislation had been passed stipulating that they could only be sold on a medical prescription. Shortly after that legislation had come into force, he had received a communication from a firm of florists who said that they had always imported gilded poppy-heads for decorating Christmas trees. He had refused to grant an import licence to the firm in question for further supplies of poppy-heads, and had requested them to send samples of old supplies for analysis. The gilded poppy-heads in question had been found to possess a higher morphine content than poppy-heads grown in Canada.

He urged that there should be no modification of the recommendation as submitted by the Sub-Committee.

Dr. BALLENEGGER (Hungary) was prepared to adopt the recommendation as interpreted by Dr. Carrière. Poppy-heads did not appear in the Hungarian pharmacopœia.

Dr. CARRIÈRE (Switzerland) again emphasised that the question was not that of regulating the trade in poppy-heads, but solely of preparing a list of controlled drugs for sale by pharmacists.

Colonel SHARMAN (Canada) presumed that the Sub-Committee had exercised the same care in that matter as it had exercised with regard to the previous recommendation. As a tribute to the care it had exercised, he proposed the Committee should adopt the recommendation as it stood.

Dr. CARRIÈRE (Switzerland) said that Colonel Sharman's proposal and his own amounted to the same thing, because if the sale of poppy-heads could only be on a medical prescription they could of course only be sold by pharmacists, and the Committee was concerned only with sales for medical purposes.

M. EKSTRAND, Director of the Opium Traffic and Social Questions Sections, said it was essential to avoid misunderstanding. He did not think that the Sub-Committee's recommendation went as far as was desired by Colonel Sharman, who wished the whole trade in poppy-heads to be subjected to control. The Sub-Committee had not included the words "by pharmacists", because a medical prescription could only be made up by pharmacists. In order to avoid misunderstanding, however, those words might be included, in spite of the fact that the recommendation did not go so far as the Canadian representative would like.

The Committee decided to amend the Sub-Committee's recommendation by the insertion of the words "by pharmacists" after the words "the sale of poppy-heads".

The Committee adopted the recommendation as amended.

(c) *Recommendation concerning the Choice of a New Expert.*

"The Sub-Committee noted that, since the departure of Dr. Anselmino, who was a member of the Sub-Committee before the withdrawal of Germany from the League of Nations, one seat has remained vacant, and further that the members of the Sub-Committee do not include any representative of an Anglo-Saxon country whose assistance would make it easier to deal with various problems arising out of the Anglo-Saxon Pharmacopœia connected with the preparation of the list.

"The Sub-Committee accordingly requests the Advisory Committee to consider appointing as a member of the Sub-Committee an Anglo-Saxon expert, preferably someone holding the diploma of pharmaceutical chemist, subject to budgetary possibilities."

Dr. CARRIÈRE (Switzerland) strongly supported the recommendation of the Sub-Committee, which had often felt the lack of a British expert when considering the possibility of including in the list some preparation or other manufactured in England; and as the Committee was aware, a large number of proprietary remedies was manufactured in that country.

M. EKSTRAND, Director of the Opium Traffic and Social Questions Sections, suggested that the Anglo-Saxon States represented on the Committee should be asked to nominate candidates.

Colonel SHARMAN (Canada) suggested that the term "Anglo-Saxon" should be construed in its narrower sense. For reasons connected with expense, convenience, etc., it was unlikely that distant Anglo-Saxon countries would wish to appoint experts.

The Committee decided to adopt the Sub-Committee's recommendation and to interpret it in the sense suggested by the Canadian representative.

(d) *Question to be submitted to the Health Committee.*

"When examining the lists of preparations submitted to it by the Governments, the Sub-Committee found some difficulty in deciding whether ointments should be treated as solutions or as dry preparations for the purpose of the Health Committee's interpretation of 'compounds (of codeine and dionine) which are adapted to a normal therapeutic use' and which thus escape control. The Health Committee did not actually make any specific reference to ointments in its resolution, which reads as follows:

"The Health Committee considers that, in the case of dry preparations (pills, tablets, etc.) containing codeine and dionine, those which contain not more than 0.1 gramme of either substance (this being the highest of the maximum doses prescribed in the majority of pharmacopœia) might be regarded as 'suitable for normal therapeutic use', while in the case of solutions the definition is applicable to those in which the proportion included does not exceed 10 per cent;¹ . . ."

"The Sub-Committee requests the Advisory Committee to ask the Health Committee for an opinion on this point."

The recommendation of the Sub-Committee was adopted.

M. RAZET (France) said that he would submit a written question on the subject of the form of dry preparation to be taken as a standard.

3. PRACTICAL UTILITY OF THE LIST AND RECOMMENDATION CONCERNING ITS PRINTING

"The Secretary-General, in Circular Letter 184.1937.XI, requested the Governments to indicate whether the list in question, the compiling of which involves a considerable amount of work, is of great utility to their administrative services and whether it thus answers fully the purpose for which it was drawn up. The Sub-Committee was happy to note that a large number of Governments stated that the list was very useful to their administrative services and that several of them had asked for some thousands of copies. The Sub-Committee accordingly reiterates the recommendation, already endorsed by the Advisory Committee, that the next list should, if possible, be printed."

The CHAIRMAN said that the Advisory Committee had already expressed the view that the list should be reprinted. The Sub-Committee endorsed that view.

M. DELGORGE (Netherlands) asked the Secretariat to consider the possibility of printing one list in English and another in French.

M. EKSTRAND, Director of the Opium Traffic and Social Questions Sections, said the question would be considered.

Dr. CARRIÈRE (Switzerland) explained that the list had not yet been submitted to the Advisory Committee because the Sub-Committee had had to obtain further information from a few countries. The list was, however, now complete. As it had to be published as soon as possible, he proposed that the Advisory Committee should forthwith authorise publication.

Dr. Carrière's proposal was adopted.

¹ Report to the Council on the Work of the Twentieth Session of the Health Committee (document C.652-M.312.1933.III).

TWENTY-SECOND MEETING (PUBLIC)

Held on Saturday, June 3rd, 1939, at 3.30 p.m.

Chairman : Major COLES (United Kingdom).

Present : The members of the Committee and the Assessor, except the representatives of Bulgaria, Iran, Peru, Portugal, Turkey and Uruguay.

1342. Survey of Position as regards World Manufacture, Consumption and Trade in Principal Drugs licitly manufactured in 1937.

M. STEINIG, Secretariat :

The examination of the statistics for 1937 (the last year for which complete statistics are available) relating to the five principal drugs (morphine, diacetylmorphine, cocaine, codeine and dionine) shows that, as compared with 1936, there was a general and very marked increase in the *world manufacture* of the drugs in question.

As regards *world consumption*, there has been a considerable decrease for morphine and an increase for all the other drugs.

World stocks show a very large increase for morphine and codeine ; stocks of dionine also rose, though to a lesser extent. Stocks of diacetylmorphine and cocaine have remained almost unchanged.

The total volume of *exports* shows a marked decrease for morphine, cocaine and diacetylmorphine, but a considerable increase for codeine and dionine.

In order to bring out more clearly the nature of the changes that occurred in 1937, we will deal with each drug separately. Before going into detailed figures, we would point out that Italy furnished no statistics for the year 1937. For purposes of a comparison with 1936 it was therefore assumed that manufacture, consumption, exports and stocks of drugs in Italy remained unchanged in 1937. Consequently, for Italy, the 1936 figures have been included in the world totals for 1937.

Morphine.—The *manufacture* of morphine rose from approximately 36.9 tons in 1936 to about 43.2 tons in 1937—i.e., an increase of 6.3 tons or nearly 17%. The curve of morphine manufacture has thus continued to rise since 1936. Whereas, during the period 1931 to 1935 the annual morphine manufacture varied between 26.7 and 30.8 tons, and the average amount manufactured during these five years was roughly 29 tons, in 1936 world manufacture amounted to 36.9 tons and in 1937 to 43.2 tons, making a total increase as compared with 1935 of 12.4 tons or more than 40%.

When examining the utilisation in 1936 of morphine for legitimate requirements, the Committee found that the increase in morphine manufactured in 1936 of nearly 6 tons, as compared with 1935, was due to the increase in the quantity of this drug converted principally into codeine and dionine, the quantity of morphine converted into other drugs having risen from 21.8 tons in 1935 to 27.7 tons in 1936—i.e., an increase of 27% over 1935.

What is the explanation of the increase of 6.3 tons in the world manufacture of morphine in 1937? Did the legitimate world requirements of morphine during that year increase by that amount?

The quantity of morphine *converted* into other drugs—chiefly codeine and dionine—rose from 27.7 tons in 1936 to 32.3 tons in 1937; in 1937, therefore, the increase as compared with 1936 amounted to 4.6 tons, or 16.2%. Nearly three-quarters of the amount of morphine manufactured in 1937 in excess of the amount produced in 1936 (6.3 tons) was used for conversion into codeine and dionine.

On the other hand, the world *consumption* of morphine declined; it amounted to about 8.8 tons in 1936 and to only about 8 tons in 1937, a reduction of 800 kilogrammes or approximately 10%.

Altogether, therefore, about 40.3 tons were used for conversion and consumption; as the total manufacture amounted to 43.2 tons, world stocks of morphine should thus have risen by approximately 2.9 tons.

Stocks of morphine did in fact increase from 7.7 tons in 1936 to about 10.2 tons in 1937—i.e., by approximately 2.5 tons, or 32.5%.

Taking into account the fact that certain countries failed to supply consumption statistics for 1937, it may be concluded that the world manufacture of morphine in 1937 corresponded very closely to the legitimate world morphine requirements for that year.

The total *exports* of morphine in 1937 were lower by 175 kilogrammes, or 13%, as compared with 1936 (total exports in 1936 : 1 350 kilogrammes; in 1937 : 1 175 kilogrammes).

Diacetylmorphine.—The *manufacture* of diacetylmorphine rose from about 870 kilogrammes in 1936 to about 975 kilogrammes in 1937—an increase of 105 kilogrammes, or roughly 12%.

The *consumption* of this drug in 1936 amounted to 853 kilogrammes and in 1937 to 980 kilogrammes, making a total increase of 127 kilogrammes, or about 15% as compared with 1936.

As *stocks* of diacetylmorphine remained almost unchanged, it may be concluded that the increase in the manufacture of diacetylmorphine in 1937 was completely absorbed by the increase in consumption during that year.

Exports of diacetylmorphine continued to fall ; from 208 kilogrammes in 1936, they dropped to 199 kilogrammes in 1937 (a reduction of 4.3 %).

Cocaine.—The *manufacture* of cocaine rose from 3.95 tons in 1936 to 4.08 tons in 1937—an increase of 130 kilogrammes, or about 3 %.

The *consumption* of cocaine, which was approximately 3.54 tons in 1936, amounted to about 3.87 tons in 1937—*i.e.*, an increase of 330 kilogrammes, or 9.3 %, as compared with 1936.

As *stocks* remained almost unchanged (at about 3 tons), the discrepancy of 200 kilogrammes between manufacture and consumption would probably be explained if the Italian statistics for 1937 were available.

Exports of cocaine fell from 1008 kilogrammes in 1936 to 914 kilogrammes in 1937 (a reduction of 9.3 %).

Methylmorphine (Codeine).—The *manufacture* of codeine, which amounted to 24.2 tons in 1936, rose to about 28.8 tons in 1937—an increase of 4.6 tons, or about 19 %, as compared with 1936.

No *consumption* statistics are available for codeine and dionine, owing to the fact that Article 13 of the Limitation Convention dispensed the parties from the obligation to furnish consumption statistics for those drugs. It is, however, possible to calculate the *world* consumption of codeine and dionine fairly accurately by adding to world stocks at the beginning of the year world manufacture during that year and deducting any quantities converted and stocks at the end of that year.

According to the Secretariat's calculations, the consumption of codeine increased by 2.1 tons, or 8.7 %, in 1937 (about 24.2 tons in 1936 and 26.3 tons in 1937).

World *stocks* of codeine rose from 8.1 tons in 1936 to about 10.6 tons in 1937—*i.e.*, an increase of 2.5 tons, or roughly 30 %.

The increase in the quantity of codeine manufactured in 1937 as compared with 1936 (4.6 tons) was therefore used partly to meet the increase of 2.1 tons in consumption in 1937 and partly to increase the reserve stocks, which were 2.5 tons higher.

While, as stated above, *exports* of morphine, diacetylmorphine and cocaine declined, exports of codeine show a very marked increase ; they rose from 4.14 tons in 1936 to 5.2 tons in 1937—*i.e.*, an increase of 1.06 ton, or 25.6 %.

Ethylmorphine (Dionine).—The *manufacture* of dionine rose in 1937 by about 300 kilogrammes, or 11.5 %, as compared with 1936 (1936 : 2.6 tons ; 1937 : 2.9 tons).

Consumption, as calculated by the Secretariat, rose from approximately 2.7 tons in 1936 to about 2.8 tons in 1937—*i.e.*, an increase of 100 kilogrammes, or 3.7 %.

World *stocks* at the end of 1937 amounted to about 1.3 ton, whereas at the same period of the previous year they amounted to only 1.1 ton, so that the increase amounts to 200 kilogrammes, or 18.2 %.

As in the case of codeine, the larger quantity of dionine manufactured was absorbed partly by the slight increase in consumption in 1937 and partly by reserve stocks.

Exports of dionine in 1937 rose by 126 kilogrammes, or 20.5 %, as compared with 1936, the total exports of this drug having amounted to 615 kilogrammes in 1936 and 741 kilogrammes in 1937.

Drug Manufacture in the Principal Manufacturing Countries.

An examination of the statistics of the manufacture of drugs in the principal manufacturing countries reveals the following situation :

Morphine.—In the first place stands the United States of America, with a manufacture of 10.2 tons in 1937—*i.e.*, 23.7 % of the total quantity (43.2 tons) manufactured in that year. The next countries in order of importance in 1937 are : the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (7.8 tons, or 17.9 %), Germany (4.9 tons, or 11.4 %), and Japan (4.8 tons, or 11.1 %).

The four countries together produced 27.7 tons, or 64.1 % of the total quantity of morphine manufactured in 1937.

Diacetylmorphine.—The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics occupies the first place for 1937, with a manufacture of 291 kilogrammes, or 29.8 % of the total quantity (975 kilogrammes) of diacetylmorphine manufactured in that year ; and the second, Japan, with 200 kilogrammes, or 20.5 % of the total.

Codeine.—The United States of America occupies the first place for 1937, with a manufacture of 7.6 tons, or 26.4 % of the total amount (28.9 tons) manufactured in that year. There follow : the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (4.5 tons, or 15.8 %), Germany (4 tons, or 14 %), and France (3.5 tons, or 12.1 %).

These four countries together produced 19.6 tons, or 68.3 % of the total quantity of codeine manufactured in 1937.

Dionine.—The first place is occupied by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics with a total manufacture in 1937 of 612 kilogrammes, or 21.4 % of the total quantity (2870 kilogrammes)

manufactured in that year. The next countries are : Germany (552 kilogrammes, or 19.2%), the United States of America (392 kilogrammes, or 13.7%), and France (391 kilogrammes, or 13.6%).

These four countries together produced 1,947 kilogrammes, or 67.9% of the world output of dionine in 1937.

Cocaine.—The first place is occupied by Japan, with a total manufacture for 1937 of 896 kilogrammes, or 21.9% of the total amount (4083 kilogrammes) manufactured in that year. The next countries are : the United States of America (813 kilogrammes, or 19.9%), Germany (595 kilogrammes, or 14.6%), and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (459 kilogrammes, or 11.2%).

Those four countries together produced 2763 kilogrammes, or 67.6% of the total amount of cocaine manufactured in 1937.

Conclusions.

The most outstanding features of the position in 1937 were as follows :

The manufacture of morphine for all purposes (consumption of morphine as such and conversion into other drugs) continued to increase fairly rapidly. Taking as a basis the last year of the period 1931-1935, during which manufacture and legitimate world requirements amounted on an average to 29 tons, we find that in 1937 morphine manufacture increased by 12.4 tons, or more than 40%, as compared with 1935.

There was a similar increase in the manufacture of codeine, and the parallel nature of the two movements is clearly illustrated by the following figures :

World Manufacture of Morphine and Codeine, 1935-1937.

(Tons.)

	1935	1936	1937	Increase as compared with 1935
<i>Morphine</i>	30.8	36.9	43.2	+ 12.4
Increase as compared with the previous year		+ 6.1	+ 6.3	40%
<i>Codeine</i>	19.9	24.2	28.8	+ 8.9
Increase as compared with the previous year		+ 4.3	+ 4.6	45%

These figures show that about 70% of the 12.4 tons representing the increase in the amount of morphine manufactured during the two years in question was converted into codeine.

The second noteworthy feature is the increase in world stocks of morphine and codeine. This movement is illustrated by the following figures :

World Stocks of Morphine and Codeine, 1935-1937.

(Tons.)

	1935	1936	1937	Increase as compared with 1935
<i>Morphine</i>	8.0	7.7	10.2	2.2
				25.5%
<i>Codeine</i>	8.6	8.1	10.6	2.0
				23.3%

In 1937, morphine stocks reached their highest level since 1931, and codeine stocks their highest level since 1934 (the first year for which statistics relating to this drug are available).

The third point of interest relates to the consumption of morphine and codeine as compared with the world stocks of these two drugs.

Last year, the Committee noted a very abrupt increase in the consumption of codeine and a slight increase in the consumption of morphine in 1936, the former amounting to 4.9 tons and the latter to 500 kilogrammes. As, in the great majority of countries, consumption statistics are based on sales by wholesalers to retailers and not on sales by retailers to the public, the Committee could only assume that, in 1936, chemists, military hospitals and other sanitary institutions for the national defence forces in certain countries obtained supplies from manufacturers and wholesalers, with a view to accumulating stocks, with the result that the stocks which, in the terminology of the 1925 and 1931 Conventions, are known as " reserve stocks " and " Government stocks " increased, whereas in the statistics that increase is shown under the head of " consumption ".

Whereas in 1936 stocks in the hands of retailers increased, during 1937 an increase in the stocks of manufacturers and wholesalers took place, as shown by the foregoing table.

This conclusion is likewise borne out by the movement of the world stocks of the two drugs in question during 1936 ; the stocks of these two drugs were lower in 1936 than in 1935,

and this decline was most probably due to the transfer of the stocks held by manufacturers and wholesalers to retailers. The latter, having increased their stocks in 1936, restricted their purchases in 1937, a fact which, as regards morphine, explains why its consumption dropped by about 800 kilogrammes in 1937 as compared with 1936.

To appreciate the significance of figures relating to the manufacture of drugs in 1937, and to measure the exact importance of the changes which have occurred in the situation since the Geneva and Limitation Conventions came into force, it is appropriate to examine the data for 1937 in the light of statistics for previous years. The changes are best understood by referring to the figures relating to (i) world manufacture and world requirements of morphine during the period 1925-1937, and (ii) international trade in morphine, diacetylmorphine and cocaine during the period 1926-1937.

(i) The period 1925-1937 can, in respect of the manufacture of morphine, be divided into three distinct stages.

The first extends from 1925 to 1930 and is characterised by a considerable excess, in each year, of world manufacture over legitimate world requirements of morphine. The average yearly production reached 44.3 tons, whereas, according to the Secretariat's estimates, legitimate requirements in the same period averaged approximately 29 tons per annum. The excess, averaging 15.3 tons per annum and totalling approximately 92 tons for the whole period 1925-1930, found its way into the illicit traffic. It is pertinent to point out that figures for world manufacture in the years 1925-1928 represent rather minimum quantities known before the Geneva Convention came into effect.

The second stage extends from 1931 to 1935 and is distinguished by the fact that the world manufacture of morphine becomes stabilised at the level of legitimate world requirements—namely, about 29 tons annually on the average. This period reveals very clearly the results secured through the application of the Geneva and Limitation Conventions, the first of which came into force in September 1928 and the second in July 1933.

The third stage begins in 1936; it is characterised by a somewhat considerable increase in manufacture, which continued in 1937. As the above analysis shows, however, that increase is accounted for by legitimate requirements, and particularly by an increase in the amount of morphine converted into codeine and diionine, as also by an increase in stocks.

(ii) On examining the international trade statistics for the twelve-year period 1926-1937, we find that total exports of morphine, which, in 1926, amounted to 12.3 tons, fell to 1.17 tons in 1937, representing only 9.5% of the total exports in 1926.

Diacetylmorphine exports fell from 7 tons in 1926 to 199 kilogrammes in 1937, the total volume of exports of this drug during that year representing only 2.8% of the total volume in 1926.

Cocaine exports fell from 3.8 tons in 1926 to 914 kilogrammes in 1937; consequently, exports during that year represented only about 24% of the total exports of this drug in 1926.

In considering the total volume of exports of the three drugs in question, it should be noted that, whereas exports in 1926 amounted to approximately 23.1 tons, in 1937 they amounted to only about 2.3 tons, or 10% of the total exports in 1926.

Summarising the situation in 1937, it may be said: (1) that the world position during that year in regard to the manufacture and use of the five principal drugs was the same as in the six previous years, in that the amounts lawfully manufactured corresponded to the legitimate world requirements, and (2) that the upward trend of manufacture recorded in 1936 and 1937 was mainly due to the need felt by nearly all countries to keep larger reserves in order, as far as possible, to guard against the difficulties which might arise in the event of normal supplies being restricted or cut off.

Mr. ANSLINGER (United States of America) congratulated M. Steinig on his expert analysis, and asked that the charts representing the manufacture of and international trade in the three principal drugs during the period 1926-1937 circulated at the opening of the meeting should be photostatted in normal format and supplied to the members of the Committee. The charts prepared on a previous occasion were now being shown in the League Pavilion at the New York World's Fair, where they were arousing considerable interest.

M. BOURGOIS (France) also congratulated M. Steinig. He had dispelled the fears which had been expressed in the 1937 Assembly regarding the efficacy of the Conventions in view of the increased consumption of morphine.

Colonel SHARMAN (Canada), adding his congratulations, suggested that in future M. Steinig's analysis should be distributed before the session of the Committee opened. It was one of the most important statements the Committee received every year, but it was impossible to discuss it unless it were available for study beforehand.

Dr. CHODZKO (Poland) asked that the statement and graphs should be circulated as a separate document: in that form, they would be more suitable for communication to Governments, and would be of permanent value as a summary of the Committee's work.

Dr. CARRIÈRE (Switzerland) urged that the widest publicity should be given to M. Steinig's very clear statement. The public was ill-informed about those matters and prepared to accept all the exaggerated statements made by ignorant or malicious persons.

M. EKSTRAND, Director of the Opium Traffic and Social Questions Sections, explained that that point had been considered by the Secretariat, which held the same opinion; but such a course had been found impossible this year, owing to the amount of work involved in the preparation of the Convention for the limitation of raw materials.

M. DELGORGE (Netherlands) also advocated that the statement should be printed as a separate document, and hoped it would be a public document, and not just one for the use of the Committee.

M. BOURGOIS (France) suggested that a summary might be given in the *Monthly Summary* of the Information Section.

M. CARNOY (Belgium) suggested that a short summary should be issued to the principal news agencies.

M. EKSTRAND, Director of the Opium Traffic and Social Questions Sections, replied that there would be at least three editions of the statement. The first, a short one, would be inserted in the Committee's report to the Council; the second would appear in the *Monthly Summary*; and the third would be the full-length document.

Dr. DE MYTTENAERE, Assessor, said he had published an article in a Brussels paper entitled "The League and the Campaign against Drugs", based largely on League publications and M. Steinig's last year's summary. That article had aroused great interest, and he hoped that other members would do something similar.

1343. Drug Addiction.

I. ENQUIRY INTO ADDICTION (document O.C.1769)

Mlle. DE ROMER, Secretariat, explained that the delay in issuing this very lengthy document was due to causes beyond the Secretariat's control. The Secretariat was not asking the Committee to go all through the document, but simply to study the first twenty-two pages and, in particular, Chapter III: "Problems raised by the Replies to the Enquiry into Drug Addiction" (pages 14 to 22). Unless the Committee gave the Secretariat guidance as to the steps it should take in regard to those questions, its work would be held up for a year.

She ventured to remind the Committee that the course to be followed in regard to questions of drug addiction was laid down in the preambles to the 1912, 1925 and 1931 Conventions. However, the Advisory Committee had not dealt systematically with the problem of addiction until 1930, as could be seen from the various documents so far issued, a list of which would be found in document O.C.1408(1)(h), of December 2nd, 1938.

In 1930, following a decision taken by the Assembly at its eleventh session, an initial enquiry had been carried out among Governments regarding the question of addiction. The replies received had been submitted to the Committee in document O.C.1408(1); the particulars given were considered to be inadequate, and at its twenty-first session the Committee had decided to send out a further questionnaire to Governments with the request that they should furnish information each year for several years, starting from January 1st, 1937.

Up to the present, forty-seven countries and territories had replied direct, while information with regard to forty-six had been taken from annual reports. All those replies were included in document O.C.1769.

The Secretariat proposed that the Committee should now proceed to a general discussion of the information collected in regard to addiction, while fuller guidance concerning Chapter III might possibly be asked for later by the Secretariat, to enable it to decide what was the best method of continuing the investigation of the question.

Colonel SHARMAN (Canada) agreed that there was no time to deal with such a long document in detail. He would merely draw attention to two entirely unjustified glosses on pages 5 and 20 respectively on the Canadian Government's statement, correctly given on page 45, that "confidential information had been obtained from drug-traffickers after conviction".

Dr. CHODZKO (Poland) was glad that addiction was on the agenda, as he wished to say a few words on the general question. Traffickers and addicts formed a solid axis. Traffickers needed addicts because, if addicts disappeared, traffickers would also disappear. During the eight years that he had served on the Committee, the latter had always considered the question of addiction from the angle of the trafficker. Why not give some attention to the addict? What was an addict? No standard definition had yet been adopted. A day or two before, the Committee had been told that he was a criminal; but medical opinion was that addiction was a chronic social disease rather than a crime, except, for instance, in the case of marihuana or hashish addiction, which, to begin with, was merely a vice. In Europe, painful disease

was nearly always at the root of drug addiction : it was perhaps due to a faulty therapeutic system that, in course of time, the cure had become worse than the disease. As a doctor, he regretted that no method of curing addiction had as yet been found. He did not believe that the so-called cures which had been talked about were absolute : how many cases of relapse were there ? For years it had been mistakenly held that the only way to treat addicts was to shut them up. At the Lexington Hospital, excellent results had undoubtedly been obtained. But, though 35% of their cases might be cured, what happened to the remaining 65% when they were let out of hospital uncured ? If they were rich, they could always get drugs from traffickers. It was held that doctors should not prescribe drugs for addicts, but how then could they support the monopoly system ? In Asia, monopolies were State institutions, and supplied drugs to addicts—for opium-smokers were addicts—but, in Europe, the addict could not obtain drugs licitly. Just as sanatoria had not eliminated tuberculosis, so confinement in institutions was not going to cure addicts, though it might give good results in certain cases. Continuous medical supervision, not temporary confinement, was the method to adopt. On leaving hospital, addicts should be visited in their homes by nurses at regular intervals for a long period, and allowed small doses of drugs as required, but under strict medical supervision (not police supervision). It was essential that continuous contact should be maintained with them and their home life and surroundings, so far as those were known to the responsible medical authority. He paid a tribute to the Harrison Narcotics Act (United States of America) of 1914 ; the United States had been the first country to enforce the Hague Convention. The United States and Canadian representatives had informed the Committee that they had got good results in their countries, but it would be necessary to wait for the final results. In Asia, the monopoly system was a good and necessary system, but there was a great difference between Asiatic countries in the application of it. They should aim at uniformity in their price, dose, and addiction policies. As to the important question of price, Governments should, he thought, reduce prices to the minimum, possibly even below cost, in order to strike at the root of the illicit traffic. That was a method that had not yet been tried. It would take the profit out of the illicit traffic. He suggested a trial period of five years. If that method failed, then another one would have to be found, but in the meanwhile they might be able to drive the traffickers out of business. Certainly it was inadvisable that the present situation in Asia should be allowed to continue. The increase which occurred from time to time in the monopoly drug prices would help to give a further impetus to the illicit traffic. The Netherlands Indies had a society for the treatment of addicts, which, M. Delgorge had told them, had helped to reduce addiction. In view of that result, the number of dispensaries in the Netherlands Indies should be increased. In conclusion, he would suggest as a general policy, for Asia, an agreed reduction of prices by monopolies to eliminate the enormous profits of traffickers, and the introduction of a system of medical supervision over addicts, and, for Europe, the establishment of proper social hygiene dispensaries for addicts, with continuous medical supervision after treatment. Their confinement in an institution at the initial stage of treatment should also be provided for, if necessary.

TWENTY-THIRD MEETING (PUBLIC)

Held on Monday, June 5th, 1939, at 3.30 p.m.

Chairman : Major COLES (United Kingdom).

Present : The members of the Committee and the Assessor, except the representatives of Greece, Peru and Uruguay.

1344. Drug Addiction (continuation).

I. ENQUIRY INTO DRUG ADDICTION (document O.C.1769) (continuation)

Dr. CARRIÈRE (Switzerland) said that addiction was comparatively rare in Switzerland ; he would therefore deal with the question chiefly from the medical standpoint. Like Dr. Chodzko, he regarded an addict as a sick person. But he did not think that addiction was necessarily due to treatment with morphine : otherwise, in view of the very extensive use of morphine made by doctors, the number of morphine addicts would be much larger than it actually was. In many cases addiction was, he thought, primarily due to some congenital defect, which might, of course, be, as it were, activated by treatment with morphine, but which might also of itself induce addiction. Therefore, the addict should not be regarded and treated as a criminal. In many cases, his confinement in an institution could not be avoided, but it should be accompanied by psychological treatment, which could often be applied before confinement. That was where the dispensaries to which Dr. Chodzko had referred would step

in. From that point of view, the morphine addict could be assimilated to the alcoholic, and the good results obtained by properly run dispensaries for drunkards were well known. The dispensary could also play a useful part when the morphine addict came out of the institution, by keeping him under observation and advising him so as to prevent a relapse. Hence, both dispensary and institutional treatment should be provided for addicts.

As the points of view of Governments with regard to addiction still varied considerably, they should, he thought, be asked to furnish additional information on the special question of the treatment of addicts and their attitude towards the matter, so that the Committee might have fuller particulars than were at present available. With that end in view, he had prepared, with Dr. Chodzko's help, the following draft resolution :

The Advisory Committee has taken note of document O.C.1769 containing the replies of Governments to the questionnaire on drug addiction annexed to Circular Letter 193.1936.XI; after an exhaustive discussion of the problem, it has instructed the Secretariat :

(a) To send the above-mentioned questionnaire each year to a more limited number of countries and territories, a list of which is given in the annex (to be submitted later), and to request them to supply information for a certain number of years ;

(b) To carry out a comparative study of the legal and practical standpoint taken at present in the various countries regarding drug addiction and the addict, such study to include both addiction to manufactured drugs and addiction to prepared opium. In carrying out this task, the Secretariat shall have recourse to official sources of information and to scientific studies, and shall have power to consult experts who, in so far as countries represented on the Advisory Committee are concerned, shall be selected in agreement with the respective members of the Committee.

Mr. ANSLINGER (United States of America), said that while he always respected Dr. Chodzko's views, he must respectfully differ from him in the present case. He did not intend to cast any reflection on the medical profession ; but as little appeared to be known about the causes of drug addiction as about the causes of cancer. The views which had been expressed differed little from those of Dr. Salazar Viniegra, of Mexico, or those contained in the brochure of the Anti-Opium Information Bureau.

The present organisation for the control over narcotic drugs in the United States had only been established after a long process of trial and error, but now a complete system of police and medico-social work had been evolved in consultation with the medical profession. A feature of that system was the institution at Lexington for treatment of relapse cases.

The value of the work done by the Narcotics Bureau had been repeatedly recognised by the medical profession. Not long ago, a statement had been made at a meeting of doctors in Atlantic City to the effect that reduction in addiction by about 50% was due to the application of the Harrison laws.

A leading member of the medical profession had given it as his opinion that addicts should all be sent to institutions like that at Lexington. As in the United States of America, the reduction of addiction in Egypt was due to police work ; and the same applied in other countries, such as Canada, China and Germany. There was no doubt that the application of the international Conventions had had a considerable effect, as could be seen by reference to the chart compiled by the Secretariat.

To abandon the present scheme in favour of one for the establishment of dispensaries for addicts would be equivalent to going back to the position as it was some twenty years ago. A Bill for the creation of dispensaries had recently failed because it was recognised that it was contrary to the 1931 Geneva Convention. In 1937, in the United Kingdom, and also in Belgium, some 20% of the addicts were doctors. Surely the authorities in those countries would not wish to change over to the system of ambulatory treatment ?

Institutionalisation was absolutely necessary. The fact that a man was in an institute did not mean that he was treated as a criminal ; if he were, one would not find more than 10% of the addicts in the country applying voluntarily for treatment in an institution. Clinics, on the other hand, as opposed to State institutions, were not desirable ; and the American Medical Association had indeed forced them to close down on the grounds that they were against public morals. Not long ago, in Los Angeles, a clinic had been run by the city authorities, who decided to supply drugs free of charge for the treatment of addicts. The result was that traffickers disappeared ; but the place became an addicts' heaven, and finally the clinic was condemned and had to be closed. If doctors were allowed to prescribe drugs in unlimited quantities abuses might arise, as had indeed been the case. One doctor in the United States had prescribed more than 4,000 morphine injections in one year, and another had prescribed a larger quantity of morphine for his patients than that prescribed in the public hospitals of his State. The doctors in question had, of course, had their licences revoked, but they provided an illustration of the abuses which could arise. Such a state of affairs did not result in cures being effected, but merely in the spread of addiction. To talk of

"medical needs" in connection with supplying drugs to addicts was, as had been said in the Supreme Court of the United States, a perversion of the word "medical".

The present system of control and international collaboration was essential. If it was now to be discarded in favour of the revolutionary proposals of Dr. Carrière and Dr. Chodzko, all attempts to apply limitation or control might as well be abandoned.

It was up to the medical profession to discover what it was in morphine that caused addiction, and to carry out research on that subject (as was being done, for instance, with regard to cancer); but he could not accept the suggestion that an ambulatory system should be introduced and morphine supplied to addicts indefinitely.

Dr. Hoo Chi-tsai (China) said that, if document O.C.1769 was to be printed, certain corrections would have to be made.

The reference on page 7 to "a steady supply of drugs manufactured within Chinese territory" did not make it clear in which direction the drugs were moving. The report on China had definitely stated that the drugs came from the occupied territory in the north.

With regard to the reference on page 6 to the number of addicts in China, he had already mentioned two additional reasons for the high figure shown, namely: (1) the fact that many people had been obliged to leave their homes and register in other parts of the country and were thus registered twice over, and (2) difficulties with regard to the receipt of returns of cured addicts from certain provincial authorities. Those two reasons should also be mentioned on page 58. On page 59, a reference should be added under "(c) Treatment of Addicts" to the workshops which had been established.

Colonel SHARMAN (Canada) said that the observations of the representative of the United States agreed so completely with the Canadian view that it was unnecessary to say much more. In the United States and Canada, there had been a decrease in addiction of about 50%, and in obtaining that decrease the authorities had accumulated much experience. Such practical experience should bear great weight. The system of ambulatory treatment had been found unsatisfactory. Cases of addiction arising from a medical condition—e.g., cancer—were a separate question; but the Canadian authorities could not accept the view that addiction in itself was merely a medical condition. Nor could they agree that morphine addicts should be supplied with morphine indefinitely, any more than that diphtheria patients should be continuously supplied with diphtheria germs. If such a principle were to be accepted, the medical profession would merely take the place of the drug traffickers, and it would be useless to continue to discuss control.

It would be most unwise for the Committee to give the impression that the standard which it adopted was lower than that already attained in certain countries. It should rather try to extend the area where the highest standard was applied. Addiction could be cured; but he had known of few cured addicts for whom institutional treatment had not been necessary.

Sir Thomas RUSSELL (Egypt) said that the situation in Egypt had been such that mass addiction needed mass treatment. The success of the method adopted was illustrated by the number of unarrested addicts who asked to be imprisoned, as they saw in imprisonment the only means of getting cured. While in prison, addicts were cut off from drugs for two or three years. In European countries, where addiction was relatively rare, it was conceivable that addicts might be treated as sick individuals; but such a system was impossible in more primitive countries where addiction was rife.

Dr. DE MYTTENAERE, Assessor, made the following statement:

I should like to draw the Committee's attention to a communication made to the French Academy of Medicine on March 27th, 1934, by M. Maurice Delaville and M. Roger Dupouy, concerning a "rapid process for the disintoxication of morphine addicts, using lipoid emulsions".

These authors justify the use of such emulsions by adducing certain interesting pharmacodynamic considerations and state:

"Up to the present, we have treated over fifty addicts with the fullest success. The emulsions we use consist of a mixture of castor oil, olive oil and lecithin mixed in physiological serum. To each ampoule, we add four units of insulin.

"These oil emulsions are administered in doses of 25 c.c. *per diem*, in injections of 5 c.c. each. To enable the patient to rest more completely, sedatives (gardenal or phenylethylmalonyurea) designed to calm the nervous system are given morning and evening.

"The results obtained showed that our fifty patients could be completely cured within five to seven days without showing the slightest unfavourable secondary effect. All were unanimously agreed that at no stage did they feel any desire for the drug. A few subsequently became addicted again, but a second cure proved entirely successful."

The communication of M. Maurice Delaville and M. Roger Dupouy led to the placing on the market of a substance called "demorphene", for which the following formula has been deposited at the National Drug Control Laboratory, in Paris :

Distearoglycerophosphate of choline or lecithin	0.9 g.
Olive oil	5.0 g.
Castor oil	3.0 g.
Normal physiological solution q.s. to 100 g. In ampoules of 5 c.c.	

The circular attached to each box of ampoules contains reports on further cases of cure of drug addiction.

While I wish to put these facts before the Committee, I must add that I have no personal knowledge of the value of the above method of cure.

Dr. CHODZKO (Poland) said he had been very sorry to hear the statements made by the Canadian and United States representatives on the subject of addiction. Neither Dr. Carrière nor he had said that they did not desire control. They simply thought that the dispensary system would allow of the more effective treatment of addicts because it ensured constant medical supervision.

There appeared to be certain even deeper misunderstandings. He could not see how what he had suggested conflicted with the Conventions. It had been said that doctors should confine their attention to the question of how morphine produced addiction. At the same time, they were told that addicts should be treated in institutions such as that at Lexington. Presumably such treatment was carried out by doctors. It was surely very strange to say that an addict was not a sick person and, at the same time, to say that he should be treated.

Regulations dated May 21st, 1923, giving effect to the Harrison Narcotics Act, contained a passage stating that it was not the duty of the Narcotics Bureau to lay down the quantity or frequency of prescriptions, but that the responsibility rested with the doctors. Perhaps that was only intended to apply to cases where patients were suffering from other ailments—e.g., cancer—though it seemed strange that members of the medical profession should be allowed to prescribe for one case and not for another.

The Harrison Act was passed just over twenty-five years ago. Many things had happened since then, including the great war; and ideas, in particular those of the medical profession, had evolved. Fortunately, medical science was not a rigid or static form of thought.

It was true that the medical profession had formerly held the view that addicts should be treated exclusively in institutions; and there was a special institution for the purpose in Poland. But the great problem was how to provide treatment for *all* addicts. There was not room for all of them in the institutions.

It was very satisfactory to hear that the system in force in the North-American countries had produced such good results; and he would be the first to rejoice if addiction in those countries were to disappear altogether within the next few years. The remarks he had made did not apply to the United States and Canada if, and in so far as, the authorities there were already satisfied.

He was very sorry that any misunderstanding should have arisen, as his relations with the representatives of those two countries had always been excellent. He could not, however, admit their arguments as a refutation of the views he had put forward. Many doctors in Poland thought that a system of treatment by social hygiene dispensaries must be established. He would, of course, inform the Committee of the results obtained by that method.

Document O.C.1614, of 1935, dealt with the system of clinics in the United States. Such clinics, however, were not the same as the type of dispensaries he was advocating. Those clinics had not always been able to afford nurses or to provide facilities for the study of individual cases. In fact, in many cases, the so-called "clinics" did not deserve the name. Medico-social dispensaries of the type he advocated were a new post-war development.

He warmly urged the Committee to adopt the draft resolution. The question was, he thought, primarily a medical one; and he proposed that all the material should be sent to the Health Section for study.

Mr. ANSLINGER (United States of America) said that the phrase "in the course of professional practice", which occurred in the Regulations giving effect to the Harrison Narcotics Act to which Dr. Chodzko had referred, was construed as meaning that doctors could prescribe for patients suffering from other ailments such as cancer; but there had been repeated rulings of the courts to the effect that doctors who prescribed drugs solely for the purpose of keeping an addict comfortable were not acting in conformity with the Regulations.

M. CARNOY (Belgium) asked for an answer to his request at a previous meeting for information with regard to the methods applied in the Far East to deal with opium-smoking.

M. DELGORGE (Netherlands) said that the 1936 annual report on the Netherlands Indies described all the measures adopted there.

He had listened with interest to Dr. Chodzko. It must, however, be remembered that there was a big difference between the West and the East in the matter of addiction.

Many people who smoked tiny quantities of prepared opium were not real addicts ; they could in case of emergency stop smoking without being disturbed by serious withdrawal symptoms. As the 1936 report stated, the authorities in the Netherlands Indies had adopted a combined system of registration and rationing. They encouraged and supported medical treatment of real addicts and private initiative in the campaign against addiction.

M. BOURGOIS (France) said that a detailed description of preventive measures was given in the report on Indo-China for 1936. They included educational measures, lectures, work by anti-opium societies, etc. An attempt was being made to convince young people of the social deterioration brought about by addiction. The latter was also being combated by raising prices, in so far as that could be done without encouraging contraband.

M. DELGORGE (Netherlands) said that in the Netherlands Indies reduction of the use of prepared opium by young people was the primary objective. The efforts made in that direction had been very successful ; and at the present time there were scarcely any addicts under 30.

M. ENTEZAM (Iran) said that, as stated on page 63 of document O.C.1769, except for opium addiction, the drug habit did not exist in Iran. In the coastal provinces of the Caspian Sea, an attempt was being made to break addicts of their drug habit by withdrawal over a period of nine months. If the results were satisfactory, the system would be extended to other provinces.

The use of opium among young people in Iran was practically unknown. Treatment was provided for addicts in the army. The State factories refused employment to any workers who were addicts. Free treatment was given in the municipal hospitals ; and lectures were arranged by the authorities in certain districts.

The CHAIRMAN said that two years previously he had given a long and detailed account of the measures adopted in British possessions in the East. He had nothing to add to what he then said, but would draw the attention of members to pages 66 *et seq.* of document O.C.1769.

In general, he could say that all Government hospitals provided free treatment for addicts, and advantage of those facilities was taken in a number of colonies.

Dr. OLSEN, Secretariat, said the Health Organisation of the League had been dealing with addiction for some years. A short account of what had been done was given on page 22, paragraph 5, of document O.C.1769.

The Health Section was preparing a report on the present state of knowledge in that field. That report would be submitted to the Health Committee at one of its future sessions. It should enable the Health Committee to take a decision regarding its future activities in relation to drug addiction. The Committee might, for instance, consider the possibility of setting up an expert committee to study the medical and public health aspects of the problems involved, including treatment and prevention.

M. BOURGOIS (France) said that he had been struck when in Thailand by posters showing the degeneration resulting from opium-smoking. He suggested that the Secretariat should get copies of such posters. They might be useful to other countries.

Dr. Hoo Chi-tsai (China) was very glad to hear that in the countries mentioned there were very few opium-smokers amongst the young. What share of the credit for that result should be attributed to Government measures and what to private initiative ? The respective shares appeared to vary in different countries. There were four possible attitudes which Governments might take up in relation to private initiative :

- (1) There was the view—it was the view of the Chinese Government—that private initiative should be encouraged and instigated ;
- (2) There was the view that private initiative should be supported ;
- (3) There was the view that private initiative should be tolerated ;
- (4) There was the view that private initiative should be opposed.

He hoped no Government would adopt the fourth attitude. It would, however, be useful for the Committee to know the respective shares of Government initiative and social development in bringing about the successful results obtained.

He had already described at a previous session the measures adopted by China.

With regard to M. Bourgois' suggestion that the Secretariat should collect posters which might be useful to various countries, he (Dr. Hoo) would try to get some from China. Children between 10 and 15 years of age had been encouraged to produce pictures and slogans in China, illustrating the dangers of opium-smoking.

TWENTY-FOURTH MEETING (PUBLIC)

Held on Tuesday, June 6th, 1939, at 10.30 a.m.

Chairman : Major COLES (United Kingdom)

Present : The members of the Committee and the Assessor, except the representatives of Egypt, Peru, Portugal and Uruguay.

1345. Drug Addiction (continuation).

I. ENQUIRY INTO DRUG ADDICTION (document O.C.1769) (*continuation*)

The CHAIRMAN pointed out that there were two proposals, not mutually exclusive, before the Committee. The first was the draft resolution submitted by Dr. Carrière and Dr. Chodzko ; the second was the proposal that the document with the Minutes should be sent to the Health Committee for study in the light of its own investigations of the problem.

Colonel SHARMAN (Canada) had one observation to make on the resolution. The annex referred to was not yet available : the list might include three or thirty-three countries and, until the members of the Committee knew which those countries were, they could not discuss the resolution at all.

M. DELGORGE (Netherlands) observed that two years ago the Committee had referred a question on prepared opium to the Health Committee ; but the only reply received was to the effect that the information desired was all to be found in documents. What assurance had the Committee that, on the present occasion, it would meet with any better success ?

Dr. OLSEN, Secretariat, pointed out that the Health Committee was preparing a document summarising all available information on the subject.

M. DELGORGE (Netherlands) thought there was no point in sending further questionnaires to Governments : all the information the Committee needed was already available, either in the Government's replies to the circular letter or in annual reports.

Dr. CARRIÈRE (Switzerland) explained that the purpose of the resolution was not to ask Governments for information which they might have already supplied, but to request them to explain the attitude of their administrations towards addicts and their treatment. Since conflicting opinions had been expressed during the Committee's discussions, it would be well to compare them in the light of definite information.

M. EKSTRAND, Director of the Opium Traffic and Social Questions Sections, acknowledged the force of Colonel Sharman's point. The list of countries would be chosen on the principle that only those countries in which addiction was a real problem should be included. If any country selected already had a representative on the Committee, then that representative should be consulted before any decision involving his country was made.

Colonel SHARMAN (Canada) felt that Dr. Carrière's explanation differed somewhat from the terms of the resolution. The resolution clearly stated that the same questionnaire was to be sent again to an unspecified number of Governments, many of whom had already replied to it. That was not fair to the Governments, in view of the enormous amount of work—and expense—involved in preparing a reply.

M. DELGORGE (Netherlands) entirely agreed with Colonel Sharman. As few questionnaires as possible should be sent to Governments. If any further information was desired, it could be included in annual reports.

M. EKSTRAND, Director of the Opium Traffic and Social Questions Sections, did not admit that the purpose of the resolution was to ask again for information already given : its purpose was to obtain supplementary information to enable the Committee to arrive at well-founded conclusions.

Dr. CARRIÈRE (Switzerland) acknowledged that the text of the resolution might be improved and clarified. He again urged the importance for the Committee, especially in view of the divergent views expressed, to ascertain the medical and penal attitude adopted by Governments towards addicts in those countries where addiction was a serious problem.

The CHAIRMAN proposed to meet those criticisms by amending paragraph (a) of the resolution to read as follows :

" To draw the attention of Governments to the discussion on drug addiction held at the Advisory Committee's twenty-fourth session, and to request them to supply in their annual reports, or in a special report, any observations or fresh information on this question."

Dr. CARRIÈRE and Dr. CHODZKO both accepted the proposed amendment.

Colonel SHARMAN (Canada) gave it as his frank opinion that this was merely a waste of time and money. The Committee had already spent two days discussing the subject of drug addiction, on which his Government had already given it all the information in its power.

M. EKSTRAND, Director of the Opium Traffic and Social Questions Sections, admitted that Colonel Sharman had given the Committee a very full report on the position in Canada ; but unfortunately not all Governments had followed Canada's excellent example.

The CHAIRMAN noted that Dr. Carrière, Dr. Chodzko and M. Delgorge had accepted the amendment. Its effect would be to relieve Governments of the necessity of repeating their replies, except where new information had come to light.

The Committee adopted the amendment proposed by the Chairman¹ and decided that the Minutes of the discussion on drug addiction and all the relevant documents should be communicated to the Health Committee.

The CHAIRMAN observed that, when considering the annual reports of Governments summarised in document O.C.1758, the Committee had decided to postpone discussion of the passages relating to addiction. It had now had a very full discussion of that subject, and he assumed it would be unnecessary to revert to document O.C.1758.

The Chairman's proposal was adopted.

II. ANTI-NARCOTIC EDUCATION AND PROPAGANDA IN MEDICAL AND AUXILIARY MEDICAL CIRCLES (document O.C.1686(a))

The CHAIRMAN noted that there were still many replies to come to Circular Letter 192.1936.XI, including that from his own Government, which was not yet available because there had not yet been time to collect all the necessary information. Discussion of that subject had therefore better be postponed.

The Chairman's proposal was adopted.

III. QUESTION OF CODEINE ADDICTION (documents O.C.1695(a), (b) and O.C.1761)

Dr. OLSEN, Secretariat, said the Committee would remember that, in accordance with its request, the Health Committee had decided to undertake investigations into the question whether codeine was liable to produce addiction. For that purpose, the scientific bodies of various countries had been asked for an advisory opinion. Though there had been some regrettable but unavoidable delay, in 1938 a report, based on an analysis of scientific literature dealing with the question, had been published in the *Bulletin of the Health Organisation*.²

At its thirtieth session, the Health Committee took note of that report and, without expressing any opinion regarding the matter, decided to submit the question to the Office international d'Hygiène publique.³ The following resolution was adopted :

" The Health Committee,

" Having noted the report on the *Significance of Codeine as a Habit-forming Drug* :

" Requests the Permanent Committee of the Office international d'Hygiène publique to examine the question of the harmfulness of codeine as a drug liable to produce addiction, as well as the international preventive measures which might ultimately be considered desirable, account being taken of the fact that codeine is already subject to certain provisions of the 1925 and 1931 Conventions."

Codeinism was extremely rare when the drug was taken exclusively *per os*, but the position had completely changed since Canadian addicts had taken it subcutaneously or intravenously. At present, however, the abuse seemed to be limited to the American continent. In other parts of the world where codeine was widely used in preference to other more toxic drugs, no injurious results seemed to have been apparent.

There appeared to be no doubt that the situation in regard to codeinism was a special one. For that reason, certain administrations wished to avoid any general condemnation of codeine which might embarrass certain countries, however much others would welcome it. The question was therefore one which called for a detailed discussion by an expert body representing the opinion of all the parties concerned. Consequently, the Health Committee had decided to follow a similar procedure to that it had hitherto adopted in the case of any substance liable to cause addiction—namely, to submit the question to the Office international d'Hygiène publique.

The CHAIRMAN thanked Dr. Olsen for his statement of the position : the Committee could only await the result of the examination by the Office international, to which the Health Committee's resolution had already been communicated.

The Chairman's proposal was adopted.

¹ For the final text of the resolution, see document C.202.M.131.1939 XI (Ser. L.O.N. P.1939.XI.4), page 21.
² *Bull. Health Org.*, 1938, 3, pages 546 et seq.

Colonel SHARMAN (Canada) drew attention to the last paragraph on page 3 of document O.C.1761, which read as follows and with which he entirely agreed :

" The opinion of those engaged in the above-mentioned study at the Lexington hospital is that codeine addiction is the result of the abuse of a good drug rather than the result of the legitimate medical use of a dangerous drug, and that, so long as reasonable legal restrictions are applied to it, the danger of its becoming a social menace is not so great."

People with an appetite for drugs were always ready to switch over to another, if one was prohibited. Codeinism had been a serious problem in Canada, but they had decided it was no use prohibiting codeine so long as the barbiturics were available. Provincial legislation was now effective in five Canadian provinces to prevent codeine and the barbiturics from being supplied except on medical prescription. Many of those who had now resorted to injecting opium were former codeine addicts who found they could no longer get codeine.

IV. ADDICTION LIABILITY OF CERTAIN DRUGS : STUDY OF THE PHARMACOLOGICAL PROPERTIES OF EUCODAL, DICODIDE, DILAUDIDE AND ACEDICONE (documents O.C.1766 and O.C.1761)

Dr. OLSEN, Secretariat, observed that, at its 1937 session, the Advisory Committee had discussed the comparative pharmaco-dynamic properties of certain drugs which were being used as substitutes for morphine—namely, eucodal, dicodide, dilaudide and acedicone—and had decided to ask the Secretariat to prepare a memorandum for the information of the Committee. A bibliographical study was thereupon prepared by the Health Section, at the request of the Health Committee, regarding the comparative effects of the various drugs in question. That document was annexed to document O.C.1766.

The Health Committee, at its thirtieth session, took note of that study and decided to place it at the disposal of the Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium and Other Dangerous Drugs.

The study showed the difficulties of interpreting the information which was available in the literature on the subject ; but it did nevertheless reveal that the physician might in certain cases be justified in preferring one of those drugs to morphine or to another of those drugs.

Colonel SHARMAN (Canada) observed that addicts would do their utmost to obtain dilaudide as long as they could, because it was approximately four times stronger than morphine. There had been several cases of dilaudide addiction in Canada, including one medical case.

Dr. OLSEN, Secretariat, drew attention to the comparative table of the most active substances in each group given on pages 34 and 35 of document O.C.1766.

The CHAIRMAN drew attention to the following passage in the Secretary's progress report (document O.C.1759) dealing with those drugs : " It was agreed that, if necessary, experts would subsequently be consulted with a view to obtaining further information and opinions ". The Committee had to decide whether that further consultation of experts should be undertaken. Perhaps it would be best to leave the matter over till next year and, in the meantime, consult the experts in their own countries.

The Chairman's proposal was adopted.

M. DELGORGE (Netherlands) asked whether that document, which was of considerable importance, had been sent to Governments.

The Committee decided that this should be done.

The CHAIRMAN thanked the Health Committee and the Health Section for their work in preparing document O.C.1766—" Addiction Liability of Certain Drugs ".

V. SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH WITH THE OBJECT OF FINDING ANALGESICS TO REPLACE NARCOTICS

The CHAIRMAN drew attention to the last two paragraphs on the last page of document O.C.1605(e)—" *Activities of the United States Public Health Service in connection with the Treatment of Drug Addiction* ".

Mr. FULLER (United States of America) reported that, in view of the Committee's interest in analgesic substances to replace drugs, he had asked for additional information from Dr. Macht and would now read his reply, which was as follows :

" At the annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, which took place in Richmond at the end of December, I presented some of my newer findings concerning cobra venom. These results, derived from my latest studies, dealing with a comparison of cobra venom with opium alkaloids in general and morphine in

particular, have been summarised in an article which has just appeared in the London periodical called the *Medical Press and Circular*. I am sending you separately a copy of that issue.

"On February 23rd, I read a paper in New York City before the American Physical and Optical Societies concerning the effect of cobra venom on vision. Briefly stated, observations made by me and my son, Moses B. Macht, who is doing graduate work in psychology, indicated that, while both morphine and cobra venom relieve pain through an action on the higher brain centres, the latter does not depress especially the senses of vision and hearing nor impair mental efficiency. Morphine and other opiates, on the contrary, markedly depress the intellect and also temporarily impair both vision and hearing.

"With regard to newer applications of cobra venom in medical practice, I may say that I have extended its use to embrace, not only chronic and protracted pains of malignant disease, but also such chronic pains as those of certain non-malignant diseases like neuritis, arthritis and locomotor ataxia.

"An interesting finding first made by me and studied in detail by Dr. Gayle and Dr. Williams is the beneficial effect of cobra venom in a good percentage of patients suffering from Parkinson's disease.

"It is also well to call attention to the important finding of Professor Bullrich, of Buenos Aires, who published a paper on the treatment (not cure) of pains of angina pectoris with injections of cobra venom. I am endeavouring to secure the collaboration of clinicians in this country in a trial of cobra venom therapy in this very distressing disease.

"I should be very glad if you would present these findings, as I have outlined them, before the Opium Advisory Committee at their next meeting in May."

Mr. Fuller added that he would furnish the Secretariat with copies of the documents referred to by Dr. Macht.

The CHAIRMAN thanked the United States representative for making available to the Committee the results of researches undertaken by his Government and also thanked the United States Government for having undertaken that research.

VI. DESOMORPHINE AS A DRUG OF ADDICTION

The CHAIRMAN drew attention to the Health Committee's resolution on desomorphine adopted at its thirtieth session (May 1939), and reproduced in document O.C.1767, which read as follows :

"The Health Committee,

"Having considered the report of the Permanent Committee of the Office international d'Hygiène publique (document C.H.1396) :

"Notes that desomorphine (dihydrodesoxymorphine) is liable to produce addiction ;

"And consequently informs the Council of the League of Nations of this fact and recommends that the provisions of the Geneva Opium Convention of 1925 shall be applied to desomorphine ;

"And, in virtue of Article 11 of the 1931 Convention for limiting the Manufacture and regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs, brings the above to the notice of the Secretary-General of the League of Nations."

The findings of the Office international d'Hygiène publique were now before the Committee, which had to decide whether to make a recommendation to Governments.

M. RENBORG, Secretariat, pointed out that the Health Committee's decision involved the application of Article 11 of the 1931 Convention. Under Section 5 of that article, the Secretary-General had automatically been notified of the decision. He drew attention to Section 6 of the same article. Since the Health Committee's decision was that desomorphine was liable to produce addiction, it now came under sub-group (a) of Group 1 of Article 1 of the 1931 Convention.

Dr. CARRIÈRE (Switzerland) said he noted the Health Committee's recommendation that the terms of the Convention should be applied to desomorphine—i.e., that it should be brought under strict control as one of a group of drugs ; but he did not think there could as yet be any question of recommending its total prohibition by Governments. Other countries had not yet arrived at such conclusive opinions as the United States. It had been ascertained that desomorphine possessed valuable therapeutic properties. In particular, its action was more rapid than that of morphine ; and, what was more, it did not need to be given in increasing doses, as morphine did. He wished to thank the United States Government for the researches they had carried out, and to congratulate them on their results ; but he nevertheless felt that, in the present state of knowledge, complete prohibition was not desirable. If it was enforced

now, it might discourage further scientific research. The question could be taken up again when more information was available. He was accordingly in favour of not going beyond the terms of the Health Committee's resolution.

Dr. CHODZKO (Poland) found himself in a difficult position. Dr. Carrière's arguments were entirely valid so far as they went ; but there was another side to the question,—namely, the social and preventive aspect. Desomorphine was stronger even than heroin. They all knew the difficulties that had been encountered with heroin in the illicit traffic : with desomorphine, those would be still greater. Even after all those years, an agreement to forbid the manufacture of heroin was still unattainable, though in Poland both its manufacture and its importation were prohibited. If his Government asked his opinion, he would recommend outright prohibition of desomorphine. He entirely agreed with the United States attitude. Desomorphine was now being manufactured in certain European countries. It was dangerous not to stop the development of manufacture before it spread farther. In those circumstances, he could not do other than enter the fullest reservations regarding the Health Committee's resolution.

Dr. OLSEN, Secretariat, observed that the Health Committee had expressed no opinion on the medical value of desomorphine.

The following passage from the report of the Office international d'Hygiène publique tended to support Dr. Carrière's opinion :

" Desomorphine has analgesic properties analogous to those of morphine, but from two to five times as strong. It may therefore possess an analogous medical value, though clinical experience is necessary before its use can be sanctioned. In studying its posology for therapeutic purposes, full account must be taken of its toxicity."

The CHAIRMAN observed that control of the drug was now automatically assured. It remained for the Committee to decide whether at the present juncture it desired to make any further recommendations to Governments.

Mr. FULLER (United States of America) said that desomorphine had been discovered in the United States in connection with the search for a non-habit-forming substitute for morphine. Subsequent research had shown that desomorphine was far and away the most dangerous drug in the world, so far as habit-forming went, and the United States Government had felt it their duty to report the results of their researches to the Committee. The addiction danger of desomorphine far outweighed its therapeutic value. If it was not prohibited outright, the same thing might happen as with heroin. Heroin, as the Committee would remember, had also been introduced as a non-habit-forming drug. In his opinion, the wise course was to bolt the door before the horse was stolen. He regretted that the Committee did not feel inclined to take the extreme step. He could only warn it of the danger it was incurring.

Colonel SHARMAN (Canada) entirely agreed with Dr. Chodzko. He thought the action proposed was the minimum. Canada did not at present manufacture drugs ; but he proposed to advise his Government to prohibit the issue of licences for the importation of desomorphine. The importance of the question was such that it was essential to inform Governments of the attitude taken up by, at any rate, three countries.

The CHAIRMAN suggested that that could best be done by the Rapporteur.

The Chairman's suggestion was adopted.

TWENTY-FIFTH MEETING (PUBLIC, THEN PRIVATE)

Held on Tuesday, June 6th, 1939, at 3.30 p.m.

Chairman : Major COLES (United Kingdom).

Present : The members of the Committee and the Assessor, except the representatives of the United States of America, Egypt, Peru, Poland and Uruguay.

1346. Standardisation of Methods for determining the Morphine Content of Raw Opium and the Cocaine Content of Crude Cocaine and of Coca Leaves (continuation).

MORPHINE CONTENT OF RAW OPIUM (continuation)

M. GAVRILOVITCH (Yugoslavia), in reply to a question put to him at a previous meeting, made the following statement :

From the information at the disposal of the Yugoslav delegation with regard to the point of view of the competent authorities in Yugoslavia concerning the international method for

determining the morphine content of raw opium, it appears that they are of the opinion that the said method has certain defects, owing to which it cannot be regarded as entirely satisfactory from the purely scientific point of view. Those defects, in the view of the Yugoslav experts, are connected more particularly with the method of extraction and the corrective employed to obtain the result. As the extraction consists of a single operation, which does not enable the total quantity of morphine to be removed, a part of the drug remains in the residue and is lost so far as the final determination is concerned. Moreover, the proposed corrective cannot be the same for all qualities of raw opium. Another disadvantage of the international method, of a purely practical character, is that it takes two days to obtain the result, whereas, from the point of view of present requirements, it is highly desirable that it should be possible to complete the analysis in a single day.

As regards the general appreciation of the international method, the Yugoslav experts consider that it has been satisfactorily worked out from the technical point of view, gives good results so far as parallel analyses are concerned, and offers no difficulty with regard to application. The only possible disadvantage from that point of view is that too large a quantity of foam is produced when the liquid is shaken, which often makes it more difficult to obtain the necessary filtrate for the extraction of the morphine.

In view of the opinion of the competent Yugoslav authorities, as set forth above, the Yugoslav delegation, as the Committee will realise, is not in a position to give a clear and final answer to the question put to it, much as it would like to do so. It therefore notes with satisfaction that the Committee has adjourned its decision on this question until next year. This will enable the Yugoslav experts to re-examine the whole question and to submit their final opinion to the Advisory Committee at its 1940 session.

The CHAIRMAN thanked the Yugoslav representative for his statement. The position in Yugoslavia was the same, or approximately the same, as in other countries. The statement would therefore be useful to experts in other countries who were dealing with the problem from a scientific point of view.

The Committee went into private session.

1347. Preparatory Work for a Conference to consider the Possibility of limiting and controlling the Cultivation of the Opium Poppy and the Production of Raw Opium, and controlling Other Raw Materials for the Manufacture of Opium Alkaloids : Examination of a Draft of the Principal Articles which might be embodied in a Convention (continuation).

The Committee decided that the Minutes of this discussion should not be published.

TWENTY-SIXTH, TWENTY-SEVENTH AND TWENTY-EIGHTH MEETINGS
(PRIVATE)

Held on Wednesday, June 7th, at 10.30 a.m. and 3.30 p.m., and on Thursday, June 8th, at 10.30 a.m.

Chairman : Major COLES (United Kingdom).

1348. Preparatory Work for a Conference to consider the Possibility of limiting and controlling the Cultivation of the Opium Poppy and the Production of Raw Opium, and controlling Other Raw Materials for the Manufacture of Opium Alkaloids : Examination of a Draft of the Principal Articles which might be embodied in a Convention (continuation).

The Committee decided that the Minutes of these discussions should not be published.

TWENTY-NINTH MEETING (PUBLIC)

Held on Thursday, June 8th, 1939, at 3.15 p.m.

Chairman : Major COLES (United Kingdom).

Present: The members of the Committee and the Assessor, except the representatives of Bulgaria, Egypt, Peru and Uruguay.

1349. Consideration of the Draft Report of the Committee to the Council on the Work of its Twenty-fourth Session (document O.C.1773 and addenda).¹

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

Colonel SHARMAN (Canada) thought that the phrase " and thus disposed of one of its most important tasks ", at the end of the first paragraph, was inaccurate.

¹ For the final text of the report, see document C.202.M.131.1939.XI (Ser. L.O.N. P.1939.XI.4).

M. RENBORG, Secretariat, proposed that that phrase should form a separate sentence and should read as follows : " It has been able to carry out one important part of its task, as it was possible to draw up the main articles of a preliminary draft of a convention ".

M. Renborg's proposal was adopted.

EXAMINATION OF THE ANNUAL REPORTS FOR 1937

M. DELGORGE (Netherlands) thought that the last sentence of the third paragraph—" It desires to record the opinion that a change in the present system would be desirable "—was dangerous, as a change in the system might mean a delay in examining questions connected with the illicit traffic. He therefore proposed that the sentence should be omitted.

M. Delgorge's proposal was adopted.

3. Mexican Draft Regulations for the Treatment of Addicts.

M. TELLO (Mexico) did not feel that Section 3 as it stood gave a complete and balanced reflection of the discussions. He proposed the insertion, after the first sentence in the fourth paragraph, of the answer he had given to the questions referred to in the preceding sentence. Further, the word " Belgium " in the first line of that paragraph should be changed to " the Netherlands ".

The third paragraph—" Several members of the Advisory Committee emphasised the drawbacks to the measures contemplated in Mexico "—was misleading. He proposed that it should be replaced by a sentence to the effect that the Committee, not being acquainted with the text of the regulations, was unable to come to any conclusion with regard to them. Further, the word " incurable " before the word " addicts " in the last sentence of the first paragraph should be omitted, as the object of the regulations was to remove all addicts from the clutches of traffickers.

Finally, the words " to go into the matter again " at the end of the sixth paragraph should be changed to " to discuss the whole of this question ".

The amendments proposed by the representative of Mexico were adopted.

4. Situation in Egypt in 1938.

M. RENBORG, Secretariat, read two drafting amendments to Section 4 proposed by Sir Thomas Russell.

Those amendments were as follows :

Omit the words " and for addiction " after the words " convictions for illicit trafficking " in the first paragraph.

Make the end of the last phrase in the third paragraph—" and the improvement in the methods employed by the police for the suppression of the traffic, such as the use of police dogs, which was highly effective "—into a separate sentence, reading as follows : " He referred to the increasing use of police dogs in tracing criminals in Egypt and suggested that the Secretariat might request countries which used police dogs for the detection of opium in ports and on steamers to furnish detailed reports on the training and use of dogs for that purpose ".

The amendments proposed by Sir Thomas Russell were adopted.

5. Injections of Opium Infusions.

Colonel SHARMAN (Canada) said that the habit of injecting opium infusions should not be described as a " new vice ". He had reported it two years previously ; and, in the following year, it had been mentioned by the Netherlands representative. Further, the term " Pacific Coast " was too wide : no cases had been reported in the United States or South or Central America. Finally, a distinction had been made in the seizures reports, and should be maintained, between the injecting of prepared opium practised in the Netherlands and Canada and the injecting of raw opium practised in Egypt.

M. RENBORG, Secretariat, proposed to meet the points raised by Colonel Sharman by omitting the words " new vice " in the first sentence, replacing the words " also on the Pacific Coast " by " in Canada ", and adding a sentence to the effect that : " It was noted that, in the Netherlands and Canada, prepared opium and, in Egypt, raw opium, was used in this manner ", and replacing the words " new vice " in the last sentence by the word " evil ".

Mr. FULLER (United States of America) proposed that the phrase " and would ask them to take all the necessary steps to eradicate it " should be omitted, on the ground that the exhortation seemed superfluous.

The amendments proposed by M. Renborg and Mr. Fuller were adopted.

7. *Special Annual Reports concerning Prepared Opium.*

M. DELGORGE (Netherlands), referring to the second paragraph, said he had pointed out that smuggling was encouraged, not only by high prices, but also by the restrictive measures of Governments.

The Committee decided to insert in the report a new paragraph reading as follows :

" The opinion was expressed, however, by the representative of the Netherlands, that reduction of prices would not be sufficient to suppress the illicit traffic, which is encouraged also to a large extent by measures taken by Governments aiming at the reduction and restriction of the legal consumption of prepared opium."

M. DE MAGALHAES (Portugal) proposed that the first two paragraphs of the summary of his statement inserted in the chapter entitled " Situation in the Far East " should be transferred to the present chapter, the words in the first sentence—" in connection with the situation in the Far East"—being omitted and the words " as elsewhere in the Far East " inserted in the third sentence, after the word " Macao ".

M. de Magalhaes' proposal was adopted.

Colonel SHARMAN (Canada) said that the passage referring to Malaya in the second paragraph—" the high price charged in Malaya for licit prepared opium still puts a premium on fraud and has certainly led to the appearance of further traffickers on the market"—was not an expression of the Committee's views, but a statement based on a passage in the Analytical Study of the Annual Reports of Governments (document O.C.1758). The passage should be amended so as to reproduce the actual words used in the Analytical Study.

The Committee adopted Colonel Sharman's proposal and the text of the report was amended as follows :

" the high price charged in Malaya for licit prepared opium continued to afford an incentive to evasion which undoubtedly tended to bring new traffickers into the market."

SITUATION IN THE FAR EAST

Dr. Hoo Chi-tsai (China) said that, since the Committee last discussed the situation in the Far East, China had celebrated its " Anti-Opium Day " on June 3rd of this year. On June 3rd, 1839, the Viceroy of Canton had destroyed a shipment of opium ; and, as this year was the centenary, the day had been marked by special celebrations.

He proceeded to read the following cable, which he had received on the evening of June 3rd :

" Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek re-affirmed, in a statement issued on June 3rd, 1939, on the occasion of the hundredth anniversary of the anti-opium campaign launched by the Viceroy Lin Tse-hsu, who burned opium at Bocca Tigris on June 3rd, 1839, China's determination completely to eradicate the opium evil by 1940, according to the original opium-suppression programme of the Chinese Government.

" Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek said that opium suppression had reached its final and most crucial stage. ' We must ', he said, ' prosecute the war on the one hand and suppress opium on the other. Beginning from this year, we must marshal the resources of the nation to fight our national curse, and the people at the front and in the rear must help to rid the nation of the evil '.

" Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek voiced three hopes :

" (1) That poppy growers will not cultivate opium ;

" (2) That opium addicts will cure themselves of the habit before 1940 ;

" (3) That the inhabitants of occupied areas will not let themselves be poisoned by narcotic drugs and opium dumped by the Japanese.

" National flags were hoisted in ' free China ' for the celebration of the anti-opium day. Meetings were held and bonfires lighted with seized opium and smoking-paraphernalia. Public lectures and dramatic performances were given to awaken people to the horror of the opium evil."

Summary of the Chinese Representative's Statement.

Dr. Hoo Chi-tsai (China) said he had certain drafting corrections to make to the summary of his statement.

When he made that statement, he drew attention to three different motives behind the Japanese efforts to poison the Chinese population in the occupied areas with drugs.

He wished the report to contain some reference to what he had said in that connection, for which he took full responsibility. Before the report was submitted to the Committee, the Rapporteur had shown him a draft text, to which he had agreed ; but the agreed text did not appear in the present document.

The discussion of the summary of the Chinese representative's statement was adjourned pending the production of the text referred to by Dr. Hoo.

Declaration of the Portuguese Representative concerning Macao.

M. DE MAGALHAES (Portugal) proposed to rectify the passage containing his reply to the first statement made by the representative of the United States of America to read as follows :

" Referring to the information which had been received by the representative of the United States of America concerning the chests of Iranian opium shipped to or unloaded at Macao, the representative of Portugal stated that he was unaware of its source. The question of Macao was the subject of a searching enquiry, and the observations of the representative of the United States of America would be transmitted to the Portuguese Government, so that they may be taken into consideration by the authorities entrusted with the enquiry."

The Portuguese representative's proposal was adopted.

Further Statement by the Representative of the United States concerning Macao.

M. DE MAGALHAES (Portugal) said that, in order to avoid confusion, the heading should be modified so as not to give the impression that the first statement by the representative of the United States dealt specifically with Macao : it only referred to Macao incidentally. He accordingly proposed that the words " concerning Macao " should be omitted from the title.

He further proposed that the word " additional " before the word " information " in the last paragraph of that part of the report should be omitted and that the word " express " should be inserted before the word " reservations ".

The section of the report dealing with the further statement by the representative of the United States was adopted, with the above changes and the minor drafting amendments proposed by Mr. Fuller.

THIRTIETH MEETING (PUBLIC)

Held on Friday, June 9th, 1939, at 9.30 a.m.

Chairman : Major COLES (United Kingdom).

Present : The members of the Committee and the Assessor, except the representatives of Belgium, Mexico, Peru and Uruguay.

1350. Consideration of the Draft Report of the Committee to the Council on the Work of its Twenty-fourth Session (document O.C.1773 and addenda) (continuation).

SITUATION IN THE FAR EAST

Summary of the Chinese Representative's Statement.

Dr. Hoo Chi-tsai (China) explained the circumstances of the misunderstanding which had arisen between the Rapporteur and himself. There had been two texts of his remarks, the first of which he had carefully read and approved. He had also approved the second text, under the impression that it was identical with the first and without noticing that an important passage had been omitted. His negligence in the matter—if negligence it was—was perhaps excusable in consideration of the fact that there was no alteration whatsoever in the first pages, and not a word was said to him of the omission. He was prepared to agree to some modification of the wording of the passage excised ; but he must press for its reinsertion in the text.

The CHAIRMAN said that, in view of the Rapporteur's reluctance to accede to the Chinese representative's request, he could only refer to the Committee for guidance.

M. DE MAGALHAES (Portugal) thought it was impossible for the Committee to refuse to insert a statement by a representative for which the latter assumed full responsibility.

Dr. CHODZKO (Poland) did not think the Committee had any right to refuse insertion of a statement actually made by a representative of a Government when the representative took full personal responsibility for his statement.

Mr. NIND (India) pointed out that a full record of the discussion would in any case appear in the Minutes, and would thus be circulated to Governments. The Committee's decision might perhaps be influenced by that consideration.

Phya RAJAWANGSAN (Thailand) said that a question of principle was undoubtedly involved, on which he agreed with the Polish representative.

M. DELGORGE (Netherlands) concurred. There was nothing unreasonable in Dr. Hoo's request.

Dr. Hoo Chi-tsai (China) thanked those members of the Committee who had supported his request. The issue of principle involved was quite clear. Suppression of the passage concerned meant refusal to insert in the report an actual statement admittedly made by a representative to the Committee.

M. GAVRILOVITCH (Yugoslavia), Rapporteur, begged the Chinese representative not to press his request. It was only a few days ago that the Council adopted a proposal by the Secretary-General on the means of rendering more effective the collaboration of non-member States in the technical activities of the League. The Advisory Committee was the first technical committee of the League to meet since the adoption of that resolution; and he felt strongly—he had no other motives in the matter—that it should not do anything which might appear to go counter to the spirit of the Council's initiative.

M. BOURGOIS (France) said the question was a delicate one, on which he did not propose to express any opinion. Generally speaking, he considered it desirable that technical committees should avoid comment on political issues.

Dr. CARRIÈRE (Switzerland) said he could appreciate the considerations of expediency by which the Rapporteur's attitude was dictated. As, however, the Chinese representative had assumed full responsibility for his observations, he wondered whether the Committee had the right to exercise a sort of censorship by amending a statement actually made to it by one of its members.

The CHAIRMAN took it that the Committee was in favour of including the passage concerned. Was the Chinese representative prepared to consider an amended text in consultation with the Rapporteur?

Dr. Hoo Chi-tsai (China) said he had already offered to accept a modified text; but he must insist on the retention of the five points he had made in regard to (1) the confirmation of his charges by neutral observers, (2) the deliberate policy of the Japanese in promoting addiction, and (3), (4) and (5) the triple purpose of that "systematic poisoning of the Chinese people".

M. GAVRILOVITCH (Yugoslavia), Rapporteur, said he could only bow to the evident desire of the Committee for the insertion of the passage in the report.

The Committee decided to re-insert the passage in the report.

Draft of a Passage to be inserted as Conclusion in the Report to the Council on the Situation in the Far East, after the Summary of the Statements drawn up by a Special Sub-Committee¹
(document O.C.1771).

The Advisory Committee, having heard the statements on the subject of drug addiction and illicit traffic in the Far East, regrets to observe that, according to those statements, the situation seems to be still as serious as it was when, by its 1938 resolution, the Committee brought it to the notice of the Japanese and Portuguese Governments—to which communication it has received no reply.

It is therefore anxious that the text of the Minutes, together with this passage from its report to the Council on that situation, should be communicated to Governments.

M. GAVRILOVITCH (Yugoslavia), Rapporteur, mentioned that the Portuguese representative had pointed out to him that the Portuguese Government had actually replied to the Committee's 1938 communication. He accordingly proposed that the words "to which communication it has received no reply" should be omitted.

M. DE MAGALHAES (Portugal) thanked the Rapporteur. The earlier observations of the latter with reference to the desirability of fostering the co-operation of non-member States would appear to apply *a fortiori* in the case of a State which had been a loyal Member of the League from its inception. As soon as Dr. Salazar, the Head of the Portuguese Government, received the Minutes of the Advisory Committee's twenty-third session, he had instructed Dr. da Matta to attend the meeting of the Permanent Central Opium Board—the Advisory Committee was not to meet again until a year later—on August 24th, 1938. Dr. da Matta had made it clear on that occasion that a searching enquiry would be undertaken, and its findings communicated to the Advisory Committee. In his opinion, therefore, there was no question but that the Portuguese Government had replied to the Advisory Committee's request.

Mr. NIND (India) wished to add a word on behalf of the Sub-Committee of which he had been a member. He would explain the reason for the insertion of that passage. Definite and specific charges had been levelled against the Government of Macao and at the last session the Portuguese representative had promised a reply to those charges; but none had as yet been forthcoming. He proposed the retention of the phrase which the Rapporteur wished to omit, with the addition of a sentence welcoming the statement made by the Portuguese representative at the present session that a full enquiry was being carried out.

¹ See page 47.

Colonel SHARMAN (Canada) supported Mr. Nind's proposal. It was demonstrable that no reply had been made by the Portuguese Government : the words as they stood were exact.

M. DE MAGALHAES (Portugal) replied that the misunderstanding was a mere matter of wording. The Portuguese Government had replied at the meeting of the Permanent Central Opium Board, and had given a formal undertaking to submit a report.

M. GAVRILOVITCH (Yugoslavia), Rapporteur, proposed to satisfy Mr. Nind and Colonel Sharman by means of a short addition to the paragraph. Was that acceptable to the Portuguese representative ?

M. DE MAGALHAES (Portugal) was willing to leave the form of the passage to the Rapporteur. He was concerned only that the facts should be accurately recorded and, in particular, the fact that his Government had replied to the Committee's invitation.

Mr. NIND (India) accepted the Rapporteur's proposed form of words.

The CHAIRMAN did not see how the text proposed could offend the Portuguese Government, inasmuch as it recorded only acknowledged facts.

After some further discussion, in which the Rapporteur and the Portuguese representative took part, the following text was adopted on the Rapporteur's proposal :

" The Advisory Committee, having heard the statements on the subject of drug addiction and illicit traffic in the Far East, regrets to observe that, according to these statements, the situation seems to be still as serious as it was when, by its 1938 resolution, the Committee brought it to the notice of the Japanese and Portuguese Governments, without having received a formal reply in regard to the specific questions raised.

" Nevertheless, the Committee noted with satisfaction the statement by the representative of Portugal, to the effect that the Head of the Government of Portugal, responding to the Committee's appeal at its 1938 session, had immediately instituted a thorough official enquiry into the situation in Macao and that the results of this enquiry would be communicated to the Committee.

" The Committee proposes that the text of the Minutes, together with this passage from its report to the Council on the situation in the Far East, should be communicated to Governments."

ENQUIRY INTO DRUG ADDICTION (Second Addendum to Document O.C.1773)

Section 6.—Desomorphine as a Drug of Addiction.

Dr. CHODZKO (Poland) asked the point of the recommendation in the concluding sentence that the report of the Advisory Committee's proceedings should be communicated to Governments : this was done automatically.

M. GAVRILOVITCH (Yugoslavia), Rapporteur, explained that the intention was to send a separate report of their discussions on that particular subject—namely, desomorphine—to Governments under cover of a circular letter : the text would be amended to make that clear.

The Committee's report to the Council on the work of its twenty-fourth session was adopted as a whole, except for No. 2 of Chapter VI entitled " Results of the Application of the Conventions as shown by the Synoptic Statistical Tables included in Document O.C.1758 ", the examination of which was postponed.

The CHAIRMAN thanked the Rapporteur for having prepared a report requiring so little amendment.

1351. Application of Article 15 of the 1931 Convention : Establishment by Governments of a Special Administration responsible for the Supervision of Narcotic Drugs (document O.C.1636(a)).

M. PASTUHOV (Secretariat) explained that the document was a list in two parts, prepared in accordance with the instructions of the Advisory Committee at its twenty-third session. The first part comprised sovereign States which had established the special administration referred to in Article 15 of the Limitation Convention, while the second part comprised States which said that they had not set up such an administration or in which, so far as the Secretariat had been able to ascertain, there was no such administration.

The CHAIRMAN thought the document should be communicated to Governments for their observations.

The Chairman's proposal was adopted.

1352. Application of Article 19 of the 1931 Convention (Wording of Labels).

The CHAIRMAN noted that, at the request of the representatives of the United States and Canada, a Sub-Committee had been set up to consider that question.¹ He understood that all the members of the Sub-Committee were in favour of postponing discussion, and he himself recommended that course.

The Chairman's suggestion was adopted.

1353. Information concerning the Manufacture and Consumption of Prepared Opium in Peru (document O.C.1774).

M. EKSTRAND, Director of the Opium Traffic and Social Questions Sections, remarked that document O.C.1774² was self-explanatory. The Peruvian delegation in Geneva had obtained an immediate reply by cable to that question.

1354. Situation in India : Statement by the Representative of India.

Mr. NIND (India) said he had mentioned in 1938 that the future action of the new provincial governments in India in the matter of narcotic drugs would be watched with interest. He had asked for a special report on the subject, which had only just arrived. It was, he was glad to say, an encouraging document. Six out of the eleven provinces had taken special steps to prohibit the use of drugs in certain districts as an experiment. In those districts, drugs were only obtainable with a permit issued by the civil authorities or by a medical officer. Measures taken in the other provinces to reduce the consumption of opium and hemp drugs included raising of the price, curtailment of supplies and reduction of the limit of the amount any person could obtain. In one province, where the experiment had started earlier than in the others, the amount of opium ordered during the current year was only about half the amount indented for in the previous year. He thought that showed great progress, and he hoped next year to be able to give a fuller statement of the results of the present experiments.

1355. Adoption of the Minutes : Reply by the Director of the Opium Traffic and Social Questions Sections to the Statement of the Representative of Canada made at the Meeting on May 15th, 1939.

M. EKSTRAND, Director of the Opium Traffic and Social Questions Sections, read the following reply to Colonel Sharman's statement made in the second meeting :³

At the beginning of this session, the representative of Canada made a statement concerning certain points in connection with the work of the twenty-third session, and more particularly the Minutes of the session.

I said at the time that I would look into the matter and give a reply later. On account of the great amount of work which has fallen on the Secretariat during the present session, I have not until now been able to attend to this question.

The first point raised by Colonel Sharman referred to a statement which appeared in document O.C.1723, which is an analytical study of the annual reports for 1936. The investigations made by the Secretariat show that the text of the Hong-Kong annual report for 1936 was unfortunately wrongly reproduced in document O.C.1723. You will remember that this document was submitted to the Advisory Committee in proof form. When the final edition was prepared after the end of the twenty-third session, the mistake was discovered and corrected. I do not think there can be any objection to that procedure.

At the time, however, the Secretariat overlooked the fact that the representative of Canada, during the discussions at the twenty-third session, had made a statement based on the erroneous quotation from the Hong-Kong report, and that statement was reproduced in the Minutes of the session.

I regret this, and I also regret that the representative of Canada should have been inconvenienced on this account.

The second point to which the Canadian representative referred was the corrections in the Minutes of the Preparatory Committee. The Canadian representative complained of the fact that corrected Minutes were not issued but only at nine-page document containing corrections.

This question was twice discussed in the Committee. On the first occasion, the Acting Director stated that a sufficient supply of corrected and, *if necessary*, re-roneoed sets of Minutes would be available, and, on the second occasion, that if, on examination, extensive changes were made, the Minutes in question would be re-roneoed ; otherwise, the usual erratum sheet would be issued.

The corrections were numerous, but not in general extensive. For the sake of economy, the Secretariat followed the second of the two procedures mentioned—*i.e.*, the issuing of an erratum sheet.

¹ See page 11.

² See Annex IV.

³ See page 7.

I am of course the first to acknowledge that it would have been more convenient to Governments and to members of the Committee if the Minutes in question had been re-roneoed. It is, however, a fact that it is sometimes not possible for the Secretariat, for reasons of economy, to give to the Committee the service which it may desire.

The third point raised by the representative of Canada referred to the delay in issuing a correction to the report to the Council concerning a statement made by him. In his statement at the beginning of this session, the Canadian representative said that I had given adequate reasons for the delay. I regret that the amendment to the report proposed by the Canadian representative at the time when the report was discussed in the Committee was not correctly understood by the Secretariat.

I can assure the Committee that the Secretariat is doing its best to reproduce accurately the Committee's documentation. Mistakes do occur, especially in an international organisation like the Secretariat, which is often obliged to work at high pressure. I am the first to regret that such mistakes should occur. Everything will be done in the future, as we have tried to do in the past, to avoid them.

1356. Adoption of the Minutes of the First Three Meetings.

The Committee adopted the Minutes of the first, second and third meetings, subject to the insertion therein of certain amendments submitted by the members of the Committee, and accepted by the Committee.

THIRTY-FIRST MEETING (PUBLIC, THEN PRIVATE, THEN PUBLIC)

Held on Friday, June 9th, 1939, at 3.30 p.m.

Chairman : Major COLES (United Kingdom).

Present : The members of the Committee, and the Assessor, except the representatives of Belgium, Mexico, Peru, Uruguay and Yugoslavia.

1357. Preparatory Work for a Conference to consider the Possibility of limiting and controlling the Cultivation of the Opium Poppy and the Production of Raw Opium, and controlling Other Raw Materials for the Manufacture of Opium Alkaloids : Statement by the Representative of the United States of America.

Mr. FULLER (United States of America) made the following statement :

Based on the experience gained in previous conferences which had been convened for the purpose of drawing up conventions dealing with narcotic drugs, I should like to point out that it would be well to have certain clear and definite understandings either embodied in the invitations to the proposed conference on limitation of the production of the opium poppy and of raw opium or else agreed upon before the invitations are sent out.

The American Government will not be disposed to consider participating in a conference on limitation of the production of the opium poppy and of raw opium in the absence of :

(1) A precise and authoritative prior statement of the terms of reference in a manner that will clearly determine the scope of and the limitations on the powers and deliberations of the conference ;

(2) Prior agreement to maintain complete and accurate records of the proceedings, to be promptly furnished to the delegates daily and to set forth speeches verbatim ;

(3) Prior agreement that all speeches delivered in any language shall be translated into French and English ;

(4) Prior agreement that will ensure consideration by the conference of ways and means of implementing the Hague Convention of 1912, including the provisions of that Convention which relate to suppression of the manufacture of, internal trade in and use of prepared opium ;

(5) Prior understanding that reports to the League Council shall not undertake to present the view of the American Government otherwise than by texts which have received the prior approval of that Government.

The Committee then went into private session.

1358. Preparatory Work for a Conference to consider the Possibility of limiting and controlling the Cultivation of the Opium Poppy and the Production of Raw Opium, and controlling Other Raw Materials for the Manufacture of Opium Alkaloids : Examination of a Draft of the Principal Articles which might be embodied in a Convention (continuation).

The Committee decided that the Minutes of this discussion should not be published.

1359. Budget Estimates for the Year 1940.

The Committee decided that the Minutes of this discussion should not be published.

The Committee then went into public session.

1360. Examination of the Draft Report of the Committee to the Council on the Work of its Twenty-fourth Session (continuation).

Results of the Application of the Conventions as shown by the Synoptic Statistical Tables included in Document O.C.1758.

(Addendum to document O.C.1773 (revised text).)

The Committee adopted this part of its report to the Council, the examination of which was postponed at the previous meeting.

THIRTY-SECOND MEETING (PUBLIC, THEN PRIVATE)

Held on Saturday, June 10th, 1939, at 10.30 a.m.

Chairman : Major COLES (United Kingdom).

Present : The members of the Committee, except the representatives of the United States of America, Belgium, Greece, Peru, Uruguay and Yugoslavia, and the Assessor.

1361 Adoption of the Minutes of the Fourth to the Eighth Meetings inclusive.

MINUTES OF THE FOURTH MEETING

The Committee approved the Minutes of the fourth meeting, subject to the insertion therein of certain amendments submitted by the members of the Committee, and accepted by the Committee.

MINUTES OF THE FIFTH MEETING

The CHAIRMAN observed that his statement about Johore had been taken from an actual document furnished by the Johore authorities. As the version in the provisional text of the Minutes differed slightly from the official statement, he proposed to hand in the text for insertion in the exact form in which it was communicated.

Colonel SHARMAN (Canada) noted two errors of fact in the statements attributed to Dr. de Myttenaere and himself on page 13 of the provisional text of the Minutes. The consumption of morphine in Canada and the United States of America was not 10 kilogrammes and 17 kilogrammes respectively, but 10 kilogrammes and 17 kilogrammes per million of population.

It was also untrue to say that the consumption of diacetylmorphine was "forbidden" in the United States. The more correct statement would be that diacetylmorphine was "not available to the medical profession".

The Committee approved the Minutes of the fifth meeting with the amendments proposed by the Chairman and Colonel Sharman, and certain other corrections submitted by the members of the Committee, and accepted by the Committee.

MINUTES OF THE SIXTH, SEVENTH AND EIGHTH MEETINGS

The Committee approved the Minutes of the sixth, seventh and eighth meetings, subject to the insertion therein of certain amendments submitted by the members of the Committee, and accepted by the Committee.

The Committee then went into private session.

1362. Adoption of the Minutes of the Ninth to the Eighteenth Meetings inclusive.

The Committee approved the Minutes of the ninth to the eighteenth meetings inclusive, subject to the insertion therein of certain amendments submitted by the members of the Committee, and accepted by the Committee.

THIRTY-THIRD MEETING (PRIVATE, THEN PUBLIC)

Held on Monday, June 12th, 1939, at 3 p.m.

Chairman : Major COLES (United Kingdom).

Present : The members of the Committee, except the representatives of the United States of America, Belgium, Egypt, Peru, Thailand and Uruguay, and the Assessor.

1363. **Preparatory Work for a Conference to consider the Possibility of limiting and controlling the Cultivation of the Opium Poppy and the Production of Raw Opium, and controlling Other Raw Materials for the Manufacture of Opium Alkaloids : Discussion and Adoption of the Preparatory Committee's Report (document O.C.1775).**

The Committee decided that the Minutes of its discussions should not be printed.

The Committee then went into public session.

1364. **Preparatory Work for a Conference to consider the Possibility of limiting and controlling the Cultivation of the Opium Poppy and the Production of Raw Opium, and controlling Other Raw Materials for the Manufacture of Opium Alkaloids : Adoption of the Committee's Report to the Council on this Part of its Work (document O.C.1775 amended).**

M. BOURGOIS (France), Rapporteur for the preparatory work, submitted the report of the Preparatory Committee (document O.C.1775 amended)¹ to the Advisory Committee, with the recommendation that it be inserted in the latter's report to the Council.

The report was adopted by the Advisory Committee as its report to the Council on the year's preparatory work.

1365. **Date of the Next Session of the Advisory Committee.**

The CHAIRMAN announced that the Agenda Sub-Committee had decided to propose that the next sessions of the Seizures and Cannabis Sub-Committees should open on May 6th, 1940, and that the next session of the Advisory Committee should open on May 13th, 1940.

The dates proposed by the Agenda Sub-Committee were approved.

1366. **Close of the Session : Tributes to M. Ekstrand.**

M. SADAK (Turkey) thanked the Chairman for the way in which he had presided. The Chairman's tactful, equable and impartial attitude had been of great value to the Committee's discussions.

The Secretariat's unwearied efforts had also greatly facilitated and, as it were, guided the work.

He wished to pay a special tribute to M. Ekstrand. M. Ekstrand was about to leave the League; but his name would always remain associated in its annals with the work of the League in connection with social questions, which had already produced so many positive results. He was concerned to express the high esteem in which M. Ekstrand was held by the Government of the Turkish Republic and the Turkish delegation, and to offer him their sincere good wishes for the future.

As for present results of the work, the Committee had every reason to be satisfied with what had been already accomplished. A draft text had been evolved, embodying a large number of essential principles to serve as a basis for the future convention. Much of the ground had already been covered; but much remained still to be done. Before the Committee could go further, Governments must define their attitudes and assume their responsibilities. The success of the next phase of the Committee's work would depend on the acceptance of the present draft by the majority of producing and consuming countries.

Turkey, as he had often declared, was ready to do all in her power to ensure the success of the task which the Committee was pursuing. The fact that Dr. Refik Saydam, who for years had been actively and wholeheartedly engaged in the work of limitation and the suppression of the illicit traffic, was now Prime Minister was a valuable factor which would make the efforts and goodwill of Turkey in the matter all the more effective.

¹ For the final text of the report, see document C.175.M.104.1939.XI (Ser. L.o.N. P. 1939.XI.3).

The Committee's main object was to combat and, if possible, completely abolish the terrible evil of drug addiction. It was therefore proposing to limit the world production of raw opium to the legal world requirements. But, while limitation was one means of reaching the goal, it was not, of course, the only means.

If it had been possible to obtain positive results in the campaign against illicit traffic merely by limiting the cultivation of the opium poppy, Turkey's reduction of her cultivation by half ought to have been followed by a corresponding decrease in addiction throughout the world. Unfortunately, that had not been the case.

To prevent masses of human beings from falling victims to intoxication by morphine, cocaine, heroin, etc., more was needed than mere limitation of cultivation by particular producing countries. There would have to be restrictions, and sanctions binding all countries, whether producers or consumers, to induce them to collaborate wholeheartedly and in good faith, with a high-minded disdain of material interests, in the noble task which the Committee had set itself to carry out. The Committee's work had not ended with the preparation of the draft Convention. It was the duty of each member to enlighten and convince his Government with a view to the establishment of agreement on a larger number of points. In spite of the agreement reached by the Committee on certain essential principles, problems of primary importance still remained to be solved, such as the question of quotas and the extraction of morphine from poppy straw.

It was greatly to be hoped that agreement might finally be reached either at the Committee's next session or at the international conference which all the members hoped would meet as soon as possible.

M. EMBIRICOS-COUMOUNDOUROS (Greece) associated himself with the Turkish representative's remarks.

He was anxious to pay a tribute to his colleagues on the Committee for the conciliatory spirit they had shown, which had made it possible to settle many difficulties. The rapidity with which the Committee had done its work at the present session justified the hope that its efforts to cope with the problem of drug addiction would very shortly be brought to a successful conclusion.

The CHAIRMAN made the following statement :

We have come to the end of our labours for this year. The work has been long and sometimes delicate. At the moment of parting, you will permit me to look back on the work achieved and give expression to what I think may be its significance for the future.

Apart from such important questions as the preparatory work for the limitation of opium production, illicit traffic, drug addiction, and the situation in the Far East, the casual observer may feel that the Advisory Committee is giving a great deal of its time to the discussion of administrative or technical questions which may appear of little importance. We ourselves are inclined sometimes to lose sight of what this Committee has been doing in the twenty years of its existence and what it is continuing to do.

We are assisting the League of Nations to build up a worldwide system of international control of opium and drugs. We have created through the League of Nations the first international administration which has been superimposed upon national and private interests. Slowly this structure has been built up by the League and by Governments in co-operation. The building is almost complete. We are now adding what appears to be the last part of the edifice by preparing a convention for the limitation of production of raw materials. In creating this machinery of international co-operation, we are not only solving the drug problem; but I think we are showing the world the results which may be obtained through mutual co-operation and assistance. Long after the drug problem has ceased to call for further international work, the machinery of the League of Nations in this field will stand as a model for work in other and even more important fields.

We may sometimes find our work tedious. We may sometimes have opposing views; but in the long run it seems that the common interest prevails.

Sometimes we may not take the most direct road. But I think that so far we have always succeeded in arriving at our goal.

Before closing this session, I would recall some of the questions dealt with. The most important is, of course, the work in connection with the future convention for the limitation of the production of raw materials. We have been able to prepare a draft of the principal articles of that convention, and at the next session we hope to have before us that draft in a form satisfactory to the jurists. We have yet to find the solution of certain important problems such as the limitation and control of poppy straw, the regulation of raw-opium prices, and the choice between the quota and the free-order system. I have no doubt that, when we meet here again in about eleven months time, we shall be able to settle these questions, and it seems possible that the international conference may be convened in the near future. Thus, substantial progress has been made during the present session.

The annual reports of Governments, the situation in the Far East, the illicit traffic and clandestine manufacture have been given the usual careful consideration; and again the Committee has reason to point with satisfaction to the useful results of international co-operation. We have been able to give considerable attention to the campaign against drug addiction, and the Committee is now better able to appreciate the magnitude of the task.

The information available is still incomplete, but I think we may claim that our enquiry has been useful and will, if continued on scientific lines, bring us nearer a solution of the problem.

Your Cannabis Sub-Committee is now in possession of the basic information and has been able to draw up its future programme of work. This is again a step forward and gives us reason to hope that positive results may soon be expected.

Finally, I would refer to the question of opium-smoking in the Far East. For years, the Committee has been divided into two camps on this question—those who favour immediate prohibition and those who maintain that, as long as there are abundant quantities of opium in the illicit market, a controlled consumption is better than a prohibition that cannot be enforced. We are attempting to fix, in connection with the new convention, a date for the final suppression of tolerated opium-smoking. We have heard this year interesting suggestions for further measures which might improve the situation—for instance, the reduction in the price of Government-prepared opium and the adoption of a uniform policy in the different countries and territories concerned aiming at the further restriction and reduction of the consumption of prepared opium. I would suggest that it might be well worth while, between now and the next session, to give further consideration to these questions.

In closing the session, I think we have reason to be satisfied with our work. I wish to thank you for the confidence you have shown me as Chairman, and the patience and forbearance with which you have taken the rulings from the Chair.

Before I close, I would refer to the sense of impending loss which we all feel at the departure of M. Ekstrand. We have already taken an opportunity of expressing to him our appreciation of his work and his friendship. He leaves us with the assurance of a continuance of that friendship and the knowledge that his name will always be associated with the work of this Committee, to the success of which he has in such large measure contributed during the eight years of his services as Secretary to it and Director of the Opium Section.

Finally, I desire to express my own personal thanks and the thanks of the Committee to the Secretariat for all their work in connection with our meetings. In doing so, I desire to include, not only those who are known to us, but also those who by their work behind the scenes have materially aided us in our deliberations. We are specially grateful to the members of the Opium Section, whose task, in preparing the documentation and assisting in the discussions of the Committee, has been so admirably performed.

M. DAESSLE-SEGURA (Mexico) associated himself with the tributes paid to the Chairman and M. Ekstrand.

Dr. CARRIÈRE (Switzerland) also wished to join in the words of thanks and farewell to M. Ekstrand. If the Committee's work had made any progress, if results had been achieved, if its ship had avoided running on the rocks, it was due to M. Ekstrand and his personal qualities as a skilled and courteous diplomat. On behalf of the Committee, he wished to assure M. Ekstrand of the continued friendship of all his collaborators and to give him their most sincere good wishes for the future.

Dr. CHODZKO (Poland) associated himself with Dr. Carrière's tribute to M. Ekstrand and expressed his own feelings of sincere friendship. He also joined in the tribute to the Chairman.

M. RENBORG, Secretariat, said that this was the Opium Section's official farewell to their chief. The Chairman and members of the Committee had expressed their sense of loss. The Secretariat's loss was perhaps even greater, as they were losing a chief who had directed them during many years of hard work. They wished to thank him for his unfailing interest and guidance in that work and for the great courtesy he had always shown them all.

M. EKSTRAND, Director of the Opium Traffic and Social Questions Sections, said that, in international as in national affairs, all legislative progress was achieved stage by stage. It was rare for a problem to be solved at once by an enactment which was perfect and complete in every respect. Looking back over the years during which he had been associated with the work, he felt that the rate of progress in the establishment of a satisfactory international system of control over dangerous drugs had not been slow. In less than half a life-time, the first tentative solution represented by the Hague Convention, concluded between only a few States, had been followed by the much more advanced and complicated mechanism of the 1925 and 1931 Conventions, which applied to the whole world.

The Committee had now taken a decisive step towards the final achievement which would crown its efforts to suppress and eliminate, as far as possible, the scourge of drug addiction: it was about to submit to Governments the draft of a new international Act for the limitation of raw materials employed in the manufacture of the substances used by drug addicts.

The draft Convention which the Committee had prepared contained, like the Convention of 1931, important innovations both from the legal and the economic points of view. The draft represented the first attempt at international regulation of a whole branch of agricultural production. The Committee was proposing that legitimate world requirements should be determined in advance, and that the supply of raw materials should be adapted to the requirements of legal manufacture.

Thus, the draft not only embodied the principles of a controlled economy but also developed the international administration instituted by the previous Conventions. In virtue of the convention which the Committee was elaborating, no contracting party would be able to produce, export or import opium without giving an account of those transactions; and all such operations would be strictly supervised by the various national and international organs.

If it were possible to establish a similar convention for objects much more dangerous than opium, mankind would have taken a great step forward.

He thanked the Chairman, the members of the Committee and the Secretariat for the friendship they had shown to him for so many years. He was proud to have been associated with work such as that done by the Opium Advisory Committee.

The Committee had sometimes found it very difficult to progress as it would have wished, but he thought he could say that, if the history of the opium problem was ever written, the past eight years would be considered as fruitful. He was convinced that what it had not yet been possible to achieve, owing to present obstacles to international co-operation, would ultimately be achieved, because the Opium Advisory Committee was composed as it was and because it had the Secretariat it had. He could not pay a tribute to his collaborators in more eloquent words than those used by members of the Committee; but he could speak as one associated with their day-to-day work. That work had given them all great satisfaction because, even when difficulties had been great, they had been an inducement to persist and to prevail. He knew that the Secretariat would go on doing the same good work and achieving satisfactory results. He wished the Committee and the Secretariat all success and thanked them for the kindness, indulgence and confidence they had shown him. He could only hope that others who left the League might take with them the same happy memories and the same conviction as to the work's success.

The CHAIRMAN declared the twenty-fourth session of the Advisory Committee closed.

ANNEX I

O.C.1754(1).

AGENDA OF THE TWENTY-FOURTH SESSION PROPOSED
BY THE AGENDA SUB-COMMITTEE

- I. Elections and Appointments :
 - (a) Election of Chairman and Vice-Chairman.
 - (b) Appointment of Rapporteur.
 - (c) Appointment of Assessors.
 - (d) Appointment of one member of the Supervisory Body.
 - (e) Election of the members of the Agenda Sub-Committee.
 - (f) Publicity of meetings.
- II. Adoption of Agenda (document O.C.1754(1)).
- III. Consideration of the Secretary's Progress Report (document O.C.1759).
- IV. Consideration of Annual Reports on Traffic in Opium and Other Dangerous Drugs and of Synoptical Statistical Tables prepared by the Secretariat :
 - (a) General : Analytical study and synoptical statistical tables (document O.C.1758).
 - (b) Manufacture and export of dangerous drugs.¹
General review of the situation by the Secretariat.
- V. Illicit Traffic:
Examination of the report of the Sub-Committee on Seizures (document O.C.S. 317(1)).
- VI. Situation in the Far East :
 - (a) General.
 - (b) Application of Chapter IV of the Hague Convention.
- VII. (a) Preparatory Work for a Conference to consider the Possibility of limiting and controlling the Cultivation of the Opium Poppy and the Production of Raw Opium and controlling Other Raw Materials for the Manufacture of Opium Alkaloids (documents O.C./Confidential/46 series; O.C.1751 series; O.C.1546(1)(h)).
(b) Raw Opium : Situation in the Producing, Manufacturing and Opium-Smoking Countries.¹ (document O.C./Confidential/18 series, 1939 edition).
- VIII. (a) Standardisation of Methods for determining the Morphine Content of Raw Opium (document O.C.1512(g)).
(b) Standardisation of Methods for determining the Cocaine or Ecgonine Content of the Coca Leaf (document O.C.1512(g)).
- IX. Convocation of a Conference for the Adoption of an Additional Protocol to the Convention of 1931 with the Object of Extending to Dihydrocodeine and its Salts Certain Provisions of that Convention (documents O.C.1764 and Conf/Dihydrocodeine/1).
- X. Drug Addiction :
 - (a) Enquiry into drug addiction (documents O.C.1769 and O.C.1761).
 - (b) Question of codeine addiction (documents O.C.1695(a) and (b), and O.C.1761).
 - (c) Addiction liability of eucodal, dicodide, dilauidide and acedicone (documents O.C.1766 and O.C.1761).
 - (d) Scientific research into analgesic substances to replace narcotic drugs.
- XI. Situation as regards Control of Cannabis and Drugs derived from Cannabis (report of the Sub-Committee (document O.C.1763(1))).
- XII. Import Certificate System (consideration of further replies to Circular Letter No. 196.1935.XI and the question of the revision of document C.434.M.225.1935.XI (documents O.C.1535(i), (j) and (k), and O.C.1699(b)).

¹ At its twentieth session, the Advisory Committee decided, on the proposal of the Agenda Sub-Committee, that this item should appear on the agenda of each spring session.

- XIII. Revised List of Drugs, Preparations and Proprietary Medicines coming under the International Drug Conventions (report of the Sub-Committee of Experts entrusted with the revision of the list) (document O.C.1458(4)).
- XIV. Budget.
- XV. Other Questions.

ANNEX II

O.C.1759(1).

PROGRESS REPORT BY THE SECRETARY

The present report contains an analysis of the replies received up to April 1st, 1939, to the circular letters sent to Governments under various decisions taken by the Advisory Committee during its twenty-third session (June 7th-24th, 1938) and during its previous sessions, with the exception of those which have already been analysed in previous reports.

This report also contains a summary of the work done in the various fields of activity of the Committee, except for such questions as form special items on the agenda.

I. ADMINISTRATIVE AND GENERAL QUESTIONS

COMPOSITION OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

At its hundred-and-fourth session (January 1939), the Council was required, in application of Articles 9 and 10 of the General Regulations concerning Committees (document C.71.1936) to decide as to the composition of the Opium Advisory Committee in view of the expiry of the term of office of its members¹ (document C.32.1939.XI).

The Rapporteur to the Council recalled the various changes which had occurred in the composition of the Committee. As a consequence of the withdrawal of certain countries, the Committee was, at the time of the meeting of the Council, composed as follows :

United States of America	France	Portugal
Belgium	Greece	Spain
United Kingdom	India	Switzerland
Bulgaria	Iran	Thailand
Canada	Mexico	Turkey
China	Netherlands	Uruguay
Czecho-Slovakia	Peru	Yugoslavia
Egypt	Poland	

The Council noted that the Advisory Committee to-day includes representatives of the majority of the producing, manufacturing and consuming countries, which have a special interest in its work, and in view of the useful activities of the Committee in its present form, it saw no reason to change its composition. On the proposal of its Rapporteur, it therefore renewed for a period of three years the term of office of the members of the Committee.

Furthermore, as the Hungarian Government had requested to be represented on the Committee (document C.504.1938.XI), the Council, appreciating the motives which induced Hungary to submit this request, invited her to be represented on the Committee for the same period.

II. COLLABORATION WITH THE COUNTRIES OF LATIN AMERICA

The Advisory Committee at its last session expressed itself as most anxious to secure increasingly close co-operation with the States of Latin America, in the belief that its work could not succeed unless it were universal.

The Director of the Opium Traffic and Social Questions Sections participated in a general mission sent by the Secretary-General to Latin America under the direction of the Under-Secretary-General and Director of the Legal Section, in order to improve the collaboration between the competent authorities of the different countries and the Secretariat.

The Director began his official mission in Uruguay and visited also the Argentine, Chile, Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador, Panama, Colombia, Haiti, the Dominican Republic, Cuba and Mexico. The League of Nations mission instructed to proceed to Latin America had the following terms of reference :

" The object of the mission will be to learn in a direct and personal manner the points of view of the Governments and of the different administrative services regarding such

¹ Under Article 10 of the General Regulations, the term of office lasts for three years and is renewable.

questions as concern both the Secretariat and the States Members. The mission will during its travels be able to gather useful impressions to strengthen these contacts and improve existing relations in the common interest. In particular, direct conversations between the national administrations and the members of the mission on many questions relating to the technical activities of the League can doubtless lead to satisfactory results."

The Director, for his part, obtained direct and personal information concerning the opinions of Governments and the different administrative services concerning questions related to drugs, and endeavoured to arrange a closer collaboration between these services and the Secretariat.

This collaboration, in the first instance, was directed towards a greater interest in the ratification of the drug Conventions. Thus, in Uruguay, the Committee for the Supervision of Addiction and Narcotic Drugs requested the executive to forward a message to Parliament with a view to the ratification of the 1936 Convention for the suppression of illicit traffic.

In the Argentine, the officials of the Health Department and a member of the National Congress stated that they would make every effort in their power to secure ratification by the Argentine of the several international drug Conventions.

As regards Haiti, an encouraging sign of interest shown by the Haitian authorities in international collaboration was that the instruments of accession of the Geneva Opium Convention of 1925 and the Convention of 1936 were deposited at the Secretariat on November 30th, 1938. Haiti has thus become a party to all the drug Conventions.

The mission arrived at the firm conviction that all the countries concerned are in favour of a close technical collaboration with the organs of the League of Nations, but that they desire to be further informed about the problems which occupy the League and the results which their peoples may expect.

In the first instance, the heads of States, the Ministers concerned, and their responsible collaborators, spontaneously paid tribute to the importance and value of the technical work of the League, and unanimously recognised the need not only for maintaining but also for strengthening this worldwide technical collaboration. National administrations repeatedly bore witness to the high standing of the League because they knew that investigations carried out under the auspices of the League were certain to be impartial.

Secondly, there are, in all the countries visited, officials willing to participate in this collaboration. But many of them pointed out that their efforts would be greatly facilitated if they could obtain at any rate the more important documents, such as requests for information and forms, in the Spanish language.

Thirdly, it was urged that fuller publicity should be given to the technical work of the League in a form readily accessible and comprehensible to the general public.

Finally, the utility of sending technical missions of the League to Latin-American countries more often was frequently emphasised.

ANNUAL REPORTS FROM LATIN-AMERICAN COUNTRIES

It might be mentioned here that annual reports for the year 1937 have been received from the following Latin-American countries : Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Guatemala, Haiti, Mexico, Uruguay and Venezuela.

III. RATIFICATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS CONCLUDED UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

(a) HAGUE CONVENTION (1912)

The total number of sovereign States parties to the Hague Opium Convention (1912) is now fifty-nine.

(b) GENEVA CONVENTION (1925)

Fifty-four sovereign States are now parties to the Geneva Convention of 1925. The Government of Haiti acceded to the Convention on November 30th, 1938.

(c) LIMITATION CONVENTION (1931)

Sixty-three sovereign States are now parties to the Limitation Convention of 1931.

(d) CONVENTION OF 1936 FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE ILLICIT TRAFFIC IN DANGEROUS DRUGS

The number of sovereign States parties to this Convention is now nine : Belgium (November 27th, 1937), Brazil (July 2nd, 1938), Canada (September 27th, 1938), China (October 21st, 1937), Greece (February 16th, 1938), Guatemala (August 2nd, 1938), Haiti (November 30th, 1938), India (August 4th, 1937), Roumania (June 28th, 1938).

As regards *Turkey*, the Director was informed during his recent visit to Turkey that ratification had taken place and that the instrument of ratification would in the near future be deposited with the Secretariat.

As laid down in Article 22, the Convention is to come into force "ninety days after the Secretary-General of the League of Nations has received the ratifications or accessions of ten Members of the League of Nations or non-member States".

Replies by Governments to the Secretary-General's Communications concerning this Convention.

(Circular Letters Nos. 135.1936.XI, of July 30th, 1936; 17.1937.XI, of January 29th, 1937; 211.1937.XI, of November 29th, 1937; and 35.1938.V, of February 26th, 1938.)

(Replies received since the preparation of the previous report.)

1. *Circular Letter No. 211.1937.XI, of November 29th, 1937.*

Poland (November 3rd, 1938).—The Polish Government does not for the present propose to ratify this Convention.

Danzig (November 3rd, 1938).—The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Poland informs the Secretary-General that, according to a communication from the Senate of the Free City of Danzig, the Danzig authorities are already in a position to punish the criminal acts in question by means of the existing legislation. Moreover, narcotic drugs are not produced, manufactured or converted in the territory of the Free City, and extremely strict supervision is exercised over the import, export and transit of such drugs and over the trade in the interior of the country.

In these circumstances, the Ministry declares, on behalf of the Free City of Danzig, that the participation of the Free City in the said Convention is not considered necessary.

2. *Circular Letter No. 35.1938.V, of February 26th, 1938.*

Australia (June 20th, 1938).—The question whether legislation will be necessary to give effect to this Convention is being examined.

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (July 14th, 1938).—While it is the intention of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom to ratify this Convention, ratification will be delayed owing to the necessity for certain amendments of the extradition law. His Majesty's Government will undertake the necessary legislation at the earliest opportunity.

Bulgaria (July 20th, 1938).—The Department of Public Health has been entrusted with the preparation of the formalities connected with the ratification of this Convention, in order that such ratification may take place shortly.

Denmark (July 9th, 1938).—The question of the ratification of this Convention is still under consideration.

Estonia (June 28th, 1938).—While highly appreciating the principles laid down in this Convention, Estonia does not feel in a position to ratify it at the present moment.

Hungary (June 28th, 1938).—The Royal Hungarian Government intends to ratify this Convention. The Bill for its ratification is being examined by the competent departments, and the Hungarian Government is therefore not yet in a position to give information as to the date of its introduction in Parliament, such introduction, according to the Constitution, being the first stage of the procedure of ratification.

Panama (June 24th, 1938).—This Convention will be placed before the National Assembly, which is to meet on September 1st, 1938.

Netherlands (June 9th, 1938).—A Bill for the approval of this Convention is in preparation. As the Netherlands Legislation will have to be adapted to the Convention, the preparatory work requires a certain time.

(e) LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS AND STATES NOT MEMBERS, TOGETHER WITH THEIR COLONIES, PROTECTORATES, OVERSEAS TERRITORIES, OR TERRITORIES PLACED UNDER THEIR SUZERAINTY OR MANDATE, INDICATING THEIR SITUATION CONCERNING THE RATIFICATION, ACCESSION OR THE APPLICATION OF THE CONVENTIONS AND AGREEMENTS RELATING TO OPIUM AND OTHER DANGEROUS DRUGS

In accordance with decisions taken by the Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium and other Dangerous Drugs at its twenty-second and twenty-third sessions (May-June 1937 and May-June 1938), the Secretariat has drawn up a list indicating the situation as regards the application of the international opium Conventions and Agreements in respect of sovereign countries, together with their colonies, protectorates, overseas territories or territories placed under their suzerainty or mandate. The information contained in the list concerning colonies, protectorates, etc., has been checked by the Governments concerned through the intermediary of their representatives on the Advisory Committee.

The Secretary-General has communicated the list to the Council and to the Members of the League (document C.101.M.56.1939.XI).

IV. LEGITIMATE TRADE, MANUFACTURE AND CONSUMPTION OF NARCOTIC DRUGS

(a) SYSTEM OF IMPORT CERTIFICATES AND EXPORT AUTHORISATIONS

This question is dealt with in three separate documents (documents O.C.1535(i), (j) and (k)). The Secretariat intends to suggest that this question should be added to the agenda of the session.

(b) RULES RECOMMENDED FOR EFFECTIVE CONTROL OF PHARMACIES

(Circular Letter No. 192.1937.XI, of November 11th, 1937.)

The Advisory Committee, at its twenty-first session (May 1936), examined a summary of the information supplied by Governments on regulations applicable to the pharmacies in their respective countries, and requested the Secretariat to draw up, on the basis of this information, draft model regulations applicable to the control of pharmacies.

At the Committee's twenty-second session (May-June 1937), draft regulations were submitted to it by the Secretariat. These rules were referred to a sub-committee, appointed for the purpose, which examined and revised the Secretariat's draft.

The Advisory Committee, on the recommendation of this sub-committee, adopted a body of rules suitable for use by Governments for the effective control of pharmacies. The Committee decided to ask the Council to request the Secretary-General to communicate these rules to Governments for their information and guidance. The Council, on September 16th, 1937 (ninety-eighth session), requested the Secretary-General to communicate the rules to Governments, and this was done on November 11th, 1937.

The following replies have been received from Governments :

Afghanistan (June 16th, 1938) and *Turkey* (December 10th, 1937) considered that the rules recommended generally corresponded to the provisions already applied in their respective territories.

Australia (April 19th, 1938).—The rules have been forwarded to the State Governments and to the Commonwealth authorities concerned. The Acting Premier of Queensland has stated that the suggested conditions under which the sale of narcotic drugs by pharmacists should be permitted are mostly provided for by the present Poisons Regulations of Queensland but that it is, however, proposed to tighten up these Regulations at an early date. The Premier of the State of Victoria has advised that when amendments are being made in the Dangerous Drugs Regulations, any additions necessary to give effect to the Advisory Committee's recommendations will be included.

The only recommendation not in force in South Australia is the one relating to the limitation of stocks of narcotic drugs to be held in pharmacies. This recommendation has been considered by the Australian Central Board of Health and, in view of the fact that the stocks held by the average pharmacist are small, it was decided that no action was necessary at present. The matter will be kept before the Board, and should it be found necessary to limit such stocks, steps will be taken to do so.

Netherlands and Netherlands Overseas Territories (April 19th, 1938).—The pharmacies in the Kingdom in Europe are subject to a system of control almost identical with that recommended by the Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium and other Dangerous Drugs. The system is applied to registered pharmacists. Pharmacists who are not in charge of a pharmacy are not authorised to buy narcotic drugs from wholesalers. So far, the slight differences on points of detail between the Netherlands system of control and that recommended have caused no difficulty.

The system of control adopted in the Netherlands Indies also differs little from the one recommended, and has in practice given satisfactory results. Should revision prove necessary, however, the question will be considered whether or not it is advisable to apply certain recommendations made by the Advisory Committee which until now have not been embodied in the Netherlands Indies legislation. Moreover, great importance is attached in the Netherlands Indies to the obligation, not contained in the recommendation of the Advisory Committee, to report all transactions of more than one gramme per month to a central supervisory body.

The system of control in force in Surinam and Curaçao is also in the main identical with that recommended.

Colombia (December 23rd, 1937, and January 5th, 1938).—In reply to the Secretary-General's communication of November 11th, 1937, the Colombian Minister for Foreign Affairs has forwarded the following memorandum :

I. Practice of the profession of pharmacy.—Under the provisions of Decree 1099 of 1930 and Law 44 of 1935, only persons in possession of a pharmacist's diploma granted by the Faculty of Pharmaceutics of the National University may practise as pharmacists. Persons who have obtained a licence from the authorities to practise as pharmacists in accordance with the provisions of Resolution 202 (1936) of the National Department of Health may manage pharmacies of the second class, in conformity with Decree 1801 of 1937.

II. Conditions under which the sale of narcotic drugs should be permitted.—The provisions governing such sale are the following :

Article 17 of Decree 1377 (1930) : " The products, syringes and needles specified in the present Decree may be sold only in pharmacies and druggists' shops which have obtained authorisation from the National Department of Health or from the Directorates of the Health Services of departments or intendancies . . . "

Article 19 : " The products specified in the present Decree may be sold only in establishments authorised for the purpose, in accordance with the provisions of Article 17, and only on production of a written prescription made out by a legally authorised medical practitioner or a certificated veterinary surgeon. Such a prescription may be dispensed only once. It shall not be valid after more than three days have elapsed since it was made out, and the original shall be kept and filed in the establishment where it was dispensed . . . "

Article 20 : " It shall be prohibited to dispense a prescription, even though made out by a medical practitioner, in which doses larger than therapeutic doses and quantities intended for consumption over a period of more than three days are prescribed."

Article 23 : " In pharmacies and druggists' shops authorised in the manner specified in Article 17, a special register shall be kept, in which the drugs received and supplied shall be entered . . . The register shall always be at the disposal of the health authorities, which shall examine it at least once every two months . . . "

Article 25 : " The products mentioned in the present Decree shall not be sold wholesale in any establishment unless a written authorisation is issued by the Director of the National Department for Health, or by the Directors of the Health Services of the departments or intendancies . . . The sale of any quantity in excess of the pharmaceutical doses intended for therapeutic uses over a period of not more than three days shall be regarded as wholesale."

Article 5 of Resolution 133, 1933, of the National Department of Health : " Any importer of or dealer in narcotic drugs shall be required to keep a current record of each kind of drug in a register which has previously been stamped and initialled by the departmental directorate of the Health Services by which he is supervised."

Article 6 : " When the amounts outstanding according to the records mentioned in the preceding article have been assembled and compared, the departmental directors shall notify to the National Department of Health, within the first fifteen days of each month, the total remaining stocks in the sections for which they are responsible."

Article 7 : " The National Department of Health shall, taking into account the remaining stocks mentioned in the preceding article, restrict the grant or approval of import licences to the amounts which are strictly necessary in view of existing stocks, average consumption and other special circumstances in each locality."

Article 11 : " Any person in possession of narcotic drugs, with the exception of druggists' shops, pharmacies and other establishments expressly authorised to deal in or possess the said drugs, or any person transporting them without the requisite licence, shall be punished as guilty of clandestine traffic in narcotic drugs."

Article 3 of Resolution 313, 1937, of the National Department of Health : " When the narcotic drug is not one of the ingredients of a medical prescription, but is prescribed separately as such, or in the form of a simple solution, or of a product to be injected or of a proprietary remedy containing one or more narcotic drug, the formula shall be written on paper headed with the name of the medical practitioner, who shall furthermore state in writing the number of his ' civil card ' and the name of the patient for whom the remedy is prescribed."

Article 5 : " Veterinary surgeons shall, in the legal exercise of their profession, only prescribe narcotic drugs for veterinary uses and shall indicate the kind of animal for which the remedy is intended and the name and address of the owner of the animal . . . "

Article 6 : " Certificated dentists may prescribe cocaine and the salts, derivatives and substitutes thereof in the form of a solution or injection, as well as opium in the form of preparations, or for local application in the form of mouth-washes, lotions and unguents."

III. Supervision over the trade in narcotic drugs.—The above-mentioned Article 23 of Decree 1377 (1930) regulates the supervision of pharmacies authorised to sell narcotic drugs.

IV. Cancellation of licences.—Under Article 5 of Law 118 (1928), contraventions of the provisions concerning the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs shall be punished by a fine ranging from 50 to 200 pesos and by imprisonment for from one to six months. Article 10 of Resolution 313 (1937) of the National Department of Health provides for fines ranging from 10 to 200 pesos for the first offence and from 200 to 1,000 pesos for the second offence, and for the closing-down of the establishment concerned for a period of six months in the event of further offences.

The above provisions show that Colombia has duly taken into account the recommendations contained in Circular Letter No. 192.1937.XI.

India (January 4th, 1938).—The Indian Government has forwarded the Secretary-General's communication to the provincial Governments and Chief Commissioners' Provinces for their information and guidance.

The following Governments have announced that they have forwarded the Secretary-General's communication to the competent authorities for examination :

Egypt (December 1st, 1937) ;
Guatemala (December 18th, 1937) ;
Peru (January 4th, 1938) ;
Switzerland (November 16th, 1937) ;
Uruguay (November 18th, 1938).

Ecuador, Spain and Venezuela acknowledged receipt of the Secretary-General's communication on March 2nd, 1938, November 30th, 1937, and December 17th, 1937, respectively.

V. ILLICIT TRAFFIC AND MEASURES TAKEN TO SUPPRESS IT

(a) STATISTICS RELATING TO IMPORTS OF CAFFEINE

(Circular Letter No. 194.1937.XI, of November 13th, 1937.)

In 1935, Governments were requested to furnish statistics of imports and exports of caffeine as being one of the principal substances used in the manufacture of heroin pills (Circular Letter No. 27.1935.XI). They were subsequently informed that such statistics were required only from Governments of countries in which heroin pills were manufactured or seized, and only in regard to imports (Circular Letter No. 194.1937.XI). Information obtained from Governments was submitted to the Advisory Committee last year in document O.C.1593(c). In view of the importance of this information, the Committee asked the Governments concerned to continue to supply these statistics regularly.

Further information has reached the Secretariat since the last session of the Advisory Committee from three Governments.

The Government of *Ecuador* informed the Secretariat, in a letter from Quito dated May 26th, 1938, that during the first quarter of 1937, 194 kilogrammes of caffeine were received from Germany and 4 kilogrammes from France. The Government of *Portugal*, in a communication dated June 20th, 1938, states that there were no imports or exports of caffeine in respect of the Colony of St. Thomas and Principe. The Government of *Hong-Kong* gives the following figures for imports and exports of caffeine during the year 1938 : Imports from Germany, 200 lb. ; imports from the Netherlands, 2,696 lb. ; exports to China, 769 lb. ; exports to Macao, 156 lb. These figures represent a very considerable decrease both in imports and exports. The total imports of caffeine into Hong-Kong during 1937 amounted to 13,890 lb., and the total exports from Hong-Kong in 1937 amounted to 3,864 lb.

China (annual report, 1937).—As explained in the report for 1936, caffeine and acid acetic anhydride are imported and transhipped without any restriction, with the Chinese Maritime Customs maintaining a special register for their import. The importation and distribution of caffeine during 1937 were as follows :

Total Import of Caffeine into China in 1937.

	Kg.	Grm.
Germany	11,962	901
The Netherlands	5,230	809
Japan	183	596
United States of America	136	080
United Kingdom	1	307
France	0	220
Hong-Kong	170	030
Dairen	35	916
Haiphong	1	000
Hanoi	0	500
Total	17,722	359

Distribution of Caffeine imported in 1937.

Port of entry	Distribution	Amount		Total	
		Kg.	Grm.	Kg.	Grm.
Shanghai	Yang Hong	7,981	927		
	Pharmacies	458	475		
	Drug factories	309	020		
	Business firms	5	900		
	Schools	0	210		
	Government Testing Bureau	0	113		
				8,755	645

Port of entry	Distribution	Amount		Total	
		Kg.	Grm.	Kg.	Grm.
	<i>Carried forward</i>	8,755	645
Tientsin	Yang Hong	8,057	330	8,057	330
Canton	Yang Hong	457	566		
	Medical Department, 4th Route				
	Army	108	459		
	Hospitals	0	060		
				566	085
Mentze	Missionary Societies	1	000		
	Hôpitaux consulaires de Yun-				
	nanfou	0	500		
				1	500
Tsingtao	Pharmacies	155	746	155	746
Hankow	Pharmacies	54	430	54	430
Kong Moon ..	Pharmacies	54	000	54	000
Lungkow	Yang Hong	32	776	32	776
Amoy	Yang Hong	22	700	22	700
Swatow	Pharmacies	10	007	10	007
Chungking ..	Szechuan Trading Company ..	9	000	9	000
Chefoo	Yang Hong	1	120		
	A Korean	2	020		
				3	140
Total				17,722	359

Shanghai International Settlement (annual report 1938).—Addiction to Red Pills : In former years, red pills were the chief drug of addiction among indigent Chinese owing to their cheapness compared with other types of drugs. During the year, however, addiction to red pills was practically non-existent in the Settlement, as was evidenced by the fact that, while police surveillance and suppressive measures continued unabated, there were only two addicts arrested, as against forty-eight in 1937. The virtual disappearance of pill-addiction indicates that the rigid enforcement of the Drug Suppression Regulations by the Chinese court in the Settlement has had the desired salutary effect.

(b) MEASURES TO DETECT AND PREVENT ILLICIT MANUFACTURE OF NARCOTIC DRUGS
(Circular Letter No. 196.1937.XI, of November 15th, 1937.)

In the course of its survey of the situation in regard to clandestine manufacture in 1937, the Advisory Committee, *inter alia*, recommended Governments to exchange information regarding the chemical analysis of drugs seized in the illicit traffic. A Circular Letter (No. 196.1937.XI) drawing attention to this and other points was sent to Governments and the replies submitted to the Committee at its last session (document O.C.S./Confidential/42(3)).

Since the last session of the Committee, further replies have been received from the Governments of Denmark, Ecuador, Poland, Sweden and Uruguay in regard to chemical analysis of seized drugs.

The Government of *Denmark* (September 1st, 1938) states that the competent Danish authorities are prepared to make the necessary arrangements for drugs seized in the illicit traffic to be submitted to chemical analysis and to indicate the results of such analyses in their special reports on the illicit traffic. The Government of *Ecuador* (May 26th, 1938) states that the competent authorities will be asked to make the chemical analyses of drugs seized in the illicit traffic at the first opportunity and to communicate the results. The Government of *Poland* (April 14th, 1938) notifies the Secretariat that, in view of the small quantity of narcotic drugs entering Poland illicitly, it does not consider it absolutely necessary at the present moment to take special steps for an exchange of information on the results of the chemical analyses of narcotic drugs seized. The Government of *Sweden* (July 12th, 1938) informs the Secretariat that the General Directorate of Medical Services in Sweden has notified its intention of furnishing information concerning the chemical analysis of narcotic drugs seized in the illicit traffic. The Government of *Uruguay* (March 24th 1938) reports, through its Ministry of Public Health, that cocaine hydrochloride have been seized (in the illicit traffic) in small quantities and on examination were found to differ from the recognised brands—a circumstance which would appear to point to clandestine manufacture. It have been impossible to obtain any evidence that such manufacture was being carried on within the country, and it is assumed that the drugs were being imported clandestinely.

VI. SITUATION IN THE FAR EAST

I. INFORMATION ON THE SITUATION IN "MANCHUKUO" (Circular Letter No. 27.1934.XI, March 16th, 1934.)

The question is dealt with in a separate document forming a sequel to the documents submitted to the Committee at its previous session (document O.C.1564(j)).

2. SITUATION IN CHINA AS REGARDS THE CLANDESTINE MANUFACTURE OF AND THE ILLICIT TRAFFIC IN NARCOTIC DRUGS

(Circular Letters Nos. 203.1937.XI, of December 1st, 1937, and 197.1938.XI, of October 27th, 1938.)

At its twenty-second session (May-June 1937), the Advisory Committee concluded its important discussion on the situation in the Far East by adopting the following resolution :

" The Advisory Committee,

" Recalling the resolution adopted at its twenty-first session concerning the serious situation existing in China as regards clandestine manufacture and the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs ;

" Having, at its present session, received information from various members of the Committee, including the representatives of China, the United States of America, Canada and Egypt, which indicated that while the situation in China shows that the efforts of the Chinese Government have brought about improvement in that country, the situation in those regions which are under Japanese influences has deteriorated to an alarming extent since the last session ;

" Considering that the existing situation constitutes a very real danger, not only to the peoples of these regions, but also to the whole world, and cannot be allowed to continue :

" Notes with satisfaction the statement by the representative of Japan to the effect that all efforts are being made by the Japanese Government to remedy the position so far as lies within its power, and particularly that steps are being taken to provide severe penalties for drug trafficking ;

" Relies on the Government of Japan to take immediate and effective steps to put an end to clandestine manufacture and drug trafficking carried on by Japanese subjects in China, and especially in those parts of China which are particularly affected by the illicit traffic ;

" Appeals to the Governments of China and Japan to establish close co-operation wherever this is necessary for the purpose of combating clandestine manufacture and the illicit drug traffic ;

" Requests those Governments and all other interested Governments to furnish the Committee with official and full information concerning further developments in the situation in respect of illicit traffic and clandestine manufacture ;

" Recommends that the Council should communicate officially to the Governments of China and Japan and to other interested Governments, through the Secretary-General, the Minutes of the Advisory Committee's discussion on the situation in the Far East at its sittings on June 1st and 2nd, with the request for the observations of these Governments on the facts disclosed by the discussion ;

" Considering, further, that the absence of official information as regards poppy cultivation, clandestine drug manufacture and use of opium and drugs in Manchuria and Jehol (' Manchukuo ') seriously hampers the Committee in its efforts to deal with the situation :

" Asks in particular the Japanese Government and also all other interested Governments to provide the Advisory Committee with any available official information in this respect concerning Manchuria and Jehol (' Manchukuo ') before the next session of the Committee."

The Council, at its ninety-eighth session, and the Assembly, at its eighteenth session (1937), successively associated themselves with the Advisory Committee's new appeal which the Secretary-General was again instructed to bring to the knowledge of Governments (Circular Letter 203.1937.XI, December 1st, 1937).

At its twenty-third session (May-June 1938), the Advisory Committee adopted the following resolution :

" The Advisory Committee,

" With reference to the resolution adopted at its twenty-second session, and appended hereto¹ concerning the serious situation existing in the Far East with regard to the clandestine manufacture of and the illicit traffic in opium and narcotic drugs :

" Once again draws the attention of the Council to the gravity of the situation as revealed by the discussions which took place during the present session :

" Requests the Council to ask the Governments concerned to take the most vigorous action with a view to remedying this situation ;

" Recommends that the Council should officially communicate to the Governments of China and Japan and to the other Governments concerned, through the Secretary-General, the Minutes of the Advisory Committee's discussions on the situation in the Far East at its meetings on June 13th, 14th, 21st, 22nd and 23rd, and should request those Governments to transmit their observations on the facts brought to light by those discussions."

¹ The text of the resolution is reproduced above.

The Council, on September 17th, 1938 (hundred-and-second session), adopted a report by its rapporteur containing, *inter alia*, the following :

" I am convinced that the Council shares the apprehension of the Advisory Committee in regard to the situation in the Far East as evidenced by the information received from the representatives of the United States of America, of Canada, of Egypt and of several other countries. As already stated above, this information shows that the position in the Far East, to which attention was drawn last year as being extremely serious, has grown still worse. It appears from the discussions in the Committee that this applies particularly to those parts of China which are under Japanese occupation as a result of the actual conflict there.

" I feel sure that the Council will wish to refer to the painful impression produced on it by the fact that year after year the situation in the Far East is described as one of extreme gravity, without any evidence of improvement, notwithstanding the announcement that suitable measures were to be taken to remedy this state of affairs.

" Accordingly, in instructing the Secretary-General to give effect to the aforesaid resolution, the Council, while realising the exceptional difficulties of the situation in China, will wish to support with the full weight of its authority the appeal made by the Advisory Committee to the Governments concerned to use their speediest endeavours and spare no effort to put an end to a situation, the continuance of which must be prevented, since its consequences, which seriously affect China, are also felt in other parts of the world."

The Assembly, moreover, adopted on September 29th, 1938 (nineteenth session), on the proposal of the Seventh Committee, the following resolution :

" The Assembly,

" Having noted the communication from the Seventh Committee concerning the illicit traffic in dangerous drugs in the Far East, and particularly in the parts of China under the control of the Japanese forces, and noting that no improvement has taken place in the situation in the past year, and even that the situation has, if anything, grown worse :

" Associates itself with the steps taken by the Council to give effect to the resolutions adopted in this connection by the Advisory Committee at its twenty-second and twenty-third sessions, and with the appeals addressed in those resolutions to the Governments concerned."

The Secretary-General communicated the resolutions adopted by the Advisory Committee, the Council and the Assembly to Governments (Circular Letter No. 197.1938.XI, October 27th, 1938) and requested them to take the most vigorous action with a view to remedying the situation.

Replies from Governments.

Since the previous report was drawn up, the following Governments have forwarded replies to the Secretary-General's Circular Letters of December 1st, 1936 (No. 218.1936.XI) and December 1st, 1937 (No. 203.1937.XI), respecting the situation in China :

- (a) *Circular Letter No. 218.1936.XI, of December 1st, 1936, regarding Measures to be taken to prevent Foreign Nationals from engaging in Illicit Traffic in China.*

Denmark (August 8th, 1938).—Danish subjects in China are governed by Section 6 of the Act of March 6th, 1936, concerning the Production of and Trade in Opium, etc., under which Danish subjects in China are required, as regards the production, manufacture, import and export of, trade in and delivery of the substances covered by the international Opium Conventions in force between Denmark and China, at any time to observe the regulations on the subject which have been or may be issued with reference to the aforesaid Conventions by the competent authorities in China and have been agreed to by the Danish Government. Breaches of such regulations are punishable thereunder with fines or with detention in custody or imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, and the goods involved are to be confiscated. If the offence has been committed habitually or for gain, the sentence may be increased by not more than half, and in case of a second offence it may be doubled (*cf.* Civil Penalties Act of April 15th, 1930, Section 82 ; *cf.* also Section 2).

- (b) *Circular Letter No. 203.1937.XI, of December 1st, 1937.*

Afghanistan (January 5th, 1939).—There is no clandestine manufacture of dangerous drugs in Afghanistan. Furthermore, the export of opium and the importation of narcotic drugs are under the supervision of the Ministries of Commerce and Public Health respectively.

Egypt (June 1st, 1938).—No new cases of illicit traffic concerning China have been brought to the notice of the competent authorities. The latter will not fail, however, to take all necessary measures for the effective supervision of the illicit traffic throughout Egyptian territory and particularly in ports.

The following countries have replied to *Circular Letter No. 197.1938.XI, of October 27th, 1938*, and have in some cases stated that the letter has been forwarded for examination to the competent authorities : *Argentina* (December 22nd, 1938), *Costa Rica* (November 30th, 1938), *Egypt* (December 1st, 1938), *Guatemala* (December 12th, 1938), *Liechtenstein* (November 7th, 1938), *Mexico* (November 25th, 1938), *Spain* (November 12th, 1938), *Uruguay* (December 26th, 1938).

The Governments of *Iceland* (December 5th, 1938) and *India* (December 20th, 1938) had no observations to offer.

Australia (January 17th, 1939).—The Australian Government views with apprehension the situation in the Far East and desires to support the request made by the League to the Governments concerned to take the most vigorous action with a view to remedying the existing conditions.

United Kingdom (January 30th, 1939).—His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom has every intention of complying, as far as is possible, with the recommendations made by the Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium and other Dangerous Drugs and by the Council of the League.

As regards the extracts from the minutes of the discussions of the situation in the Far East by the Advisory Committee, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, while viewing with grave concern the situation as revealed by these discussions, has no further observations to offer.

Canada (December 23rd, 1938).—The views of the Canadian Government in the matter were fully expressed by the Canadian member of the Opium Advisory Committee when the question was discussed.

Iran (January 6th, 1939).

1. Iran does not manufacture narcotic drugs and only imports them for its annual pharmaceutical needs.

2. No opium leaves Iranian ports without an import permit.

Sudan (December 1st, 1938).—While no direct action can be taken by the Sudan Government, it cannot but view with grave concern any events calculated to arouse the apprehensions of the Government of a country so intimately connected with the Sudan as is Egypt.

The Civil Secretary is therefore taking steps to keep members of the Sudan administration in touch with the progress of events and would again assure the Secretary-General of the wholehearted sympathy of the Sudan Government with the activities of the Committee and of its readiness to co-operate with the execution of its decisions.

Turkey (January 27th, 1938).—The Turkish Government will in due course give expression to the grave apprehensions felt by it as a result of the facts brought to its notice.

Venezuela (December 23rd, 1938).—The Venezuelan national authorities will co-operate in the action undertaken to remedy the grave situation caused in the Far East by the war and the increase in the clandestine manufacture of and illicit traffic in narcotic drugs, by endeavouring to render even more rigorous the measures so far adopted.

VII. 1925 CONVENTION : ARTICLES 10 AND 8

APPLICATION OF ARTICLES 10 AND 8 OF THE GENEVA CONVENTION OF 1925 TO PREPARATIONS BASED ON INDIAN HEMP EXTRACT OR TINCTURE

(Circular Letter No. 161.1936.XI, of September 10th, 1936.)

The Secretary-General informed Governments, in the above-mentioned circular letter, of the following resolution, adopted by the Health Committee at its twenty-second session (October 7th-14th, 1935), following on a request made by the Egyptian Government on May 28th, 1934 :

" The Health Committee,

" After noting the report of the Permanent Committee of the Office international d'Hygiène publique :

" Is of opinion that preparations made from tincture or extract of Indian hemp may lead to the same abuses and may produce similar ill-effects to those resulting from use of the tincture or extract of Indian hemp themselves, and consequently decides that these preparations shall be brought within the control of the 1925 Convention."

The Secretariat has already given an account, in the two previous progress reports, of the replies to this circular letter received from thirty-six States.

Twenty-eight States accepted the recommendation without reservation, and eight requested that certain groups of preparations, or certain specific preparations, should be exempted.

The Governments of *Germany*, *Portugal* and *Sweden* asked that preparations for external use should not be subjected to any form of control.

The Governments of *Denmark*, the *Netherlands* and the *United Kingdom* proposed that certain groups of preparations should be excluded from any form of control, as their content of Indian hemp extract or tincture did not exceed a certain percentage, particularly in the case of corn-cures and plasters.

The *Norwegian* Government proposed that two special preparations should be exempted,

All these replies were officially transmitted to the Permanent Committee of the Office international d'Hygiène publique on October 16th, 1937, in accordance with the provisions of Articles 8 and 10 of the Geneva Convention, for the purpose of determining to what extent the requests for exemption made by Governments could be complied with.

The Permanent Committee of the Office international d'Hygiène publique examined the question and, on November 10th, 1938, forwarded to the President of the Health Committee the report adopted on the subject on October 22nd, 1938.

The Health Committee will examine the above report of the Permanent Committee of the Office international d'Hygiène publique at its thirtieth session (May 4th-9th, 1939) and the Advisory Committee will probably be in a position to know its final decision at the next session.

Since the Advisory Committee's last session, *India* announced (July 30th, 1938) that she would accept the recommendation only if certain preparations such as corn-cures were exempted, and *Afghanistan* stated on March 13th, 1939, that she would accept it if the other States Members were disposed to do so.

VIII. CONVENTION OF 1931 FOR LIMITING THE MANUFACTURE AND REGULATING THE DISTRIBUTION OF NARCOTIC DRUGS

(a) APPLICATION OF ARTICLE 10 (DIACETYLMORPHINE)

Circular Letter No. 228.1938.XI, of November 28th, 1938, and document O.C.1743(1).

At its twenty-third session (May-June 1938), the Advisory Committee considered the regime applicable to diacetylmorphine, and also certain difficulties which had been raised in respect of the application of Article 10 of the Limitation Convention, 1931. The Advisory Committee took as the basis of its discussions a document prepared by the Secretariat (document O.C.1743). The chief points considered were :

- (1) Recommendation No. VI of the Final Act of the Limitation Conference of 1931 concerning the abolition or restriction of the use of diacetylmorphine ;
- (2) The re-export of diacetylmorphine ;
- (3) The prohibition of the import of diacetylmorphine by a State which manufactures that drug, which prohibition is laid down in Article 10 of the Limitation Convention.

In regard to Point 2 (re-export of diacetylmorphine), the Advisory Committee asked that the attention of Governments should be drawn to the fact that paragraph 3 of Article 10 lays down that any quantities of diacetylmorphine imported under the conditions defined in paragraph 2 shall be distributed by and on the responsibility of the Government of the importing country ; the Committee was of opinion that any use, for purposes of re-export of any part of the quantities imported was logically excluded.

On Point 3 (prohibition of the import of diacetylmorphine), the Advisory Committee felt that Article 10 of the Convention, which should be strictly applied, covered all commercial manufacture, and that, in consequence, a country which manufactures diacetylmorphine cannot supply a portion of its needs by import, it being understood, however, that, as long as manufacture is still in an experimental stage and has no commercial character, Article 10 of the Convention is not applicable.

The Council, on September 17th, 1938 (hundred-and-second session), instructed the Secretary-General to communicate document O.C.1743(1) to Governments for their information. The following replies to the Secretary-General's communication have been received :

Chile (March 7th, 1939).—The consumption of heroin in Chile has never reached disquieting proportions, since it never exceeded 2 kilogrammes per year, even when its import and use were permitted. Moreover, no case of contraband has been discovered, nor have any considerable number of heroin-addicts been found.

Nevertheless, with a view to preventing the possible spread of heroin addiction, the Law on Narcotic Drugs, in force since May 6th, 1936, prohibits in the following terms the import, manufacture and sale of diacetylmorphine :

" Article 5.—The manufacture, import and sale of heroin and its salts, and of all preparations containing these, are prohibited."

The author of this Law and the Committee which approved it—the latter consisting of representatives of the various branches of medicine, including two doctors specialising in drug addiction—took as their guide in this respect recommendation No. VI of the Final Act of the Convention of 1931 regarding the abolition or restriction of the use of heroin. This recommendation in turn is founded on the official opinion of the Committee of Experts of the International Public Health Office, that heroin is very liable to cause addiction, a serious danger which can be avoided by the use of stronger doses of morphine instead of heroin.

The fact that heroin is not used in Chile, owing to the legal prohibition to manufacture, import or consume it, has given rise to no noteworthy difficulty, and no clandestine traffic in the drug has been recorded.

Spain (December 21st, 1938).—Spain has, since 1934, abolished the use of the drug in question, and no protest has been made by the medical profession.

Turkey (February 8th, 1939).—The provisions recommended in this connection agree with those of the Turkish laws on narcotic drugs and are already strictly applied and observed in Turkey, chiefly owing to the establishment of a monopoly organisation for the supervision of narcotic drugs, this being the only institution authorised to import diacetylmorphine, which is not manufactured in Turkey.

The use of this drug is, moreover, reduced to a minimum by the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare, and imports for the whole of Turkey do not exceed 500 grammes per year.

Venezuela (February 7th, 1939).—The Ministry of Health and Social Welfare intends to continue to prohibit the import of heroin into Venezuela. Consequently, the application of the regime proposed for diacetylmorphine in Article 10 of the Limitation Convention does not concern her.

The following Governments have acknowledged the receipt of the Secretary-General's communication, adding in some cases that they have transmitted it to the competent authorities for their information : *Argentina* (January 21st, 1939), *Costa Rica* (January 9th, 1939), *Egypt* (December 18th, 1938), *Guatemala* (February 8th, 1939), *Liechtenstein* (November 30th, 1938), *Mexico* (January 2nd, 1939), *Switzerland* (November 30th, 1938), *Uruguay* (January 16th, 1939).

(b) APPLICATION OF ARTICLE 15 REGARDING THE CREATION OF A SPECIAL ADMINISTRATION

This question is dealt with in a separate document (document O.C.1636(a)).

(c) APPLICATION OF ARTICLE 19 OF THE 1931 CONVENTION UNDER WHICH "THE HIGH CONTRACTING PARTIES WILL REQUIRE THAT THE LABELS UNDER WHICH ANY OF THE DRUGS OR PREPARATIONS CONTAINING THOSE DRUGS ARE OFFERED FOR SALE SHALL SHOW THE PERCENTAGE OF THE DRUGS. THESE LABELS SHALL ALSO INDICATE THE NAMES OF THE DRUGS AS PROVIDED FOR IN THE NATIONAL LEGISLATION"

(Circular Letter No. 220.1938.XI, of November 23rd, 1938.)

At its twelfth session (October 1937), the Supervisory Body requested its Secretary to draw the Advisory Committee's attention to the question of the application of Article 19 of the Limitation Convention. The Advisory Committee examined the question at its twenty-third session (June 1938) and came to the conclusion that Article 19 of the Limitation Convention contained two definite obligations :

1. The drugs and preparations of drugs should be labelled ;
2. The labels should indicate the name of the drug, as provided for in the national legislation, and show the percentage of the drug contained in the preparation.

The Committee was also of opinion that this general provision applied to all preparations, including the so-called exempted preparations—i.e., preparations of codeine, dionine, morphine, cocaine, etc. mentioned in the Limitation Convention as "preparations for the export of which export authorisations are not required".

In conformity with the views expressed by the Advisory Committee and with the Council's decision of September 17th, 1938 (hundred-and-second session), the Secretary-General drew the attention of Governments, in his Circular Letter No. 220.1938.XI, of November 25th, 1938, to the very definite character of the obligations defined in Article 19 of the Limitation Convention.

The Secretary-General had, at the time of the drawing-up of the present report, received replies from the following Governments :

The *Argentine Republic* (December 29th, 1938) and *Liechtenstein* (November 30th, 1938) acknowledged receipt of the circular letter. *Egypt* (December 20th, 1938) forwarded it to the competent authorities for their information or action.

Brazil (December 26th, 1938) stated that the national legislation (Decree No. 20377 of September 8th, 1931) provided that the labels of proprietary remedies must state the name and content of the drugs, and of any other active substances contained in these remedies. This provision has been extended by a circular (issua) by the National Department of Health to Manufacturers of Pharmaceutical Products, to include official preparations and proprietary remedies, authorised before the promulgation of the above-mentioned decree.

Spain (December 21st, 1938) stated that the system of labels provided for under Article 19 was already in force and that the introduction of a new uniform model was at present being considered and would be communicated as soon as it had been adopted.

Latvia (December 12th, 1938) and *Mexico* (February 7th, 1939) are strictly enforcing the provisions of Article 19. In Mexico, the national regulations regarding the registration of patent medicines, etc., go much farther than the Article in question.

Iran (February 20th, 1939) informed the Secretariat that imported drugs are labelled by the General Administration of Public Health. Drugs intended for sale must bear a label stating the content. Products prepared in the country and containing narcotic drugs generally bear a special label showing the narcotic content.

Monaco (January 18th, 1939) stated that all proprietary remedies containing B toxic substances (i.e., all "drugs" except codeine) are duly labelled and that pharmacists observe the same precautions when supplying medicines prepared in their dispensaries.

Switzerland (December 21st, 1938) has always observed the provisions of Article 19. The Swiss Pharmacopœia (5th edition) states in the preface that "recipients containing narcotic drugs must be labelled in the same way as those containing "Venena". The general section of the Swiss Pharmacopœia also states that the Federal Law of October 2nd, 1924, and the Ordinance of June 23rd, 1935, respecting Traffic in Narcotic Drugs, apply to the possession of such drugs. Article 3 of the Ordinance provides that unless supplied on production of a medical prescription, narcotic drugs shall be placed on the market only under an exact name which shall characterise them as such. The packing of narcotic drugs or of medicine containing such drugs shall, furthermore, bear a label marked "B.G.-L.S.2.X.1924". In the case of proprietary remedies containing drugs, the nature and quality of such drugs must be stated on the packing.

Venezuela (February 7th, 1939) applies the provisions of Article 19 not only to drugs and preparations containing drugs, but also to the sale of any pharmaceutical products. The sale of such substances is not regarded as lawful unless the label indicates in a legible manner the quantity and name of the active substances contained in each dose.

Turkey (February 4th, 1939).—The competent Turkish authorities stated that no dangerous drugs are manufactured in Turkey, so that the application of the Advisory Committee's recommendations need not be considered at present.

(d) DIHYDROCODEINE AND ITS SALTS (PARACODINE)

1. *Transmission of an Additional Protocol to the Convention of 1931* (Circular Letter No. 20.1938.XI, of February 19th, 1938).

The Health Committee, at its twenty-second session (October 1935), adopted the following resolution regarding paracodine :

" The Health Committee,

" After noting the report of the Permanent Committee of the Office international d'Hygiène publique ;

" Considering that paracodine, although not in itself a habit-forming drug, may be converted into such a drug :

" Declares that paracodine should be brought under control similar to that provided for in the case of codeine under the 1931 Convention."

The Secretary-General communicated this resolution to Governments in a letter dated August 29th, 1936 (Circular Letter No. 145.1936.XI).

Having examined the Health Committee's resolution, the Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium and Other Dangerous Drugs asked the Secretariat to consider what steps could be taken to bring paracodine under the 1931 Convention for limiting the Manufacture and regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs. Following the consideration of the matter by the Secretariat, the Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium and Other Dangerous Drugs, during its twenty-second session, took note of a draft Supplementary Protocol to the 1931 Convention.

Under this Protocol, paracodine is brought under the provisions which this Convention applies to codeine. The Committee requested the Council to transmit this draft to the Governments parties to the 1931 Convention for their observations.

On September 16th, 1937 (ninety-eighth session), the Council instructed the Secretary-General to communicate the draft Protocol to the said Governments, requesting them to transmit to him any observations they might wish to make. The Council also decided to adopt in this case a more rapid procedure than the customary procedure laid down by the Assembly resolution of September 26th, 1931, for the negotiation of general conventions under the auspices of the League.

In execution of the Council's decision, the Secretary-General sent a letter (Circular Letter No. 20.1938.XI) to Governments on February 19th, 1938, requesting them to transmit to him their observations on the draft Supplementary Protocol.

On January 16th, 1939 (hundred-and-fourth session), the Council took note of a report by the representative of Greece, Rapporteur, informing it that the majority of the replies received by the Secretariat were in favour of the draft Protocol, although, in the opinion of certain Governments, amendments of form should be made to it.

The Rapporteur also informed the Council that certain Governments had suggested that the term " paracodine " should be replaced by the scientific term " dihydrocodeine " (of which the substance registered under the name of paracodine is a salt) and that the Protocol should also cover the salts of that substance.

Lastly, the Council adopted a resolution fixing the date of the Conference for October 2nd, 1939.

The replies of Governments to the Secretary-General's Circular Letter No. 20.1938.XI, of February 19th, 1938, are given in document Conf./Dihydrocodeine/1.

This question forms the subject of a special item on the agenda of the twenty-fourth session of the Committee.

2. *Convocation of a Conference for the Adoption of the Additional Protocol to the Convention of 1931.*

In Circular Letter No. 18.1939.XI, dated February 10th, 1939, the Secretary-General communicated to Governments the following resolution adopted by the Council on January 16th, 1939 :

" The Council,

" Referring to its decision of September 16th, 1937, to convene a Conference to adopt a Protocol supplementary to the Convention for limiting the Manufacture and regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs, signed at Geneva on July 13th, 1931, with the object of extending to dihydrocodeine and its salts certain provisions of that Convention :

" Instructs the Secretary-General to invite to the Conference, which will meet at the headquarters of the League of Nations on October 2nd, 1939, the representatives of the States parties to the Convention of 1931."

In pursuance of this resolution, the Secretary-General requested all Governments parties to the Convention of 1931 to send representatives to the Conference.

France, India, Latvia and Poland have already accepted the invitation to participate in the Conference.

On March 10th, 1939, the Government of *Venezuela* acknowledged the receipt of the Secretary-General's communication.

(c) ARTICLE 20 OF THE CONVENTION OF 1931 AND ARTICLE 6 OF THE CONVENTION OF 1925

1. *Communication to Governments of a list of Narcotic Drug Factories*
(Circular Letter No. 86.1938.XI, May 5th, 1938).

2. *Nature of Licences issued by Governments authorising the Manufacture of Drugs and the Making of Preparations.*

1. On May 5th, 1938, in accordance with Article 20 of the Convention of 1931, the Secretary-General communicated to the Parties to this Convention a list of the firms authorised to manufacture narcotic drugs (document O.C.1143(3)), prepared on the basis of information supplied by Governments. On the basis both of Governments' replies and of information contained in the annual reports, the Secretariat has prepared a new edition of the list of narcotic drug factories (document O.C.1143(4)).

2. The attention of the Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium was drawn, at its twenty-second session (May-June 1937), to a statement quoted in the analytical study of annual reports to the effect that in Finland " five factories had received licences to manufacture narcotic drugs of all kinds " ; it further observed that, in Norway, manufacturers were " not asked to send in quarterly returns of purchases or manufactures " and that pharmaceutical chemists were " not required to obtain a special licence to make up preparations containing narcotics and to deal in them wholesale ".

It was then recalled that, in 1935, the Committee had adopted a recommendation drawing the attention of Governments to the obligations which they had assumed in connection with the licensing of manufacturers and wholesalers. The Committee had expressed the view: " A firm should not be in possession of a licence authorising it to engage in manufacturing or trading transactions more extensive than those in which it is in fact engaged, for example, manufacture of a particular drug, wholesale or retail trade, import or export trade, etc.—*i.e.*, the wording of the licence should correspond exactly to the manufacturing or trading transactions in which the firm is in fact engaged." The Committee asked the Secretariat to communicate with the Governments of Finland and Norway on this matter and with the Governments of other countries where similar conditions might obtain. It reaffirmed the opinion, expressed in 1935, not only that the practice of granting general licences to manufacture was to be deprecated, but also that Governments should restrict the granting of licences to as few factories as possible.

As a result of the communication it sent in pursuance of the Committee's decision, the Secretariat has received replies from the competent authorities of the following countries :

Belgium (May 16th, 1938) ;
Finland (March 23rd, 1939) ;
Hungary (July 9th, 1938) ;
Norway (July 11th, 1938) ;
Switzerland (April 22nd, 1938).

The Minister for Foreign Affairs of *Belgium* communicated to the Minister of Public Health (Health Administration) the contents of the letter from the Director of the Opium Traffic and Social Questions Sections, in which reference was made to the recommendation by the Advisory Committee that Governments should word licences in such a way as to take into account the manufacturing transactions in which licensed firms are in fact engaged.

The Ministry of Public Health has stated that its reason for not conforming to this recommendation in the case of a certain Belgian chemist was that the latter had been the first person in Belgium to manufacture morphine, although his resources were extremely limited and rudimentary. The Ministry therefore thought fit to allow him the platonic satisfaction of continuing to receive an authorisation which, in point of fact, he does not use. In future, the recommendation of the Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium will be carried out.

The permanent delegate of *Finland* to the League of Nations has communicated the following information: "In accordance with the stipulations of paragraph 3 of the Law of December 5th, 1935, concerning pharmaceutical products, such products may be prepared only with the authorisation of the Ministry of the Interior, but paragraph 15 of the same Law authorises any person who, at the time when the Law came into force, was engaged in the manufacture of pharmaceutical products for sale to continue such manufacture under certain conditions prescribed by the Law and subject to his making the usual notification. All the four factories mentioned in the report had previously manufactured pharmaceutical products, and, in virtue of paragraph 15 of the Law, they have been authorised to continue the manufacture of pharmaceutical products of all kinds. It would be impossible to restrict their legally acquired rights, in the manner required by the recommendation of the Opium Committee, without introducing an amendment to the existing Law. Since all the factories in question are lawfully engaged in business and have received no 'concession' in the strict sense of the term, and no new factory has been opened since the law on pharmaceutical products came into force, the Ministry of the Interior did not state in its report for the year 1935 that 'five undertakings have obtained a concession authorising them to manufacture narcotic drugs of all kinds'; it stated that 'the factories authorised to produce drugs are [the list follows]' and 'each factory has been authorised to produce drugs of all kinds'".

The Committee may perhaps desire to express its opinion on the Finnish Government's explanation.

The permanent delegate of *Hungary* to the League of Nations has communicated the reply of the competent authorities of his country, which reads as follows: "Since the beginning of 1937, the wording of licences issued to manufacturers and wholesalers has been revised so as to comply with the Advisory Committee's recommendation. From the above date, these licences state in precise terms what are the permits and the formalities connected with manufacturing and trading authorisations, so that concession-holders cannot carry on more extensive manufacturing or trading transactions than those in which they are actually engaged.

"In point of fact, the general wording of the old licences could not lead in practice to serious consequences, since every authorised firm was compelled to declare in advance the list of drugs which it intended to manufacture or to put into circulation.

"Ministerial Decree No. 2222/1934 M.E. gave the Central National Organisation for the Control of Narcotic Drugs the right, if necessary, to modify or withdraw the licences granted."

The permanent delegate of *Norway* has communicated to the Secretariat the following reply from the Director-General of the Civilian Medical Administration of Norway: "It has not yet been possible to introduce into Norwegian legislation certain amendments required by the Convention of 1931 in the provisions concerning traffic in opium, etc.

"The issue of special licences to pharmacists permitting them to make preparations containing narcotic drugs is a matter of little practical importance in Norway. In fact, such special licences relate only to cases in which chemists make preparations containing raw cocaine, ecgonine, morphine, diacetylmorphine, cocaine and salts of those substances, and such other narcotic drugs as come within the scope of Article 10 of the Geneva Convention of 1925. At the present time, such drugs are not made by any chemist in Norway, and no change in this respect is likely to occur in the future.

"In regard to the other matter—namely, the supply by manufacturers of quarterly returns showing the quantities of narcotic drugs manufactured or sold—the delegation states that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has brought this point to the particular notice of the Ministry of Social Affairs."

The *Swiss* Federal Public Health Service has no observations to make, other than those communicated to the Secretariat of the League on March 30th, 1935. It is not possible for the above Service to carry out the recommendations of the Advisory Committee until the new Federal Law on Narcotic Drugs comes into force.

(f) DESOMORPHINE CONSIDERED AS A DRUG CAPABLE OF PRODUCING ADDICTION

At the twenty-first session of the Advisory Committee (May-June 1936), the representative of the United States of America informed the Committee of the results of an investigation into the properties of desomorphine, organised by the American Research Council. He expressed the hope that the manufacture, sale, distribution and use of desomorphine would be prohibited throughout the world, and announced that his Government, for its part, intended to enforce total prohibition.

The Committee noted that desomorphine came under the provisions of Article 11 of the 1931 Limitation Convention. It decided to send the statement of the United States representative and all the relevant documents to the Health Committee, with a view to bringing the drug, if necessary, under the provisions of Article 10 of the Geneva Convention of 1925 and of Article 11 of the 1931 Convention.

It was agreed that, on receiving the decision of the Health Committee, the Advisory Committee would, if necessary, consider the adoption of a recommendation to Governments to prohibit the manufacture, sale, distribution and use of this drug outright.

The Health Committee, to which the question was referred at its twenty-fifth session (April 1937), adopted the following resolution :

" The Health Committee decides to refer the question for opinion and report to the Permanent Committee of the Office international d'Hygiène publique, in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 10 of the Geneva Convention of 1925 and Article 11 of the 1931 Convention on the Limitation of the Manufacture of Drugs."

The Permanent Committee of the Office, to which the question was referred, sent the report adopted in the matter on October 22nd, 1938, to the President of the Health Committee.

The Health Committee will, at its thirtieth session (May 4th-9th, 1939), examine the report of the Permanent Committee of the Office international d'Hygiène publique and will probably communicate its final decision to the Advisory Committee at the latter's next session. The Committee will thus be in a position to reach a decision with a view to any subsequent action which may be taken.

(g) ADDICTION LIABILITY OF CERTAIN DRUGS : STUDY OF THE PHARMACOLOGICAL PROPERTIES OF EUCODAL, DICODIDE, DILAUDIDE AND ACEDICONE

At its twenty-second session (May 24th-June 12th, 1937), the Advisory Committee discussed the comparative pharmaco-dynamic properties of certain drugs used as substitutes for morphine—namely, eucodal, dicodide, dilaudide and acedicone—and decided to ask the Secretariat to draw up, in collaboration with the Health Section, a memorandum for the Committee's information, containing all available information on the subject. It was agreed that, if necessary, experts would subsequently be consulted with a view to obtaining further information and opinions.

In accordance with the Advisory Committee's request, the Health Section carried out a study of the pharmacological properties of eucodal, dicodide, dilaudide and acedicone. This study, the main purpose of which was to collate the information contained in existing technical publications, is being submitted to the Health Committee at its next session.

IX. WORK OF THE SUPERVISORY BODY AND THE PERMANENT CENTRAL OPIUM BOARD

I. SUPERVISORY BODY

(a) *Annual Statement of the Supervisory Body on the Estimated World Requirements of Dangerous Drugs in 1939.*

(Document O.S.B./Statement/1939—Confidential; Circular Letter No. 221.1938.XI, dated November 23rd, 1938, and document C.488.M.331.1938.XI.—Public; Circular Letter No. 1.1939.XI, dated January 3rd, 1939.)

1. Since the twenty-third session of the Advisory Committee, the Supervisory Body, under the chairmanship of Sir Malcolm Delevingne, has held its thirteenth (August 29th-September 2nd, 1938) and fourteenth (October 24th-31st, 1938) sessions, at which it drew up the statement on estimated world requirements of dangerous drugs in 1939 (document O.S.B./Statement/1939). This statement was forwarded to Governments as a confidential communication on November 23rd, 1938, through the Secretary-General, while the public edition was forwarded to Governments on January 3rd, 1939 (document C.488.M.331.1938.XI).

In addition, the Supervisory Body drew up and transmitted to Governments two supplements to the statement for 1938 (documents O.S.B./Statement/1938(a) and (b)).

In drawing up the statement for 1939, which contains all the information specified in the Limitation Convention for 177 countries and territories (colonies, dependencies, protectorates, mandated territories, etc.), the Supervisory Body had to examine the estimates relating to 67 countries and 102 territories. In addition, it established estimates itself for 5 countries and 3 territories which had not forwarded their own.

2. An encouraging feature of the progress achieved by the Supervisory Body at its recent sessions is the steady increase in the number of countries supplying their own estimates. On October 18th, 1933, at the end of the second session of the Supervisory Body, only 45 countries had supplied estimates; in 1934 the figure had risen to 54; in 1935 to 59; in 1936 to 61; in 1937 to 63 and in 1938 to 67. The same progress may be observed in the case of territories: in 1933, estimates were supplied by 83 territories and in 1938 by 102.

The number of countries and territories for which the Supervisory Body had to prepare estimates has steadily decreased; from 54 in 1933 (23 countries and 31 territories) it had fallen in 1938 to 8 (5 countries and 3 territories).

3. A further proof of the progress achieved is to be found in the manner in which estimates are submitted by Governments. The Supervisory Body has found that the greater part of these estimates and of the accompanying explanations are prepared with the greatest care.

In the statements for previous years, the Supervisory Body pointed out that certain countries, most of which belong to Central and South America, still submit estimates and explanations which show that the provisions of the Limitation Convention are not yet fully understood by the competent authorities. It also drew attention to the comparatively large number of Latin-American countries which had not submitted estimates. In its statement for 1939, the Supervisory Body observed that, as regards the Latin-American countries, the position had improved considerably. Only one South-American country failed to submit its estimated requirements of drugs for 1939. The Supervisory Body attributes this improvement largely to the influence of the mission of the League Secretariat sent to those countries in the spring of 1938. The Secretary of the Supervisory Body was a member of that mission, and had numerous opportunities of getting into personal contact with the ministers and officials responsible for carrying out the international Conventions relating to narcotic drugs. In the course of his conversations with the competent authorities, he found that the difficulties encountered in the past in regard to estimates were to some extent due to the fact that the obligations imposed by the Convention were not always fully understood and also in part to the question of language. The Supervisory Body also expressed the opinion that, with a view to ensuring the effective application of the Limitation Convention, it is highly desirable that personal contact should be maintained and developed between the Secretariat and the officials of the various countries.

4. A third indication of the improvement in the situation is the fact that estimates more and more closely correspond to the statistics. A comparison of estimates with the most recent statistics of drug manufacture shows that the wide gaps sometimes found to exist in the past between Government forecasts and actual needs show a tendency to decrease. This was more particularly the case in regard to quantities of morphine estimated as required for conversion into other drugs (codeine, dionine, diacetylmorphine, dihydromorphinone, genomorphine). Governments are endeavouring more and more to bring their estimates down to the level of real requirements.

The following figures, relating to the conversion of morphine into other drugs, show the extent to which the situation has improved.

	1934	1935	1936	1937
	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.
1. Estimates	32 979	31 298	34 930	36 244
2. Quantities actually converted . .	21 625	21 807	27 768	32 442
Excess	11 354	9 491	7 222	3 802
Percentage of excess	53%	44%	26%	12%

5. The Supervisory Body examines the estimates furnished by Governments for the purpose of preventing excessive estimates. The Supervisory Body is therefore entitled to request Governments to furnish such information and particulars as it considers essential to enable it to compile complete estimates or to clear up some particular point in regard to an estimate.

In 1938, the Supervisory Body considered it necessary to ask for additional information or explanations from 9 countries in respect of their estimates for 1939.

In this sphere also, there has been a very marked improvement. In 1934, information of this kind was requested in respect of 28 countries; in 1935 in respect of 23 countries; in 1936 in respect of 18 countries; in 1937 in respect of 11 countries, and in 1938 in respect of 9 countries only.

(b) *Proposed Alteration of the Latest Date of Issue of the Annual Statement to Governments.*

(Circular Letters Nos. 19.1936.XI, dated February 11th, 1936; 135(a).1936.XI, dated July 30th, 1936, and 170.1938.XI, dated September 30th, 1938.)

At its fourteenth session (October 1938), the Supervisory Body noted that four countries (Italy, San Marino, Nicaragua and Sa'udi Arabia) had not yet signed the Procès-Verbal providing that the date for the communication of the statement to Governments, which is at present fixed at November 1st, should be postponed until December 1st. This Procès-Verbal, which was brought to the knowledge of Governments by Circular Letter No. 19.1936.XI, dated February 11th, 1936, cannot take effect until it has been signed by all States parties to the Convention. After the fourteenth session of the Supervisory Body, two States signed the Procès-Verbal, and two signatures—those of Italy and San Marino—are still required to enable the Procès-Verbal to come into force.

II. PERMANENT CENTRAL OPIUM BOARD

The following document, submitted to the Council by the Permanent Central Board, has been communicated to the Advisory Committee : " Report to the Council on the Statistics of Narcotics for the Year 1937 and the Work of the Board during 1938 " (document C.482. M.325.1938.XI).

X. OLD CIRCULAR LETTERS IN RESPECT OF WHICH NEW REPLIES HAVE BEEN RECEIVED SINCE THE COMMITTEE'S LAST SESSION

(a) ANTI-NARCOTIC EDUCATION AND PROPAGANDA IN MEDICAL AND AUXILIARY MEDICAL CIRCLES

(Circular Letter No. 192.1936.XI, dated November 7th, 1936.)

This question is dealt with in a separate document O.C.1686(a).

(b) MEASURES TO PREVENT THE USE OF OCEAN-GOING VESSELS FOR ILLICIT TRAFFIC AND SUPERVISION OF LARGE SEAPORTS

(Circular Letters Nos. 181.1935.XI, of November 5th, 1935, and 1.1937.XI, of January 14th, 1937.)

At its last session, the Advisory Committee considered information received from Governments on the measures taken by Governments and shipping companies to prevent the use of ocean-going vessels for illicit traffic and to reinforce supervision in large seaports (documents O.C.1728 and O.C.1728(a)). The Committee noted the satisfactory results achieved by the measures described and stated in its report to the Council that it would rely on Governments to continue to apply the measures which had proved so effective. The Committee did not think it necessary to make any new suggestions.

Since the last session of the Committee, further information has been received from the Government of the Union of South Africa (June 25th, 1938). If the report on cargo arriving from overseas is found to be incomplete, the master of the ship is liable to a fine not exceeding £100, and any unreported goods may be seized. Customs launches are maintained at the principal South African ports, but their duties do not permit of their trailing all arriving and departing ships, nor is such a procedure considered necessary so far as South Africa is concerned. All baggage is examined and all exits from the ship and the dock area guarded. Any suspected persons and their baggage are subjected to a rigorous search. Section 108 of the Customs Management Act No. 9 of 1913, authorises the Commissioner of Customs to award a third share of any fine imposed or of the proceeds of the sale of any goods forfeited to persons who have rendered efficient service by information or active assistance leading to the recovery of the penalty or forfeiture. This one-third share may be increased to one-half at the discretion of the Minister of Finance. Suitable warnings are posted in conspicuous places at South African ports and also distributed to passengers and crews.

XI. QUESTIONS RELATING TO PREPARED OPIUM

(a) RECOMMENDATION X OF THE FINAL ACT ADOPTED BY THE BANGKOK CONFERENCE OF 1931 FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF OPIUM-SMOKING

1. Investigation into the composition of opium smoke by the United Kingdom Government Laboratory. See document O.C.1749, of November 29th, 1938.

2. Test for determining the character of Chandu dross (prepared opium dross). See document O.C.1749(a), of January 17th, 1939.

(b) INFORMATION CONCERNING MANUFACTURE AND CONSUMPTION OF PREPARED OPIUM IN PERU

The following is an extract from the Director's report on his mission to Latin America dealing with this question (document O.C.1760).

" We studied Article 1 of Law No. 4428, and found that its terms prohibit the keeping of opium-dens. In this connection, the Government has decided to put an end to a situation due to the fact that pre-existing contractual obligations prevent the full enforcement of the law, and has forbidden the importation and consumption of opium for smoking, and the keeping of opium-dens, in pursuance of the resolution of March 16th, 1933."

No reply has yet been received to the letter sent on February 2nd, 1938, to the Peruvian Government, but the Secretariat was informed on March 30th, 1939, by the Peruvian Ambassador, M. Tudela, that he had, by air mail, asked his Government to expedite the reply to the Secretariat's letter.

XII. MISSIONS CARRIED OUT BY MEMBERS OF THE SECRETARIAT

It has already been mentioned that the Director of the Opium Traffic and Social Questions Sections participated in a mission by the Secretariat to Latin America. A report concerning that mission so far as drug questions are concerned will be distributed in document O.C.1760.

MISSION BY THE DIRECTOR AND M. RENBORG TO TURKEY

On the invitation of the Turkish Government, the Director, accompanied by M. Renborg, visited Turkey in March and April 1939 for the purpose of obtaining contact with the competent Turkish authorities, and more particularly to discuss the Advisory Committee's plan for the limitation and control of poppy cultivation and the production of raw opium.

This latter question was subjected to detailed discussions with representatives of the competent departments—i.e., Foreign Affairs, Health, Agriculture, and National Economy. Very valuable information concerning the situation in Turkey as regards poppy cultivation and raw-opium production and problems which a limitation of opium production would involve was obtained, thanks to the interest taken in the question by the Turkish authorities.

The discussions took place both at Ankara and at Istanbul. At Istanbul, visits were made to the offices of the Monopoly for Agricultural Products, including the warehouses where opium is stored and prepared for export, and to the Turco-Yugoslav Bureau for export of raw opium. A visit was also made to a Government agricultural research station in the neighbourhood of Istanbul.

MISSION BY MADemoiselle DE ROMER TO POLAND

In June 1938, Mlle. de Romer went to Poland, on the invitation of the Government, for the purpose of obtaining contact with the authorities concerned with drug questions.

Mlle. de Romer had interviews with the Department of Social Assistance, where the drug control is centralised in the Pharmaceutical Division of the Health Department, and with the Department for Military Affairs, which deals with the manufacture of narcotic drugs from the point of view of national defence. During her mission, she visited the State institution for the treatment of drug-addicts at Swiack near Grodno, as well as the factory of the "Motor Alkaloida" at Kutno, where poppy straw is subjected to the first treatments for the extraction of alkaloids, and at Warsaw, where the final extraction of morphine from poppy straw takes place.

XIII. MISCELLANEOUS

INTERNATIONAL LIST OF CAUSES OF DEATH

Inclusion in the List of Cases of Deaths due to the Abuse of Narcotics.

At the meeting in May 1938 of the Joint Committee for the preparation of the fifth decennial revision of the International Nomenclature of Causes of Death, Professor Emerson submitted, on behalf of various private organisations engaged in combating addiction, a request for the insertion in the International Nomenclature of an item dealing with the effects of narcotic addiction.

This proposal was adopted by the Joint Committee, and the Joint Committee's proposal was subsequently approved by the International Conference held at Paris from October 3rd to 7th, 1938.

The items in question are as follows :

Item 79. Chronic poisoning by other mineral and organic substances (other than alcohol and lead).

- (a) Occupational poisoning.
- (b) *Poisoning by narcotic and soporific drugs.*
 - (i) *Narcotics.*
 - (ii) *Soporifics.*

- (c) Other non-occupational poisoning.
- (d) Unspecified poisoning.

Item 163. Suicide by poisoning.

- (a) Suicide by solid or liquid toxic or corrosive substances.
 - (i) By corrosive substances.
 - (ii) *By analgesic and narcotic drugs (as defined in the international conventions relating to narcotic drugs).*
 - (iii) *By soporific drugs (not liquid anæsthetics).*
 - (iv) By other poisons.

Item 179. Other acute accidental poisoning (not by gas).

- (a) Occupational accidents.
- (b) Accidents at home.
- (c) Other accidents.

It should be noted that Item 79(b) relates only to deaths due to *chronic* poisoning, and not to accidental poisoning—homicide, suicide and accidental poisoning being classified under the appropriate heads.

The new international list of causes of deaths will come into effect as from January 1st, 1940.

ANNEX III

O.C.1764.

DRAFT SUPPLEMENTARY PROTOCOL

(submitted by the Secretariat)

FOR THE EXTENSION TO DIHYDROCODEINE AND ITS SALTS OF CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF THE CONVENTION FOR LIMITING THE MANUFACTURE AND REGULATING THE DISTRIBUTION OF NARCOTIC DRUGS, SIGNED AT GENEVA, JULY 13TH, 1931

The undersigned Plenipotentiaries, duly authorised by their respective Governments, Desiring to place dihydrocodeine and its salts under the same control as was introduced for codeine by the Convention for limiting the Manufacture and regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs, signed at Geneva, July 13th, 1931,

Have agreed upon the following provisions :

Article 1.

The contracting Governments, being also bound by the Convention for limiting the Manufacture and regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs, signed at Geneva, July 13th, 1931, undertake to regard dihydrocodeine and its salts as falling under those of the provisions of that Convention which apply to methylmorphine (codeine), ethylmorphine and their salts, that is to say, to the drugs enumerated in Article 1, paragraph 2, Group II, of the Convention.

The provisions relating to the powers of the Supervisory Body and the Permanent Central Opium Board and also the final provisions shall, however, only be applicable to the extent specified in Articles 2 and 3 of the present Protocol.

Article 2.

The Contracting Governments agree that the Supervisory Body and the Permanent Central Opium Board shall have the same powers as regards dihydrocodeine and its salts to parties and non-parties to the present Protocol, as those bodies possess as regards methylmorphine (codeine), ethylmorphine and their salts under the Convention for limiting the Manufacture and regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs, signed at Geneva, July 13th, 1931, in relation to parties and non-parties to that Convention.

Article 3.

Articles 25, 32 and 33 of the final provisions of the Convention for limiting the Manufacture and regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs, signed at Geneva, July 13th, 1931, shall apply to the present Protocol, which shall be deemed to form an integral part of the said Convention.

Article 4.

The present Protocol, of which the French and English texts shall both be authoritative, shall bear this day's date and shall, until . . . [time-limit of 30 days], be open for signature on behalf of the Government of any Member of the League of Nations, or of any of the non-member States bound by the Convention for limiting the Manufacture and regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs, signed at Geneva, July 13th, 1931.

Article 5.

The present Protocol may be accepted by any Government simply by signature alone (if given without reservation of ratification), or by ratification or accession.

The instruments of ratification shall be transmitted to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, who shall at once give notice of their receipt to the Members of the League of Nations and the non-member States referred to in Article 4.

As from . . . [one day after the expiration of the time-limit of 30 days allowed for signature under the previous Article], the present Protocol may be acceded to on behalf of any Member of the League of Nations or any non-member State referred to in Article 4.

Such accession shall be effected by notice in writing to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, which shall be deposited in the archives of the Secretariat.

The Secretary-General shall at once give notice of such deposit to all the Members of the League of Nations and the non-member States referred to in Article 4.

Article 6.

The present Protocol shall be registered by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, in accordance with the provisions of Article 18 of the Covenant, thirty days after it has been accepted by five Governments, as provided in Article 5.

The Protocol shall come into force on January 1st of the year following the date of such registration.

Article 7.

As from the date on which five Governments have accepted the Protocol, every signature (if not conditional upon ratification) or ratification or subsequent accession shall take effect on the thirtieth day after the date of signature or of the receipt by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations of the instrument of ratification or notice of accession.

Article 8.

Any contracting Government may declare, at the time of signature, ratification or accession, that, in accepting the present Protocol, it is not assuming any obligation in respect of all or any of its colonies, protectorates, overseas territories or territories under its suzerainty or territories in respect of which a mandate is exercised by it ; the present Protocol shall, in that case, not be applicable to the territories named in such declaration.

Any contracting Government may subsequently notify the Secretary-General of the League of Nations that it desires the present Protocol to apply to all or any of the territories in respect of which the declaration provided for in the preceding paragraph has been made. The Protocol shall, in that case, apply to all the territories named in such notification ninety days after the receipt thereof by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations.

The Secretary-General of the League of Nations shall communicate to all the Members of the League of Nations and to the non-member States the declarations and notifications received in virtue of the present article, together with the dates of the receipt thereof.

IN FAITH WHEREOF the above-named Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Protocol.

DONE at Geneva on in a single copy, which shall remain deposited in the archives of the Secretariat of the League of Nations, and of which certified true copies shall be delivered to all the Members of the League of Nations and to the non-member States referred to in Article 4.

ANNEX IV

O.C.1774.

NOTE ON THE MANUFACTURE AND CONSUMPTION
OF PREPARED OPIUM IN PERU

NOTE BY THE DIRECTOR OF THE OPIUM TRAFFIC AND SOCIAL QUESTIONS
SECTIONS

In response to the Advisory Committee's requests for information, the Director of the Opium Traffic and Social Questions Sections has the honour to communicate to the Committee the following note containing information collected by the Secretariat regarding the manufacture and consumption of prepared opium in Peru :

1. Article 1 of Law No. 4428, signed by the President of Peru on November 26th, 1921, prohibits the keeping of opium dens.

2. At its twenty-second session (May-June 1937), the Advisory Committee had observed that the 1935 statistics furnished by the Peruvian Government to the Permanent Central Opium Board revealed the existence in that country of a manufacture and consumption of prepared opium which were by no means negligible : 551 kilogrammes of prepared opium had been manufactured in 1935, and 544 kilogrammes consumed.

In accordance with the Committee's instructions, the Secretariat, on February 2nd, 1938, sent a letter accompanied by a memorandum on the subject to the Peruvian Government with a view to securing detailed information on this state of affairs and also on the legislative

situation with reference to the consumption of prepared opium in Peru, the organisation and working of the opium monopoly, and on the quantities imported, countries of origin of those imports, quantities utilised, and also the control exercised over smokers.

3. During his mission to Latin America in May 1938, the Director of the Opium Traffic and Social Questions Sections had conversations with the competent Peruvian authorities. A study of Article 1 of Law No. 4428 showed that this article did, in point of fact, prohibit the keeping of opium-dens. In this connection, the Peruvian Government was very anxious to put an end to the situation due to the existence of contractual agreements which prevented this law's being fully applied; it had, under a resolution dated March 16th, 1933, prohibited the importation and consumption of opium for smoking and also the keeping of opium-dens.

4. At the Advisory Committee's meeting on May 16th, 1939 (twenty-fourth session), the Director of the Opium Traffic and Social Questions Sections repeated the information given in the above paragraph, and added that he had been told in Peru that the consumption of prepared opium in that country had hitherto represented the liquidation of old stocks, but that these stocks were now exhausted. In reply to a question regarding a request by the Advisory Committee for information as to where the prepared opium consumed in Peru came from, the Director of the Opium Traffic and Social Questions Sections promised to consult the Secretariat records and see whether there was any information about exports sent to Peru.

At its meeting on May 22nd, 1939, the Advisory Committee reverted to the situation in Peru. The representative of Canada said that it was most desirable that further information should be given the Committee about an opium monopoly which has apparently existed in Peru for at least nine years.

5. An investigation of the records of the Central Board shows that the only information regarding exports of raw opium to Peru is the following :

		1935	1936
		Kilogrammes	Kilogrammes
Turkey	227	226
Germany	2	—
		—	—
Total	229	226

These particulars have been supplied by the exporting countries ; there was no corresponding information from Peru. The records of the Central Board contain no information earlier or later than 1935 and 1936 regarding raw-opium exports to Peru. The statistics of the Central Board contain no record of imports of prepared opium into Peru.

6. In a communication dated May 22nd, which reached the Secretariat on May 23rd, 1939, the Permanent Delegate of Peru accredited to the League of Nations supplied the following information :

" With reference to the notes exchanged between the Opium Traffic Section and this delegation regarding data for the consumption and importation of opium in Peru, I have the honour to inform you that I have received from my Government a cable notifying me that the relevant legislation is strictly enforced ; that raw-opium stocks were exhausted by the middle of 1937 ; that prepared-opium stocks were also exhausted at the end of the same year ; that no amount of smoking-opium has been imported since ; and that none will be imported in the future."

7. In a communication dated June 3rd, 1939, the Permanent Delegation of Peru accredited to the League of Nations has amplified the above information as follows :

(a) There is at present no opium monopoly whatsoever in Peru ;

(b) The resolution of March 16th, 1933, prohibiting the importation and consumption of opium for smoking and the keeping of opium-dens, has been effectively enforced in Peru since December 25th, 1937 ;

(c) The statements to the effect that no smoking-opium has been imported since 1937 and that there will be no more imports of this substance in future—these statements are contained in the communication from the Permanent Delegate of Peru dated May 23rd, 1939—refer to raw opium also.

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ABBREVIATIONS

Adv.	=	Advisory
Cttee.	=	Committee
Int.	=	International

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Straits Settlements.

Federated Malay States : Johore, Kedah, Perlis, Kelantan, Trengganu and Brunei.¹

I. JOINT REPORT FOR 1933.

I. The Deleterious Drugs Enactment, 1351, of Trengganu was repealed on May 12th, 1933. No other regulations or orders were passed during the year.

The only change in the administrative arrangements was in Trengganu, where it was decided that the control of deleterious drugs should be maintained by Customs regulations.

III. Deleterious drugs were imported only from countries which had adopted the system of import certificates. In Brunei, in the absence of a Deleterious Drugs Enactment, the working of the import-certificate system was enforced by making all deleterious drugs dutiable articles, and therefore subject to a declaration at the port of entry.

Export did not, in practice, extend beyond Sarawak, British North Borneo and occasionally England.

V. In the Federated Malay States, there were eight prosecutions and five convictions ; 15 grm. of morphine were seized.

In the Straits Settlements, 7 kg. 116 grm. of cocaine hydrochloride and 28 grm. of morphine hydrochloride were seized on account of illicit import.

IX. Indian hemp is not indigenous and is not cultivated in the country.

It is prohibited to produce, possess or use this drug in any form other than that of galenical preparations, or as defined in the First Schedule to the Deleterious Drugs Ordinance in the colony and in the schedules to the Deleterious Drugs Enactments in the Federated and Unfederated Malay States.

The total seizures of Indian hemp in all territories amounted to 139.91 kg. There were 105 prosecutions and 26 convictions. The smuggled Indian hemp came from India, Ceylon, Siam and Sumatra.

II. JOINT REPORT FOR 1934.

I. *Opium*.—See Summary of the Report on Prepared Opium for 1934 (below, page 153).

Deleterious Drugs.—The Deleterious Drugs Enactment, 1930, of Kelantan, was amended by Enactment No. 18 of 1934, which added a clause on the admissibility in evidence of certain certificates.

The Government of Trengganu is awaiting the publication of the proposed new legislation in the Straits Settlements ; meanwhile, control continues to be exercised by Customs regulations and the import of deleterious drugs is prohibited unless consigned to the Medical Officer.

III.—*Opium*.—See the Summary of the Report on Prepared Opium for 1934 (below, page 153).

Deleterious Drugs.—Permits to export deleterious drugs are issued only on production of an import permit from the authorities of the country to which export is desired.

V. In 1934, 14 kg. 232 grm. of cocaine hydrochloride were confiscated on account of illicit import into the Straits Settlements.

IX. The seizures of Indian hemp, with number of prosecutions, convictions and sentences were as follows (quantities less than 1 kg. have been omitted) :

Territory	Quantity seized Kg.	Number of persons		Fines imposed \$
		Prosecuted	Convicted	
Straits Settlements	100	12	—	—
Federated Malay States	1	24	19	875 ²
Johore	1	13	12	517
Kedah	—	—	—	—
Perlis	—	—	—	—
Kelantan	—	—	—	—
Trengganu	—	3	3	—
Brunei	—	—	—	—

The smuggled Indian hemp came from India and Siam, and was destroyed.

¹ The joint report for 1933 reached the Secretariat too late for inclusion in the Summary of Annual Reports submitted to the Advisory Committee in June 1935.
² \$102 paid.

X. The possession, use and sale of deleterious drugs are regulated, in the Straits Settlements, by the provisions of the Deleterious Drugs Ordinance (No. 7 of 1927) and in the Federated and Unfederated States by the provisions of the several Deleterious Drugs Enactments.

Licensed and authorised persons are required to keep records of the purchase and sale or consumption of deleterious drugs, and periodical inspections are made of stocks and records.

Hong-Kong.

34/43.

I. 1. The new Dangerous Drugs Ordinance referred to in the report for 1933 is still under consideration. The Opium Ordinance No. 71, 1932, and the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance No. 22 of 1923 were still in force.

2. The above ordinances cover in essentials the various recommendations of the Advisory Committee. Under the import-certificate system, all licences to import are specially endorsed "for use for medicinal purposes in the colony and not to be re-exported".

II. 2. The consumption of heroin pills as a substitute for opium is increasing. The pills appear to be made to some extent in small local factories, but large quantities are imported from adjacent provinces and from Shanghai.

The "Fierce Tiger" brand was not found so frequently as in 1933, but various local brands, apparently produced in South China, were popular. These local brands usually contained an average of 1 mg. of heroin per pill, with the usual caffeine, cinchonine, sugar or sugar of milk, gum and possibly strychnine. The pills were frequently perfumed with rose water or vanillin solution. The popular local brands were: "King of Flowers (Peony)", "Spring Waters", "King of Fragrance", etc. Some of the pills seized contained a small proportion of morphine, but these were not so popular. Heroin-pill divans were discovered where no opium was smoked, and which were patronised by a better class of smoker than the opium divans. In other cases, divans were raided in which both heroin pills and opium were available.

Two or three heroin pills are considered to be equal to one pipe of good prepared opium, and it is claimed that they are cleaner in handling and smoking, that they do not pollute the breath or cause constipation. The smoking operation, moreover, is comparatively quick and the smoker can return to business.

The pills cost H.K.\$0.10 for five pills to H.K.\$0.10 for three pills. Caffeine was invariably found in heroin pills and in the substitutes containing morphine. The presence of caffeine appears, in fact, to be essential. Evidence of the local manufacture of the pills on a small scale was discovered, but no trace of heroin other than that actually in the pills could be found.

III. 2. Import certificates are issued by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports and the only change introduced during the year was that any authorised import of heroin must be consigned to the Director of Medical and Sanitary Services for delivery to the consignee.

3. No diversion of drugs would be allowed without close scrutiny, and all shipments of opium and drugs in transit through the colony, with or without transshipment, are supervised.

4. Exporting countries regularly send copies of export authorisations, which, after being checked against actual imports, are returned to the issuing authority, if such return has been requested.

5. No cases.

6. No difficulties arose. There is no free zone in Hong-Kong. Opium or dangerous drugs held for a few days pending transshipment on through bills of lading are stored in bonded warehouses.

8. There were no changes in the application of the system to Indian hemp, which is treated as a dangerous drug.

IV. Hong-Kong has continued to co-operate on every possible occasion with other Governments. Communication is, where possible, made direct by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports to the responsible authority in Far-Eastern colonies, and in other cases communication is effected through the usual diplomatic channels. Special contact was maintained with the British colonies and with the departments concerned in the United States and in Japan.

V. 1. The illicit traffic in heroin pills has reached serious proportions. The pills appear to be brought into the colony in personal baggage for distribution from private houses or Chinese hotels.

Two important seizures of drugs were made during the year, the first being 20 kg. of crude Chinese morphine imported in the personal effects of a passenger from Wuchow, and the second being 127 kg. of heroin found concealed in cargo consigned from Canton to Shanghai without transshipment at Hong-Kong. A large proportion of the raw opium seized was the usual "bamboo cake" Chinese type. Cakes usually bore the Kwong Sai Anti-Opium

Bureau labels, over which were superimposed in many cases the well-known Kwong Tung Pagoda labels.

Raw and prepared opium is flowing into Hong-Kong in a steady stream, concealed in goods or carried by passengers and workers on steamers, launches, sampans, junks and trains.

2. No poppy, coca or Indian hemp plants are cultivated in Hong-Kong.

3. The number of prosecutions under the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance No. 22 of 1923, on charges relating to heroin pills, was as follows : Total number of cases, 130 ; total number of persons charged, 156 ; number of persons convicted, 134 ; number of persons discharged, 22.

Thirty-one persons were deported after completing their sentences. The fines inflicted varied from H.K.\$50 to H.K.\$2 500, but were seldom paid.

Details relating to opium prosecutions are given in the section of the report dealing with prepared opium (see below, page 159). The penalty for possessing raw opium is H.K.\$30 per tael, with a maximum of H.K.\$5 000, the alternative being imprisonment up to one year.

5. The following statistics are given relating to seizures made during 1934 :

Substance	Quantity seized on account of illicit import and export	Quantity seized under other circumstances (chiefly found in opium divans or pill divans)	Total quantity seized	Total quantity confiscated	Manner of disposal
Heroin pills	15 800	401 396	417 196	417 196	Destroyed.
Morphine pills	—	89 827	89 827	89 827	Destroyed.
Crude morphia (oz.)	704	—	704	704	Shipped to England on instruction of the Secretary of State for the Colonies.
Heroin hydrochloride (oz.)	4 500	—	4 500	4 500	Held in Hong-Kong pending receipt of instructions from the Secretary of State for the Colonies as to its disposal.

A table showing seizures of raw opium during 1934 will be found in the summary of the special report on prepared opium (see below, page 160).

6. The price of raw Chinese opium was approximately constant at H.K.\$1.80 to H.K.\$2 per tael during the year.

IX. *Cannabis saliva* does not grow wild and is not cultivated in Hong-Kong.

X. 4. (a) The only persons authorised to trade in dangerous drugs are registered chemists, to whom alone licences to import are issued. Doctors, dentists and veterinary surgeons are the only persons authorised to possess and prescribe these drugs.

(b) There are no wholesale dealers, and the books and stocks of registered chemists are checked from time to time. Such inspections showed that the traffic through legitimate channels was in order.

XII. See special report on prepared opium (see below, page 158).

XIII. There does not appear to be any traffic under this head, but careful watch is kept for the appearance of such drugs in the local market.

OF THE UNITED STATES.

Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands.

34/48.

III. The laws of the Philippine Islands prohibit the importation of cocaine, opium or its derivatives, such as morphine, heroin or other similar drugs, except for medicinal and scientific purposes, and then only upon authority from the Government. The insular collector of Customs has charge of the administration of the Customs, but the collector of internal revenue supervises the importation and handling of these drugs throughout the islands.

No opium, coca leaves or any salt or derivative of either of them was exported from the islands during the calendar year 1934.

V. The results of the enforcement of the narcotic drug laws throughout the Philippine Islands during 1934 were as follows : Cases pending on January 1st, 1934, 143 ; cases reported during the year, 424 ; convictions, 109 ; aggregate sentences imposed, 36 years 7 months 4 days ; aggregate fines imposed, 48 385 pesos.

During the period from January 1st to December 31st, 1934, inclusive, the following seizures of narcotic drugs were made throughout the islands by officers charged with the enforcement of the narcotic laws :

Drug	Quantity
Gum opium	2 286 grm.
Prepared opium	182 kg.
Prepared opium	673 pills
Prepared opium	70 tins
Opium ashes	680 grm.
Opium ashes	12 packages
Morphine	755 grm.
Morphine solution	306 grm.
Morphine	13 packages

A comparison of the total seizures throughout the islands for the calendar years ended December 31st, 1933 and 1934, discloses that the quantity of gum opium seized decreased by approximately 63 % ; that of prepared opium decreased by 52 % ; and that of morphine increased by 12 %. No cocaine was seized during 1934, whereas 1 050 grm. of cocaine were seized during the preceding year.

Under local laws, opium and other prohibited drugs confiscated by the Government may be sold for medicinal purposes to persons duly authorised by law to deal therein. This is not done, however, inasmuch as the drugs confiscated have little or no medicinal value.

VII. Crude opium is not produced in the Philippine Islands, all supplies thereof being imported.

VIII. The coca leaf is not produced in the Philippine Islands, all supplies thereof being imported.

X. No morphine, heroin or cocaine is manufactured in the Philippine Islands, all supplies of these drugs being imported, under the supervision of the collector of internal revenue, for medicinal and scientific purposes only.

Twelve persons are reported as legally importing narcotic drugs into the islands during the calendar year 1934.

XII. The importation, manufacture and use of prepared opium are prohibited in the Philippine Islands.

The majority of opium-smokers in the Philippine Islands are Chinese. Every possible effort is being made to eliminate this vice. Of the 424 persons arrested during the calendar year 1934, 356 were Chinese, 67 were Filipinos and 1 was a German. Almost all of the Filipinos arrested were found illegally possessing opium—i.e., not in the act of smoking—and were charged accordingly.

JAPANESE.

Korea (Chosen).

I. The revised laws and regulations mentioned in the annual report for 1933 were promulgated in April 1935, and will shortly be put into effect.

II. 1. (b) The administrative staff for the control of narcotic drugs has been increased by the appointment of four expert officials to the four provinces of Keisho Nando, Zenra Nando, Hsian Hokudo and Keikido, to ensure that the regulations are effectively applied in co-operation with the police and Customs authorities.

2. The drug addicts in Chosen officially registered at the end of 1934 numbered 3 076 in all, showing a decrease of 1 552 as compared with the previous year. During 1934, 2 516 addicts were newly registered, or registered for the second time.

Both the central and provincial authorities have been energetically endeavouring to effect the cure of addicts with a view to the complete suppression of addiction. Since 1931, all registered addicts have received medical treatment in clinics, while out-patients have been treated according to the method of gradually decreasing the doses administered. Patients dismissed from the clinics as cured are sent to institutions, where they are fitted for suitable labour.

The authorities have been carrying on anti-drug campaigns by means of lectures, moving pictures and the distribution of literature.

The Government, in September 1934, issued to provincial Governors a notification, urging them to carry out more effective and practical plans for the control of the illicit traffic and the cure of addicts. It suggested that in each province an association should be formed for

the prevention of addiction, and at the headquarters of the Government-General a model association for the prevention of drug addiction was established, in which Government officials might co-operate with interested private individuals. The notification issued by the Government embodied a series of suggestions to be followed by provincial associations organised on similar lines. Among the measures recommended were special endeavours to discover persons engaged in illicit traffic and persons addicted to narcotic drugs, co-operation with young men's associations, the awarding of police prizes to persons supplying information leading to the detection of offences, the expansion of clinics with priority of admission for younger people and a more precise determination of the quantities of drugs to be administered to addicts undergoing treatment by gradual decrease. The programme also included co-operation with prevention associations and other social bodies in the supervision of persons cured of addiction and in obtaining suitable employment for them. Finally, propaganda was recommended by means of education in schools, lectures, pamphlets and posters, with a view to preventing the formation of new addicts.

During the year, 1 641 addicts were admitted to provincial clinics, and as many as 1 572 were completely cured. The number of addicts registered at the end of March 1935 had decreased to 2 458.

III. 4. Yes.

5. No cases.

7. There were few transactions with countries which had not adopted the system of import certificates. In some cases, permission was granted for the export of small quantities of narcotic drugs to physicians and pharmacists who were Japanese subjects resident in Chientao, "Manchukuo". In all these cases, import certificates issued by the Consul-General of Japan were required.

V. 3. There were 1 045 cases, involving 1 770 persons, of offences relating to opium. There were 909 prosecutions, involving 1 363 persons. There were 245 sentences of imprisonment with labour, and 796 fines were imposed.

There were 332 cases, involving 455 persons, of offences relating to morphine, cocaine and other narcotic drugs. There were 255 prosecutions, involving 366 persons; 163 sentences of imprisonment and 108 fines were imposed.

5. The total quantities of opium and other drugs confiscated during 1934 were as follows :

	Grm.
Opium	1 089 392.421
Morphine hydrochloride	5 460.835
Heroin hydrochloride	2 433.865
Cocaine hydrochloride	1 557.380

The drugs were either destroyed or retained in the custody of the Government.

6. The prices of drugs sold in the illicit traffic ranged between 700 and 1 600 yen per kg. for large quantities, and from 1.20 to 2.30 yen per grm. for small quantities.

VI. There have recently been signs of an increased demand for dihydride.

VII. 1. The area of opium poppy under cultivation is 2 177 hectares.

2. (a) The average morphine content is 13.16% and the total morphine content is 1 924 kg., the average watery content being 9.2%.

(b) The statistics of production were prepared by calculating the quantities of material received in the Monopoly Bureau of the Government-General of Chosen.

3. No system of standardisation is in force.

5. The total number of persons licensed to cultivate the opium poppy was 11 242.

6. The amount of revenue derived from opium is extremely small in relation to the total revenue of the territory.

VIII. No coca leaf is grown in the territory; neither is it imported from Japan or from abroad.

X. 1. (a) The manufacture of morphine and medical opium is in the hands of the Government, and there is no fear that the quantities manufactured exceed the estimates. No person is engaged in the manufacture of cocaine, all needs being supplied by import either from Japan or from abroad. The import of cocaine is kept within the limits of the estimates, and it is hoped that, under the existing regulations, the import of all narcotic drugs will be kept strictly within these limits.

(b) With a view to gradually decreasing the use of heroin, a notification has been issued to each provincial government urging that addicts be admitted to clinics for treatment. Such addicts are induced to take morphine instead of heroin.

(c) Efforts are being made to render complete the system of control under Articles 13 and 14 of the Limitation Convention of 1931.

3. Narcotic drugs are manufactured exclusively by the Monopoly Bureau of the Government-General of Chosen. Manufacture is confined to home needs and to the production of medical opium, morphine hydrochloride and heroin hydrochloride.

4. (a) Permits for the use or possession of narcotic drugs are granted only to physicians, dentists, veterinarians and pharmacists.

(b) Medical inspectors visit persons engaged in dispensing narcotic drugs to examine their books and quantities in stock.

XII. No Japanese subjects smoke opium, but there are smokers among the Chinese resident in the territory. Strict supervision is exercised over such persons. There were 116 cases of offences relating to prepared opium, involving 184 persons. There were 101 prosecutions, involving 123 persons; 86 offenders were condemned to imprisonment with labour.

The total quantity of prepared opium confiscated during 1934 was 4 242.23 grm., mainly smuggled from "Manchukuo". The opium is in the custody of the Government and will be destroyed.

Formosa (Taiwan).

II. 1. (a) The system of summary decision by the police in cases involving the punishment of illicit opium-smokers was abolished in favour of trials by courts of justice. The object of the new arrangement was to connect the prevention of offences with the correction of addicts, in order to eradicate illicit addiction and establish a more effective control.

(b) Action will be taken in respect of the special administrative body referred to in Article 15 of the Limitation Convention of 1931 when that Convention is put into effect.

2. Addiction still exists. Medical practitioners are required to report to the authorities after examining addicts. Addicts recognised as requiring correction are sent to Government establishments and kept there until they are completely cured. Addicts infringing the regulations are liable to imprisonment with penal labour.

The number of addicts examined and treated at Government and private hospitals was 144, and the number of persons punished for breach of the regulations was 111.

III. 4. Yes.

5. No cases.

7. Measures corresponding with those applied to countries which have adopted the system of import certificates are, *mutatis mutandis*, applied to imports from and exports to countries which have not adopted the system.

V. 1 and 2. The illicit traffic chiefly consists in the smuggling of opium, probably originating from China. The traffickers are either Chinese or natives of Taiwan, and the goods are smuggled in Chinese junks through the open ports of Keelung, Takao, Tansui, Rokko and Anpei.

3. There were 970 cases of prosecution for offences relating to opium, and 1 384 persons were punished. Of these, 161 received sentences of imprisonment for periods varying from under three months to over one year and 1 105 persons were fined in amounts ranging from under 50 to over 300 yen.

There were 70 cases of prosecution for offences relating to narcotic drugs, and 118 persons were punished. Sixty-eight persons received sentences of imprisonment varying from under three months to over one year, while 48 persons were fined in amounts ranging from under 50 to over 300 yen. The following is a classification of offenders according to occupations: farmers, 169; fishermen, 19; miners, 7; industrial workers, 78; tradesmen, 197; transport workers, 33; public officials and professionals, 31; other occupations, 306; unemployed, 200.

5. The following quantities of opium and narcotics were confiscated: prepared opium, 81 390 grm.; raw opium, 48 336 grm.; morphine, 436 grm.; heroin, 3 grm.; cocaine, 43 grm.; other narcotics, 3 grm. 30 kg. of the prepared opium and 40 kg. of the raw opium were used for manufacturing prepared opium. All the rest of the drugs were destroyed.

6. The following figures roughly represent the retail prices of drugs sold in the illicit traffic: prepared opium, 10 sen per grm.; raw opium, 8 sen per grm.; morphine, 2 to 3 yen per grm.; cocaine, 2 to 3 yen per grm.; heroin, 2 to 5 yen per grm.

VIII. 1. The licensed area under cultivation was 282 hectares.

2. Cultivators are required to report the quantities produced, and statistics of production are prepared after the report has been verified. The quantities produced are calculated by weighing leaves gathered two or three times a year from coca trees, dried to contain from 3 to 8% of water.

4. Two companies have been licensed to cultivate coca trees. There is no system of authorisation in force for the sale of the coca leaf, except for export. There has been no sale of the substance.

5. No revenue is directly obtained from coca leaf.

X. 1. (a) A person desiring to manufacture drugs must obtain permission from the Governor-General of Taiwan, who takes into consideration the quantity of the drugs required for local consumption, export and preservation in stock, so that the quantity to be manufactured may not exceed estimated requirements.

(b) The export of diacetylmorphine is prohibited and various prohibitions and restrictions are being enforced under Chapter IV of the Limitation Convention of 1931.

(c) Every attempt is being made to apply effectively the control measures provided for by Articles 13 and 14 of the Limitation Convention.

3. Two factories have received licences to manufacture narcotic drugs with a view to meeting the demand in Japan. One factory was authorised to manufacture crude cocaine and the other was authorised to manufacture cocaine hydrochloride. The quantities of raw materials possessed by the factories are supervised by visiting inspectors, who examine the quantities supplied from the plantations and the quantities consumed at the factory. The quantities of the narcotic drugs manufactured are estimated from the quantity of coca leaves supplied and their alkaloid content. The names and quantities of the drugs, the dates of their manufacture, and the names and addresses of the offices of their manufacturers are inscribed on numbered containers to facilitate supervision of their transport from the factory for sale, export or other purposes. When drugs are transported from the factory, the numbers of the containers and their destinations are registered. The registers are inspected by special local police officers, who share that duty with officials of the Government-General.

Analyses to determine the proportion of cocaine content of raw materials received into the factory are made according to the methods laid down in the Swiss Pharmacopœia.

4. The persons legally authorised to use or possess narcotic drugs are physicians, dentists, veterinarians, pharmacists and persons permitted to use them for scientific purposes. Chemists may sell narcotic drugs to each other, as well as to doctors. Only licensed pharmacists are authorised to dispense and sell narcotic drugs as prescribed by doctors, and doctors are authorised to dispense and sell them only to patients in their charge. All such persons are required to keep a record of each transaction, except in the case of doctors dispensing to patients. Such record includes the numbers of the containers inscribed by the manufacturer or importer of the drugs, with the names, addresses and occupations of the persons to whom they are supplied. Books are inspected at least once a month by police officers, and at least once a year by export officials in the service of the Provincial Government.

Kwantung Leased Territory.

II. Arrangements have been made to increase the staff of the police department of the Kanto Bureau by the appointment of one official in exclusive service to act as the special administration referred to in Article 15 of the Limitation Convention of 1931.

III. 2. Import certificates, export authorisations and transit certificates, formerly issued by the Governor of the Territory, will henceforth be issued by the Japanese Ambassador to "Manchukuo", as a consequence of the reformation of the political structure in Manchuria in December 1934.

4. Yes.

5. No cases.

7. The procedure applied to the import from or export to countries which have not adopted the system of import certificates is in conformity, *mutatis mutandis*, with that applied to the countries where the system is in force.

V. 1. The authorities are exercising strict control of the illicit traffic with a view to its suppression, but have not yet succeeded in checking the abuse of opium and narcotic drugs among the Chinese and Manchurians. The development of "Manchukuo", which has increased the movement of persons to and from the country, has rendered preventive measures more difficult. Substances handled by the traffickers bear no marks or labels, and their origin is accordingly unknown. Smuggling is mostly effected by Chinese coming from North and South China, or Manchurians returning from abroad. They generally carry the contraband goods in small quantities on their persons.

3. There were 63 cases of prosecutions for offences relating to opium, involving 90 persons; 58 persons were punished, 3 with imprisonment, 44 with fines ranging from less than 50 yen to over 200 yen, and 27 with flogging.

There were 58 cases of prosecution for offences relating to narcotic drugs, involving 66 persons; 55 persons were punished, 19 with imprisonment, 42 with fines ranging from less than 50 yen to over 200 yen, and 5 with flogging.

4. There were no important cases of illicit traffic beyond those already reported to the League.

5. The quantities of opium and other dangerous drugs confiscated were as follows: raw opium, 119 kg.; morphine, 4 kg.; heroin, 1 kg. Of these substances, those which were impure were destroyed and the remainder was transferred to the Monopoly Bureau.

6. The prices of drugs sold in the illicit traffic appear to be a little higher than the market price.

X. 1. (a) Manufacturers are required by a Kanto Bureau Ordinance to obtain permission from the Japanese Ambassador to procure the raw materials necessary for the manufacture of drugs, and to report to the authorities the quantities of the drugs manufactured, transported from the factory and in stock. They must also report the quantities of the raw materials in stock.

(b) Efforts are being made to restrict, as far as possible, the use of diacetylmorphine, with a view to its ultimate prohibition.

(c) Endeavours are being made to secure a strict application of the control provided for by Articles 13 and 14 of the Limitation Convention of 1931.

2. (a) Manufacturers of drugs covered by the Geneva Convention of 1925 and the Limitation Convention of 1931 must obtain a licence from the Japanese Ambassador, who, when granting the licence, makes it a condition that the manufacturers shall obtain from him permission to manufacture specific quantities of drugs, and his approval of the kinds, quantities and method of procuring the necessary raw materials. The manufacturers must also report the quantities manufactured, transported from the factories and retained in stock, together with the quantities of raw materials in reserve.

(b) Traders are required to obtain permission from the Ambassador to import or export dangerous drugs. Only physicians, pharmacists and persons authorised by the laws and regulations may sell, distribute or transfer drugs.

3. Only one factory is licensed to manufacture narcotic drugs. The factory was licensed to manufacture morphine and during the year manufactured paparoin. The manufacture was for domestic needs only.

Raw materials used by the factory are bought from the Monopoly Bureau as a result of permission obtained from the Ambassador, and the quantities received and used are entered in books. The quantities of the raw materials remaining in stock are therefore exactly known. The books are inspected by special police officers from time to time and compared with the raw materials in stock. Police officers carry out a similar inspection of the quantities of drugs manufactured. Paparoin is manufactured only for domestic needs and there is no export. Particulars concerning the quantities sold and the persons to whom they are sold are entered in a register. Manufacturers are required to report monthly to the authorities the quantities of drugs manufactured, sold and remaining in stock, as well as the quantities of raw materials remaining in stock. Their books are inspected by police officers and medical inspectors.

Raw materials received into the factories are analysed according to the methods prescribed in the Pharmacopœia Japonica.

4. Persons to whom permits or authorisations for the use or possession of drugs are granted are physicians, dentists, veterinarians and pharmacists. Supervision is exercised over persons selling or dispensing drugs in accordance with the regulations in force, and there is a strict inspection of medicines.

Books and registers of wholesalers and retailers are strictly inspected by police officers and medical inspectors.

NETHERLANDS.

Netherlands Indies.

34/46.

II. 1. (b) The duties of the special administration provided for in Article 15 of the 1931 Convention are discharged in the main by the Directorate of the Opium and Salt Régie, in collaboration, where appropriate, with other services. The Directorate keeps a record of imports and exports of narcotic drugs to ensure that the estimates are not exceeded; it also sees to the execution of the other stipulations of the 1931 Convention in so far as they are applicable to the Netherlands Indies, where drugs are not manufactured, and it prepares all the statistical data.

The supervision of the narcotic drug trade has been placed in the hands of the Head of the Public Health Service and of the Inspector of the Military Medical Service. In important matters, these two authorities consult the Head of the Opium and Salt Régie. The latter supervises the measures for the suppression of the illicit traffic. The Head of the Régie, who is also Chairman of the Committee for the Suppression of the Abuse of Opium, which is composed of officials and private persons, keeps in touch with the organisations engaged in anti-narcotic work; he is instrumental in the propagation of new methods of curing addicts and in the exchange of communications regarding other scientific research.

(c) The application of the international Conventions has given rise to no difficulties.

III. 2. Export permits and import certificates are issued by the following authorities :

For medicaments : the Head of the Public Health Service and the Inspector of the Military Medical Service ;

For coca leaves : the Director of Economic Affairs ;

For raw and prepared opium : the Head of the Opium and Salt Régie.

In the case of all the above goods, diversion certificates are issued by the Head of the Opium and Salt Régie.

(4) The copies of export permits sent to importing Governments, in accordance with Article 13 of the Geneva Convention of 1925, have been duly returned by such Governments.

5. No case to report.

7. There have been no imports from or exports to countries not applying the certificate system.

8. Certificates are not issued for the import of Indian hemp, Indian hemp resin or preparations of which Indian hemp resin is the base.

IV. 2. Information regarding the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs is exchanged with the competent authorities in the Far East, and in particular with the authorities at Hong-Kong, Shanghai and Singapore, through the Netherlands Consular Agents.

As in previous years, finger-print slips and photographs of seamen found guilty during the year of an opium offence in the Netherlands Indies have been sent to the Chiefs of Police at Amsterdam and Rotterdam.

In accordance with an agreement reached at the Bangkok Conference, the Opium and Salt Régie has sent particulars of the illicit traffic every three months to the competent heads of the services at Singapore, Rangoon, Bangkok, Macao, Hong-Kong, Taihoku (Formosa) and Hanoi. Similarly, information has been regularly received from the heads of the Singapore, Rangoon, Bangkok, Hong-Kong and Hanoi services.

V. 1. Opium and morphine are almost the only drugs in which there is illicit traffic.

As the seizures have brought to light no drugs obtained from the licit trade for medical or scientific purposes, and as opium is not grown and drugs are not manufactured (either legally or illegally) in the Netherlands Indies, the illicit traffic must obtain all its supplies through importation from abroad.

The raw and prepared opium seized had, in general, been imported on board ships arriving from Chinese ports. The opium confiscated was almost entirely of Iranian origin (91%). Most of the packets were marked "A and B" or "A and B Monopoly", together with other characters. About 5% of the raw opium seized was of Chinese origin, and the origin of 4% is unknown. No raw opium of Bengal origin was seized.

It is impossible to ascertain what kinds of raw opium had been used in the manufacture of the chandu seized. As the greater part of it (87%) was packed in the familiar copper containers bearing the "Lion, Globe and Serpent" trade mark, together with Chinese characters, it was presumably prepared and packed in China.

Most of the opium seized was confiscated during the inspection of vessels, either through a personal search of the crew and passengers or through an inspection of the cargo and passengers' effects still on board or just brought ashore. Opium has further been found floating on the sea or anchored at sea some distance below the surface.

The origin of the morphine seized is uncertain. Analysis appears to point to the conclusion that it was not of European origin. Importation has not, as a rule, been effected through the regular shipping service as in the case of opium.

2. No case of illicit cultivation.

3. In 1934, 1 530 opium offences, in which 1 661 persons were charged, were brought to trial. 147 persons were acquitted and 1 326 persons were fined; 116 persons were sentenced to terms of imprisonment or detention, and 72 persons were sentenced to terms of imprisonment or detention together with a fine. The fines ranged from 0.25 to 1 000 florins, and the terms of imprisonment or detention from one day's detention to imprisonment for two years and six months.

The persons sentenced included a number of Chinese seamen.

5. Seizures during the past year were as follows :

731 kg. of raw opium (equivalent to 439 kg. of chandu) ;
417 kg. of prepared opium ;¹
13 grm. of medicinal opium ;
1 kg. 732 grm. of morphine ;
1 grm. of heroin and less than 1 grm. of codeine and cocaine.

6. In the principal centres, the wholesale price of raw opium in the illicit traffic varied between 100 florins (210 Swiss francs) and 230 florins (483 Swiss francs) per kg. The wholesale price of prepared opium in the illicit traffic varied between 200 florins (420 Swiss francs) and 360 florins (756 Swiss francs) per kg. The retail prices paid by the individual consumer are higher. Over large areas of the Netherlands Indies, the average price is 0.14 florin (0.29 Swiss franc) to 0.20 florin (0.42 Swiss franc) per mata (= 0.386 grm.), or approximately 360 florins (756 Swiss francs) to 520 florins (1 092 Swiss francs) per kg.

So far as can be ascertained, the average price of morphine in the illicit traffic is approximately 600 florins (1 260 Swiss francs) per kg. Morphine injections cost from 5 to 15 cents (0.105 to 0.315 Swiss franc) per injection of 10 to 30 mg., according to the morphine content.

VIII. 1. The coca leaf is grown on fifty-seven plantations, of which forty-six are along garden paths. The area cultivated was 864 hectares, not including planting along lanes, hedges, etc., as to the area of which no information is available. There has been no official survey of land planted with coca ; the extent of the area cultivated has been computed on the basis of the particulars supplied by the agricultural undertakings themselves.

2. The production figures (104 307 kg.) have also been arrived at on the basis of the material supplied by the agricultural undertakings.

3. The cultivation of the coca leaf in the Netherlands Indies has greatly declined. Production has been as follows :

Year	Kg.	Year	Kg.
1924	1 071 000	1930	363 000
1925	964 000	1931	252 000
1926	1 003 000	1932	154 000
1927	635 000	1933	158 000
1928	453 000	1934	104 000
1929	485 000		

During the same period, the area planted with coca decreased from 2 112 to 864 hectares. The number of plantations on which the coca leaf was grown fell from 112 in 1926 to 57 in 1934. It may be assumed that this decrease has been due partly to increasingly strict supervision extending to a constantly increasing number of countries in everything relating to trade in narcotic drugs and their raw materials. In 1927, a beginning was made with the application of the system prescribed in the Geneva Convention of 1925—namely, that the export of coca leaves should not be permitted unless import was authorised by the Government of the importing country. The subsequent decline in production beginning with that year has been remarkable. At a later stage the influence of the economic depression also made itself felt.

The substitution of other forms of agriculture for coca-leaf growing gives rise to no difficulty. The area devoted to this crop has always been relatively small as compared with the total area of the plantations cultivated. Furthermore, the same land can be used for growing such other important products as tea, rubber and coffee, the coca leaf having frequently been cultivated side by side with them.

4. The wholesale trade in the coca leaf is not subject to a licence system, but import is prohibited and export is subject to the certificate system.

As regards cultivation, Crown lands have, since 1914, been let on lease (*acensés*, one of the most usual ways of holding rights to land for agricultural development) only on condition that the coca leaf is not to be grown without the permission of the Director of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce (now the Director of Economic Affairs). Since 1919, this proviso is also included in long-term leases (*baux emphytéotiques*) of land situated in the autonomous territories of the outer regions. Permits for the cultivation of the coca leaf are, indeed, no longer issued. At the end of 1934, eleven permits were still in force. The total number of plantations cultivating the coca leaf is greater, however, as many of them date from the period before the introduction of the coca-leaf clause.

5. The Government derives no direct revenue from the cultivation of the coca leaf.

IX. 1-4. In accordance with the recommendation of the Hague Opium Conference of 1912, investigations were carried out some years ago with regard to the distribution of the Indian-hemp plant in the Netherlands Indies. It was found in the neighbourhood of Salatiga (Province of Midden-Java) and in the territories of Sumatra : " Westkust, Oostkust van Sumatra " and " Atjeh en Onderhoorigheden ". The fact that the plant is found at Salatiga is of no importance, as it grows there only in the wild state and the people are unfamiliar with its effects. In the above-mentioned territories of Sumatra, the plant was cultivated

¹ Including 10 kg. of Régie opium not mentioned in Form E(GL) (Statistical Form of the Permanent Central Opium Board), as that form relates only to clandestine imports and exports.

in small quantities for use as a medicament or as a narcotic, sometimes by the natives themselves, but for the most part by foreigners (from India). The variety of cannabis which grows in the Netherlands Indies may be regarded as relatively harmless. Sometime afterwards, the plant was also found growing wild in Atjeh en Onderhoorigheden. In 1924, the Governor of that territory prohibited the cultivation of Indian hemp, and prohibition was subsequently extended to the whole of the Netherlands Indies as from January 1st, 1928.

Effect was thus given to Article 11, paragraph 2, of the Geneva Convention of 1925. Infringement of the prohibition has been rare and has been confined to Atjeh en Onderhoorigheden and Oostkust van Sumatra. During the past year, only one offence was brought to light in Oostkust van Sumatra. The offence involved 250 plants, the owner of which was sentenced to a fine of 4 florins 50 cents (9.45 Swiss francs) or three days' detention. The plants were destroyed. In addition, six persons were prosecuted for having Indian hemp in their possession. They were ordered to pay fines ranging from 2 florins (4.20 Swiss francs) to 50 florins (105 Swiss francs).

5 and 6. The preparation, possession and use of Indian hemp resin and such preparations as hashish, bhang, ganja, esrar, chira, charas and jamba, of which such resin forms the basis, is prohibited.

X. 1. (a) There has been no manufacture of narcotic drugs.

(b) As regards the application of Chapter IV of the Limitation Convention of 1931, private dealers are—in accordance with Article 10—refused import certificates for diacetylmorphine. Those who require this drug may purchase it from the Military Medical Service, which keeps a small stock for the purpose. The drug is imported only for the Government. The annual consumption is negligible.

The case provided for in Article 11 has not yet arisen.

The Office of the Opium and Salt Régie, by which all import certificates and export permits are registered, is responsible, in collaboration with the Public Health Service and the Military Medical Service, for seeing that the estimates are not exceeded. Where necessary, the Office also makes out the supplementary estimates.

(c) The application of Chapter V, Article 13, of the Limitation Convention of 1931 has given rise to no difficulty. The substances referred to in that article had long been regarded as narcotics by the laws of the Netherlands Indies.

The case provided for in Article 14, paragraph 1, has not arisen.

As regards paragraph 2 of that article, the authorities did not authorise the export of substances in excess of the estimates to the countries which had exceeded them.

2. (a) No licences for the manufacture of narcotic drugs have been issued.

(b) At the close of the past year, six licences for wholesale trading in dangerous drugs were in force. The licence system has given full satisfaction; there is nothing to report on this subject.

4. (a) At the end of 1934, six permits for wholesale trading were in force. There are no pharmacists making preparations.

(b) The supervision of persons authorised to sell dangerous drugs is in the hands of the Pharmaceutical Inspector of the Public Health Service.

Apart from the periodic local inspection of the establishments of wholesale traders, pharmacists and doctors' dispensaries, the supervision of the central authorities is based upon the monthly declarations which, since 1932, wholesale traders and pharmacists have been required to send in to the Pharmaceutical Inspector in regard to all quantities over one gramme of the chief narcotic drugs supplied without a medical prescription. In this way, a check is kept upon distribution. Abnormal requests for drugs can thus be immediately detected, whether made to a single dealer or, with a view to evading discovery, to several dealers.

Wholesale dealers are required to keep stocks of narcotic drugs in specially designated premises in cupboards exclusively used for this purpose. This condition is stipulated in the licences.

In the case of pharmacies, doctors' dispensaries or doctors', veterinarians' and dentists' stocks, narcotic drugs must be kept in locked cupboards, the keys of which are left with a responsible person.

The inspectors see that these regulations are duly carried out.

PORTUGUESE.

Portuguese India.¹

I. The report summarises all the legislative measures in force. The last of these measures dates from August 1933.

II. No difficulty has been encountered in the application of the provisions relating to the trade in narcotic drugs. There is no addiction either among the fixed population or among the population residing provisionally within the territory. This is shown by the small quantity of "ganja-bhang" seized by the Customs and their agents during the year.

III. No difficulty has been encountered in respect of import certificates delivered to the pharmacies, which buy their narcotic drugs and preparations in Germany, France, England and, sometimes, in the neighbouring town of Bombay, usually in very small quantities.

¹ The report for 1933 arrived too late for insertion in the last Summary of Annual Reports. The report for 1934, however, covers most of the information given in the report for 1933, and it does not therefore seem necessary to summarise the previous document.

The Health and Hygiene Departments deliver import certificates for narcotic drugs and medicaments subject to authorisation of the Governor-General.

No export certificate has so far been delivered. It is therefore unnecessary to promulgate any measures in regard to the export of dangerous drugs.

The products are subject to Customs control. They are not, however, subject to verification in transit, and the formalities in the case of the various consignments are required only upon the basis of declarations specifying the content of the various parcels and of extracts from the maritime or railway documents accompanying them. It would therefore be difficult to issue provisions which would be practically effective.

V. The only drugs secretly imported during 1934 were "ganja-bhang" and ipccacuanha powder reinforced with opium. There were 116 grm. of ganja-bhang and 112 grm. of ipccacuanha powder (of which 11.2 grm. were opium powder). These drugs were seized on various persons by the Customs of Nova Goa and Mormugão, and by the authorities at Sanquelim. Three of the offenders were condemned in conformity with the existing regulations. The drugs came from an unknown place in British India.

VII. The opium poppy is not cultivated in Portuguese India. Raw opium is imported only by the general State depot for drugs and medical and surgical material, and by private pharmacies exclusively for medical purposes. The imports are small in quantity and made under licences issued under the authorisation of the Government in conformity with the legislation in force.

IX. Indian hemp is not cultivated in Portuguese India; 131 grm. are in stock at the State depot for drugs and surgical material. The private pharmacies have no Indian hemp, which is used only in a very small quantity in the form of tincture or extract.

X. No provision has been issued for the limitation of the manufacture of drugs, since there are no factories or laboratories in Portuguese India producing narcotic drugs. No steps have been taken in respect of diacetylmorphine (heroin), since this drug is exclusively used for medical purposes and only by pharmacies, as in the case of other drugs. The quantity annually imported is small. Only 28 grm. were imported in 1934.

4. The pharmacists, who alone stock narcotic drugs, make no preparations for the wholesale trade, but merely execute medical prescriptions. The movement of narcotic drugs in pharmacies and State or private dispensaries is controlled by the Health and Hygiene Departments. The official responsible for this control is the head of the pharmaceutical services, who has at his disposal the necessary books, and who verifies the quarterly returns and the entry or outgoing of narcotic drugs and preparations in the pharmacies and dispensaries. The powers of this official are determined by the Legislative Text No. 619 and by the Legislative Text No. 673 of August 11th, 1933, published in the *Official Bulletin*, No. 64, of the same date. This last decree provides for the penalties to be inflicted for breaches of the regulations by pharmacists, doctors or any other persons.

XII. The population of Portuguese India is not addicted to opium-smoking and no opium is introduced into the country for illicit purposes. The Government has therefore taken no steps for the suppression of addiction.

Macao.

I. ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1933.¹

33/62.

I. In virtue of Decree No. 23070, dated September 29th, 1933 (*Official Gazette*, No. 44), the Opium Reserve Fund was established in the Colony of Macao.

The administration of this fund is in the hands of a Commission, consisting of the Director of Financial Services, the Deputy Procurator of the Republic, and the Inspector of Economic Services. The Director of Financial Services acts as Chairman of the Commission, its administrative acts are subject to approval by the Governor of the Colony, and its accounts are submitted to the Colonial Minister, as laid down in the above-mentioned Decree.

Under Ordinance No. 1023, dated January 4th, 1933 (*Official Gazette*, No. 1), a Commission was appointed, consisting of the Director of Health and Sanitary Services, the Inspector of Economic Services, and a chief medical officer, to undertake the scientific study of the physical and mental effects of opium, and of methods for the treatment of opium-smokers, following the lines indicated in Recommendation X of the Bangkok Conference.

The Commission started work, but was obliged to suspend its proceedings for a time for lack of funds, since the treatment of addicts requires special installations, drugs and diet, which cannot be obtained without financial resources.

The Government of the Colony is negotiating with the Portuguese Government for the opening of a credit for this purpose, and when the Commission has the necessary funds at its disposal it will continue its investigations, the results of which will be communicated to the League of Nations.

¹ The annual report by the Government of Macao for 1933 reached the Secretariat too late to be included in the Summary of Annual Reports last year.

III. During the calendar year 1933, the Colony of Macao imported 499 chests of raw Iranian opium, the following certificates having been issued for this purpose :

No. 25 for 100 chests ; received	99 chests ;
" 26 " 200	" 200
" 27 " 200	" 200
Total .. 500	" 499

V. 129 kg. of raw opium, 16 kg. of prepared opium, and 2 kg. of heroin, corresponding to 10 000 pills, were seized.

XII. Consumption amounted to 17 319 kg., corresponding to the quantity shown in Statistical Table C for the calendar year 1933.

The retail selling price was \$4, and in some cases \$10.

581 chests (40 670 kg.) of raw Iranian opium were used for the manufacture of prepared opium, and there remained in stock 26 600 kg.—or 380 chests—as shown in Statistical Tables C and D for 1933.

During the year 1933, the revenue from opium amounted to \$1 172 499.20.

As already stated in previous reports, it is not possible to ascertain the exact number of smokers, but it is certain that the habit of opium-smoking has so far been confined to the Chinese population.

II. ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1934.

34/57.

I. The Council of Government has passed Legislative Decree No. 467, regulating the importation, re-exportation, distribution, sale and possession of narcotic drugs in the Colony of Macao.

This Decree is awaiting sanction by the Colonial Minister.

II. 1. (b) At present, the Macao State authorities responsible for the application of the stipulations of Article 15 of the 1931 Convention on the Limitation of Narcotic Drugs are the Inspectorate of Economic Services and the Directorate of Health and Hygiene Services. They perform these functions in virtue of Legislative Decrees No. 10, dated March 17th, 1927 (*Official Gazette of Macao*, No. 12, dated March 19th, 1927), and No. 38, dated November 17th, 1928 (*Official Gazette of Macao*, No. 46, dated November 17th, 1928).

(c) No difficulties were encountered in the application of any of the Conventions, either generally or in respect of particular cases.

2. No important case of drug-addiction arising from an abuse of dangerous drugs, such as morphine, cocaine or heroin, has been noted in the Colony of Macao.

There are, of course, a large number of opium addicts.

The treatment of these addicts is being carefully studied by the Government of the Colony of Macao ; it intends to appropriate, in the first place, a sum of 180 000 escudos for this purpose, thus complying with Recommendation X contained in the Final Act of the Bangkok Convention of November 27th, 1931.

III. 1. The system of certificates for the importation of raw opium and of authorisations for the importation of drugs has given satisfaction during the year 1934, no difficulties having been encountered in applying it.

2. The Inspector has continued to perform the duties entrusted to him in 1927.

4. All certificates for the importation of opium have been duly returned to the Government of Macao, viz. :

Certificate No. 28, 200 chests, received	200 chests
" " 29, 300	" 230
Total.. .. 500	" 430

5. No case of falsification of import certificates has come to the knowledge of the authorities during 1934.

6. No opium passed through Macao in transit, and no transshipment of opium cargoes intended for any other country or colony took place at Macao.

7. There is no occasion to mention the procedure applied to countries which have not adopted the system of import certificates, since the Colony of Macao imports from Iran all the raw opium which it needs to manufacture the finished product, and has only had relations in the course of the year with that exporting country, thus being ignorant of what has occurred in other importing countries.

As already stated, the Macao Government has adopted the system of import certificates, and the Iranian Government has returned the said certificates to it in accordance with the Geneva Convention of 1925.

IV. 2. The Colony of Macao is continuing to co-operate with other Governments in the suppression of the illicit traffic in opium and other dangerous drugs, according to the letter and spirit of the Geneva Conventions of 1925 and 1931.

V. In 1934, the number of offences was 31 and the total fines inflicted amounted to \$20 174.

In the majority of cases, the opium was of Chinese origin, as may be seen from the documents and tables of seizures.

During the year 1934, 13 kg. of raw opium of Chinese origin and 58 kg. of prepared opium, also of Chinese origin, were confiscated.

VI. In 1934, the Hong-Kong Government asked for the co-operation of the Macao Government in the suppression of the illicit traffic in opium, and notified it of the seizure of 450 taels of "Lion" prepared opium and 110 taels of raw opium. The enquiry made at Macao led to the following conclusions :

(1) The smuggling of 450 taels of "Lion" prepared opium, mentioned in communication No. 3207/27c, dated January 19th, 1934, from the Hong-Kong Government, has not left in the colony any traces making it possible to take action against the delinquents on the basis of the said Government's communication.

(2) The junk spent some time in Macao waters, but no evidence was found to show that the contraband was received by it in Portuguese territorial waters.

(3) Doubts exist as to the origin of the contraband, since smuggled opium, also of the "Lion" brand, has entered Macao on a number of occasions from the neighbouring island of Lapa and from Chinese territory.

(4) The Chinese Leung Kan, who was arrested at Hong-Kong, must have been a mere intermediary, since his name does not appear in the registers of opium sales—unless, of course, he was using a false name.

(5) Lastly, in spite of all the efforts of the Macao authorities, it is impossible to stop the illicit traffic in opium completely, since the identity of the smuggler cannot always be ascertained. A recent instance is afforded by a seizure made on board the s.s. *Sui-Tai*, whose captain at once volunteered the information that, having learnt of the presence of opium on board in the engine-room, he had endeavoured to ascertain the smuggler's identity, but had not succeeded in doing so, the latter having apparently escaped on a boat to the island of Lapa.

These conclusions were communicated to the Hong-Kong Government on April 24th, 1934, and the Governor of that colony acknowledged receipt thereof in his note No. 3207/27, dated May 15th, 1934.

Another case of co-operation afforded to the Hong-Kong Government was that of the enquiry conducted at Macao with a view to the discovery of a syndicate engaged in the illicit traffic in opium.

The conclusions of this enquiry, as contained in the report, were communicated to the Portuguese League of Nations Department in note No. 120-I, dated August 17th, 1934, from the Inspectorate of Economic Services; they were also conveyed to the Hong-Kong Government and received by the latter, as acknowledged in its note No. 3207/27, of September 4th, 1934.

X. There are no factories for the manufacture of drugs in the Colony of Macao.

4. As already stated in previous reports, the pharmacies in Macao are authorised to import and sell the drugs in question in virtue of Legislative Decree No. 10, dated March 17th, 1927.

XII. The consumption of prepared opium in 1934 was 16 866 kg. Retail prices were \$2.80, \$4, and \$10. 360 chests (25 200 kg.) were utilised for the manufacture of prepared opium, and 450 chests (31 500 kg.) were kept in stock.

As stated in previous reports, it is not possible for the Opium Monopoly in Macao to ascertain the number of smokers, but it is known that the habit of opium-smoking is so far confined to the Chinese population.

Timor¹.

III. The colony does not export opium or other narcotic drugs, and the certificates accompanying imported goods are sufficient for control. Only pharmacists may import narcotic drugs after obtaining the necessary authorisation and certificates.

V. On December 10th, 1934, 42 packets of raw opium weighing 19 kg. were seized. The offenders, one being a Chinese firm and one a Chinese cashier, paid the fine of \$4 444 inflicted. The seized opium was confiscated by the State and deposited in the Dilly Customs house.

X. There is no factory manufacturing opium or other narcotic drugs in the colony. Difficulties have been placed in the way of importing opium, and only drugs intended for medical purposes are imported after the necessary authorisation has been obtained. Only State pharmacies may import narcotic drugs for medical purposes. The Central Pharmacy referred to in the 1933 report has been closed since October 1934.

¹ The report for 1933 reached the Secretariat too late to be included in the Summary of Annual Reports last year. The report for 1934, however, covers most of the information given in the report for 1933 and it does not therefore seem necessary to summarise the previous document.

MANDATED TERRITORIES.

BRITISH.

Palestine and Trans-Jordan.

III. There is no export of dangerous drugs from Palestine, except to Trans-Jordan, where small quantities have been sent to pharmacies and medical institutions by arrangement between the two Governments.

V. The number of seizures of dangerous drugs showed an appreciable decrease, the only important seizure being that of 16.5 kg. of hashish on the Syrio-Palestine border. Most of the hashish seized in Palestine comes from Syria, Palestine being used as a corridor for the transfer of this drug to neighbouring countries—in particular, Egypt. The decrease in the seizures is attributed to the vigilance of the preventive force.

There were 149 prosecutions and 131 convictions during the year. The sentences consisted of fines, ranging from 500 mils to £P40, and imprisonment varying from four days to one year. The fines imposed totalled £P472.050 (7364 Swiss francs), and the imprisonment, six years eight months twenty days.

The seizures were as follows : hashish, 81.207 kg. ; opium, 90.4 grm. ; cocaine, 0.2 grm. ; sutal, 45 grm. All the substances confiscated were seized on account of illicit import.

VII and VIII. Neither raw opium nor the coca leaf is grown in Palestine, and their import is prohibited.

IX. Indian hemp is not grown in Palestine, and its import is prohibited.

X. No dangerous drugs are manufactured in Palestine. The following persons are authorised to issue or be in possession of dangerous drugs : licensed pharmacists in possession of a licensed pharmacy, a small number of licensed medical practitioners in charge of charitable hospitals and dispensaries, and licensed medical practitioners and veterinary surgeons and dentists having the drugs on their own premises and for their own patients. There are no wholesale dealers in drugs.

The Dangerous Drugs Ordinance of 1925-1932 prohibits the preparation, manufacture or possession of the following drugs : prepared opium ; raw opium ; coca leaves ; Indian hemp ; hashish or the resin prepared from Indian hemp or from the plant *Cannabis sativa*, and any preparations containing the resin, with the exception of galenical preparations ; benzoyl-morphine and all other esters of morphine, their salts and preparations, with certain specified exceptions.

The drug habit is not prevalent in Palestine, though hashish, and sometimes cocaine, may be taken in very small quantities by a few people.

FRENCH.

Syria and Lebanon.

34/41.

I. 1. The High Commissioner's Decree 193/L.R., of August 28th, 1934, introduced for the whole of the territories under French mandate uniform legislative regulations which conform closely with the various views, indications, observations, suggestions, recommendations and provisions embodied in international Conventions and expressed at international conferences, particularly the Convention of February 19th, 1925, and the Conference of July 13th, 1931.

2. This Decree comprises the provisions summarised hereunder :

(a) The cultivation of *Cannabis indica*, of *Papaver somniferum* and, generally speaking, of any plant from which narcotic substances included in the table annexed to the Decree can be extracted with or without conversion are prohibited in the territories under French mandate.

(b) Except with special authorisation, the manufacture, conversion, extraction, preparation, possession, offering for sale, distribution, brokerage (added : despatch and transport), purchase, sale, import and export of the substances in the annexed table and, generally speaking, all industrial operations or commercial transactions in respect of such substances are prohibited.

Authorisation is given by the Director of the Health Department of the High Commissioner's Office.

There are four exceptions to this rule :

(1) In the case of pharmacists with dispensaries open to the public, a pharmacist's diploma, if duly submitted and countersigned, exempts the holder from the obligation to obtain special authorisation, but only as regards narcotic preparations and substances intended for preparation and issue in his pharmacy.

(2) Any person may, without authorisation, obtain delivery in any pharmacy of the substances listed in the annexed table, if required for treating a patient and if the full name of the drug is given on a doctor's prescription.

(3) Any practising doctor, veterinary surgeon or dentist may, without special authorisation, obtain delivery from a pharmacy in his "caza" of the narcotic substances required by him for the pursuit of his calling, provided they are issued in therapeutic form and directly administrable.

(4) Laboratories and institutions elected with the approval of the Director of the Health Department and mentioned in the decrees of the High Commissioner are authorised to procure the narcotic drugs required by them up to the annual maximum amounts shown in the decrees.

Note.—Decree 193 introduces a purchases pass-book which must be kept by laboratories and institutions, by medical practitioners, and by pharmacists with dispensaries. This pass-book is numbered and initialled by the Government Health Department. The seller must ask for this pass-book to be handed to him and must enter in it the amounts and dates of his deliveries, attaching his signature and address.

If the holder of the pass-book imports narcotic drugs from abroad or receives such drugs free of charge, he must himself enter the quantities thus received in the pass-book.

The object in introducing this pass-book is :

(1) To establish the responsibility of the sellers, who must thus, in the case of each sale, verify the identity and qualifications of the purchaser.

(2) To enable inspectors to make an extremely rapid summary examination of the purchases of any holder of drugs : retail pharmacists, laboratories, clinics, doctors, veterinary surgeons, dentists.

(3) To facilitate and make effective the verification of drug registers.

This innovation was suggested by the Director of the Health Department as a result of several cases of improper purchases made by doctors, dentists, pharmacists and institutions, and also in consequence of purchases made on behalf of non-existent pharmacies.

(c) The conditions under which the substances in the table must be kept, distributed, made up for sale, etc., are the same as in the French law : labels, inscriptions, reference numbers, special cupboards, etc.

With the special permission of the Director of the Health Department, the substances in the table, when forwarded for medical or therapeutic purposes, may be included in letters or packets, provided they are sent as registered mail with the proper wrappers and labels, and subject to the consignor or consignee complying with Customs requirements. The same rules apply to postal parcels.

(d) The keeping of the narcotic drugs register, which is compulsory for traders, pharmacists, laboratories, institutions and practitioners, is governed by the same rules as in France.

(e) Article 5 of the Decree deals with the conversion industry and the rules applicable thereto. This industry, however, does not at present exist here.

(f) Article 7 reads as follows :

"Except in the case of drugs issued for therapeutic purposes or on the strength of a prescription, it is forbidden to sell or issue the said substances to anyone who does not prove that he has complied with the conditions of Article 2 of the present Decree. [The reference is to preliminary authorisation from the Director of the Health Department.]

"Sellers, therefore, whoever they may be, shall be bound, subject to the penalties laid down in Article 34, to verify the identity and *bona fides* of applicants and the correctness and authenticity of the vouchers and orders, and must take every precaution to prevent fraud or error."

The obligation thus imposed on sellers was introduced at the request of the Director of the Health Department as a result of abuses in which the seller, although his bad faith and complicity were proved, could not be prosecuted because of the absence of regulations. Any seller who does not ask to see the purchaser's pass-book (with pages numbered and initialled) and who does not enter his deliveries in that pass-book is liable to prosecution.

The form and wording of orders are laid down in the Decree.

(g) Article 8 forbids pharmacists to renew prescriptions for narcotic drugs for subcutaneous injections, and prescriptions for powders and preparations containing narcotic drugs in a more highly concentrated form than is laid down in the said article.

Article 8 further specifies the conditions under which pharmacists may issue such narcotic drugs to the practitioners in their "cazas".

Narcotic drugs must, when a signed order is submitted, be issued in therapeutic form. Practitioners are bound to administer these narcotics themselves. They are under an obligation to establish a numbered and initialled purchases pass-book and to keep the narcotics register referred to in Article 4.

Prescriptions may not cover quantities of the substances in the table sufficient for more than seven days.

(h) The import, export, warehousing, bonding or withdrawal of the substances in the table is prohibited without special authorisation for each operation.

The authorisation may only be given to persons included in a list drawn up by the Director of the Health Department with the approval of the Head of the State.

In the case of every authorisation, the Director of the Health Department must issue a certificate, which forms the import licence.

The Director receives the authorisations for exports to the mandated territories sent by the Governments of the exporting countries and can thus verify their correctness and the quantities.

In the case of exports, the same formalities are executed. The Director issues an export permit on the strength of the application and of the import authorisation of the importing country, but these are not transactions which occur here.

In the case of countries which have not adopted the certificate system, the import authorisation is replaced by an entry authorisation sent to the Customs, and the export permit is supplemented by a delivery advice sent by the Director to the Government of the country of destination.

(i) Article 34 defines the penalties applicable to anyone infringing the provisions of Decree 193. The penalties are imprisonment for from three months to two years and a fine of from 50 to 500 Libano-Syrian pounds, or one only of these two penalties.

Furthermore, any sentence passed on an official will necessarily involve his dismissal.

(j) The same penalties apply to the following persons :

Those who have clandestinely used the substances in the table ;

Those who have facilitated their use by other persons, either for payment or free of charge, or by procuring premises for the purpose, or in any other manner ;

Those who by means of forged prescriptions have obtained or tried to obtain any of these substances ;

Those who, on presentation of such prescriptions, have knowingly issued such substances ;

Those who have, without legitimate reason, been found in possession of any of these substances.

The courts may order the confiscation of the substances seized. When confiscation is ordered, the substances must be destroyed.

The courts may order the closing of an establishment which has been found to be supplying drugs. The establishment remains closed for the whole term of any sentence of imprisonment passed.

In case of clandestine use, the courts *must* order the confiscation of the substances, utensils, material seized and furniture, and also the closing of the premises or establishment for at least a year.

If the offence is repeated, the penalties are doubled, subject to the provisions of Article 8 of the Ottoman Penal Code.

(k) Article 37 of Decree 193, as supplemented by Decree 95, of April 27th, 1935, enacts that the introduction or attempt to introduce clandestinely the substances mentioned in the table, either by land or sea, shall be proceeded against and punished in the manner laid down by the regulations and decrees regarding smuggling. When sentence of confiscation has been passed by the courts, the substances must be destroyed.

(l) Customs officials, the agents of the Sûreté Générale and all other police officers shall be responsible throughout the whole of the territories under French mandate for tracing and reporting on offences.

If persons are suspected of unlawfully being in possession of drugs, the above officials and agents may make domiciliary searches with the assistance of the Justice of the Peace, or the Commissioner of Police, or the Mukhtar, who shall be bound to comply with any request made to them. Searches may only be made on the order and under the instructions of the Inspector-General of Customs or the Director of the Sûreté Générale, or a head of department representing them.

If goods which have been fraudulently transported and are about to be seized are taken into a dwelling-house, they may be followed thither for the purpose of carrying out the above formalities.

(m) There shall be established at the headquarters of the Sûreté Générale a Central Police Department responsible for centralising all information likely to facilitate the discovery, prevention and suppression of the cultivation of Indian hemp and the opium poppy and of the illicit traffic in dangerous drugs.

This Central Department must keep in close touch with the Health Department of the High Commissioner's Office, the Customs, Gendarmerie and Police Departments and the corresponding bodies in other countries.

* * *

II. 1. (b) The Central Police Department set up at the Sûreté Headquarters in execution of Article 15 of the Conference of July 13th, 1931, has operated satisfactorily, maintaining close and well-defined relations with the other departments of the territories under French mandate, such as the Health Department headquarters and the Customs administration.

The co-operation of this body with the organisations of neighbouring countries has enabled useful work to be done.

The Head Office of the Health Department of the High Commission responsible under Decree 193 for controlling the trade in drugs considers applications and issues general authorisations and licences.

For control purposes, the Governments use the services of pharmacy inspectors. It should be noted that Decree 193 of August 28th, 1934, only came into force two months later, on October 28th, so that the new regulations were only applied for two months in 1934.

The period was one of transition involving various adjustments.

The instrument has, however, been forged and will do useful work.

The Customs administration has put the new legislation into effect, also with the necessary adjustments.

(c) No special, or at any rate insuperable, difficulties have been encountered in the application of the Conventions.

2. Drug addiction is not very widespread in the territories under French mandate. A few individuals retain habits which are more or less of long standing. The drug used is morphine, or more usually heroin.

Morphine addicts attribute their vice to the painful wounds sustained during the war.

There are a few morphine addicts among prostitutes.

Cocaine addiction is infrequent and confined almost exclusively to debauched characters or prostitutes. Here, as everywhere else, the same cause gives rise to mental disequilibrium and weakness, male and female prostitution, procuring, illicit traffic and addiction of every kind, alcoholic, narcotic and even hypnotic.

Hashish is not much used in the territories under French mandate.

Lastly, opium is only smoked by very few persons. There would seem to be no smoking-divans.

A great difficulty in combating drug addiction is the absence in the country of special institutions for treatment.

There are two mental asylums, but, naturally, sufferers do not resort to them for treatment.

Moreover, the prevailing depression makes it very difficult to travel or to stay for any length of time in Europe, and addicts devote their scanty resources to buying drugs.

On their own initiative and for financial reasons, addicts have given up taking very large doses.

From their knowledge of several drug addicts, the Mandatory authorities express the opinion that the question of abnormal doses of narcotics should be specially studied and international regulations drawn up or, at any rate, urgent recommendations made to States on the subject.

Venezuela supplies a solution in the law published in her *Official Gazette* for August 9th, 1934.

Article 24 reads as follows :

" In case of a chronic affection or where, in the opinion of a committee of three doctors appointed for the purpose by the Ministry of Public Health, it would be justifiable to give a patient larger doses than those laid down in the official posology, this committee shall issue a limited and renewable permit authorising a given pharmacist to dispense prescriptions issued by a doctor in the doses necessary for the special case. This permit may at any moment be cancelled by the Ministry of Public Health."

Undoubtedly, most drug addicts obtain their supplies from illicit traffickers.

When doctors have to deal with such patients, they find it very embarrassing to issue prescriptions which a pharmacist is reluctant to dispense. The result is that the condition of these addicts, left without any medical advice or help, becomes gradually worse. They are only prevented from increasing the doses by the cost. It would be very desirable to get these addicts to submit to regular supervision by a doctor who could put them in the way of receiving treatment that might lead to their being cured.

The provisions for the supervision both of the patient and of the doctor in charge, as laid down in Article 24 of the Venezuelan Law, seem interesting.

III. 1. There is no export trade.

2. Since August 28th, 1934, the Director of the Health Department is the official responsible for all matters concerning the regular trade in narcotic drugs.

3. The conditions for the issue of import certificates are those laid down in Decree 193, an analysis of which is given above.

5. No cases to report.

7. No business had been done with a country which has not adopted the certificate system.

8. The licit traffic in Indian hemp is very small and is mostly in galenical preparations, almost exclusively tincture.

V. 1. Illicit traffic, which was extremely extensive, has been kept in check by the special Central Department set up at the *Sûreté Générale* headquarters. This traffic took place in substances produced in the country itself (hashish), and substances illicitly imported and despatched mostly to neighbouring countries (opium, cocaine).

Indian hemp was grown clandestinely in the country and exported chiefly to Egypt ; 9 011 kg. were seized in 1934.

There is some illicit traffic in hashish from adjacent countries (Turkey) passing through the territories under French mandate. Very little hashish is used locally.

In 1934, 81 kg. 210 grm. of opium and 1 kg. 350 grm. of cocaine were seized, mostly after Decree 193 was promulgated.

A great deal of the opium and cocaine was seized on the crews of vessels ; a large amount was seized at Aleppo, coming from Turkey.

It should be noted that the very long frontier-line passing across flat and almost desert country, where vehicles and camels can penetrate without following roads or tracks (about 1 200 kilometres), the large number of nomad peoples moving with huge flocks of sheep and herds of camels from one country to another, the numerous small harbours and the rather large number of coasting-vessels, are factors which make supervision extremely difficult, in spite of a highly developed, well-manned and active organisation.

A gang of cocaine traffickers was discovered in 1934 at Beirut on the basis of information supplied by the Egyptian authorities. In this case, the reference numbers were checked from the export firms through to the illicit purchasers.

The poppy and coca leaf are not grown here.

2. Indian hemp was illicitly cultivated in various parts of the French mandated territories. On June 14th and 22nd, 1934, 14 hectares of plantations were destroyed in the Hauran.

A plantation of 3 250 square metres was destroyed in North Lebanon. In July 1934, plantations covering 9 025 square metres were destroyed at Selemich (Syria).

About the same time, 800 green plants were uprooted and destroyed in the Sanjak of Alexandretta. In July, 500 donums (45 hectares) were also destroyed at Boucida (Syria).

On October 20th, 1934, 5 126 kg. of hashish were seized at Djunakia (Syria).

In view of the huge size of the country, it is by no means impossible that hemp may still be grown, as a general survey is not feasible ; the authorities are therefore dependent on indications given by informers (a very rare occurrence), or on occasional clues or a lucky accident. In any case, a powerful blow has been dealt, since August 1934, against illicit cultivation and the illicit traffic.

3. In 1934, 536 persons were arrested for illicit traffic.

5. In 1934, 9 011 kg. of hashish, 81 kg. 210 grm. of opium and 1 kg. 350 grm. of cocaine were seized.

6. We do not know the prices ; the illicit traffic carried on is with neighbouring countries.

IX. The plant does not grow wild. Its cultivation is prohibited.

4. The area actually found to be under illicit cultivation in 1934 was about 48 hectares. The plantations were destroyed.

8. The use of galenic preparations of hemp is extremely limited.

X. No narcotic drugs are manufactured.

For purposes of trade, import licences are issued as described in the section on legislation. No exports.

Supervision is exercised by the inspectors of pharmacies and drug stores (wholesalers, dispensaries). As the new legislation was only in operation for two months in 1934, the results of supervision will only be reported for 1935. The books, registers and documents comprise the narcotics register, and the various applications and orders, including prescriptions.

Narcotic drugs are stored in cupboards or premises locked by special key under the responsibility of the holder.

XII. Prohibited ; its illicit use is very rare.

81 kg. of opium were seized, but this was opium intended for illicit export.

The quantities seized were destroyed.

AFRICA.

Egypt.

34/2a.

I. The following decrees and circulars were issued :

(1) Decrees, dated March 8th, 1934, and October 2nd, 1934, respectively, adding certain substances to the list of narcotic drugs mentioned in the Egyptian Law on Narcotics, No. 21 of 1928 (i.e., ampoules of 0.02% morphine and atropine and substances covered by the recommendation made by the Secretariat of the League of Nations in accordance with Article 10 of the Geneva Opium Convention of 1925).

(2) Circular to dispensaries and drug stores with instructions to state in the lists of receipts and issues of narcotic drugs, rendered to the Public Health Department in accordance with Articles 25 and 31 of Law on Narcotics No. 21 of 1928, the number of tablets, pills or ampoules in every box, tube or bottle, as well as quantity of narcotic drugs in every tablet, pill and ampoule.

(3) Circular to drug stores with instructions not to issue ampoules of morphine or any other narcotic drugs except to drug stores licensed to deal in narcotics, dispensaries and doctors holding permits, in application to Article 29 of Law on Narcotics No. 21 of 1928.

(4) Circular to drug stores, dispensaries and commercial agents licensed to deal in narcotic drugs, enclosing list of narcotic drugs coming under the provisions of Law on Narcotics No. 21 of 1928.

(5) Circular to persons licensed to deal in narcotic drugs, with instructions to render to the Public Health Department within the first week of the months of January, April, July and October statements to show (a) names of sellers, dates of purchases and quantities purchased in case of receipts and (b) names of buyers, dates of sales and quantities sold in case of issues.

II. The Egyptian Government again draws attention to the subject of pharmacies and drug stores owned by foreign subjects.¹

III. 4. Yes.

5. No cases.

V. Reference is made under this heading to the annual report of the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau for the year 1934 (O.C./A.R.1934/2).

The report of the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau gives particulars of seizures of narcotic drugs on arrival from abroad and seizures in the interior of the country. There is a note on smuggling in the frontier districts, where the activities of patrols resulted in the capture of 53 smugglers, 121 kg. of hashish and 30 kg. of opium. A special chapter is devoted to a general review of the situation in respect of hashish. Special reference is made to the situation, so far as it affects Egypt, existing in Greece, Bulgaria, the Far East, Turkey and Roumania. Other chapters deal with smuggling by steamship, addiction and traffic in Egypt, judgments by native and consular courts in Egypt, the social effects of addiction, the cost and profit of adulteration and the current prices of illicit opium and hashish.

The quantities of narcotic drugs seized during 1934 as compared with 1933 were as follows: cocaine, 337 grm., as compared with 768 grm.; heroin, 14 kg. 739 grm., as compared with 3 kg. 852 grm.; opium, 314 kg. 265 grm., as compared with 325 kg. 285 grm.; hashish, 800 kg. 842 grm., as compared with 1 840 kg. 158 grm.; manzoul, 16 kg. 194 grm., as compared with 36 kg. 842 grm.; other narcotics, 39 kg. 382 grm., as compared with 6 kg. 109 grm.

The number of addicts in Egypt is presented as follows:

Drugs to which addicted	Number of addicts	In prison
Heroin	1 605	517
Cocaine	279	56
Opium	5 287	912
Hashish	11 552	1 548
Totals	18 723	3 033

The number of persons dealt with by the summary native and frontier courts is shown as follows: persons convicted, 1 868; persons acquitted, 878. In 1933, 2 361 persons were convicted and 916 were acquitted. There has been a continuous decrease over the last four years, the corresponding figures for 1932 being 4 433 and 1 596 respectively.

The total number of persons dealt with by the courts of appeal in 1934 was 2 857 (2 360 convicted and 497 acquitted). The total number of persons dealt with by the courts of appeal in the three previous years were 3 477, 6 131 and 8 765 respectively.

The decrease in the number of persons convicted is naturally reflected in the statistics of fines imposed. The total amount of fines imposed in 1934 was £E518 024. The corresponding figures for the previous three years were £E602 779, £E894 948 and £E1 220 275 respectively.

There is a similar decrease to be noted in the number of cases dealt with by the consular courts. The cases were as follows in 1934: British, 1 case; French, 9 cases; German, 2 cases; Greek, 20 cases; Italian, 20 cases; Roumanian, 1 case.

In 1933, there were 3 British cases, 8 French cases, 30 Greek cases and 23 Italian cases. There were, however, no Roumanian or German cases in 1933.

The decrease in the number of cases before all courts of the country has been continuous since 1931.

The sentences imposed on delinquents vary from six months' to five years' imprisonment or fines of from £E10 to £E1 000.

Thirty-four persons were expelled from the country out of 46 whose expulsion was requested. The corresponding figures for 1933 were 33 and 42 respectively.

The social effects of addiction may be estimated from the fact that there were 32 judgments of divorce against husbands given by the Mohammedan law courts in 1934 as compared with 39 in 1933. There were 4 deaths from addiction in 1934 as compared with 11 in 1933.

¹ See Summary of Annual Reports for 1933.

The prices of illicit opium and hashish were as follows :

	£E
Azmerly opium, as sold to wholesalers in Cairo	40 per kg.
Iranian opium	20 " "
Syrian hashish	30 " oke ¹
Istanbul hashish	60 " "
Indian hashish	65 " kg.

A special chapter of the report draws attention to an increasing use of black tea as a narcotic.

VII and VIII. The cultivation of poppy in Egypt has been forbidden since the year 1926, and the cultivation of coca is not known in Egypt.

No licences for wholesale trade in opium or the coca leaf have been issued during the year.

IX. The cultivation of Indian hemp in Egypt has been prohibited since 1884, and it is not known that the Indian-hemp plant grows wild in the country.

X. 1. (b) The various prohibitions and restrictions, especially the measures relating to diacetylmorphine, contained in Chapter IV of the Limitation Convention of 1931 are carefully carried out.

(c) The control as provided for by Articles 13 and 14 of Chapter V of the Limitation Convention of 1931 is effectively exercised.

2. (a) As there are no factories, the licence system does not exist. A law regulating laboratories and chemical factories and allowing licences for drug manufacture is, however, expected in 1935.

4. (a) Classes of persons to whom permits or authorisations for the use or possession of the drugs have been granted are :

(i) Pharmacies—i.e., owners and managers of pharmacies and proprietors of laboratories ;

(ii) Authorised proprietors of drug stores ;

(iii) Commissioners (38) ;

(iv) Physicians, veterinarians and dentists who are allowed to practise their profession in Egypt.

The Public Health Department proposes to strengthen the regulations applying to the use of narcotics by doctors in clinics, certain cases of misemployment having been noted.

Sudan.

34/5.

I. Reference is made (a) to the Public Health Ordinance of 1924, which prohibits the import, export or manufacture of dangerous drugs except by licence and regulates their sale and distribution ; (b) to the Hashish and Opium Ordinance of 1924, which prohibits the cultivation, manufacture, sale and possession of hashish and opium ; and (c) to the Contraband Goods Ordinance of 1926, supplementary to the Hashish and Opium Ordinance of 1924.

The only new law passed during the year 1934 was an amendment of the Hashish and Opium Ordinance of 1924, equalising the penalties inflicted under that Ordinance with those provided by the Contraband Goods Ordinance of 1926 (seven years' imprisonment or £500 fine, or both).

II. 1. (b) The special administration referred to in Article 15 of the Limitation Convention of 1931 is the Public Security Intelligence Branch of the Civil Secretary's Office.

To deal with the Red Sea traffic, a local investigation centre has been instituted under the direction of the Commissioner of the Port Sudan and Suakin Administration, which has organised a preventive service on the Red Sea seaboard and has become a clearing-house for drug-traffic intelligence collected and investigated by the Governor of Kassala Province (the Eritrea frontier) and by the Governors of Berber and Halfa Provinces (the corridor for suspected carriage of contraband by camel to and from the north). The investigation and control of the hashish traffic from the Southern Sudan, mostly casual smuggling, are entrusted to specially selected officers of the Criminal Investigation Branch of the Railways, Steamers and Police Force, in co-operation with the various provincial police forces concerned.

Towards the middle of 1934, a further investigation centre was established in Omdurman, and further steps are now being taken by the Public Security Intelligence Branch of Khartoum to direct and co-ordinate the activities of the Port Sudan and Omdurman sub-centres and the Railways and Steamers Criminal Investigation Department.

¹ 1 oke = 1.284 kg.

2. Addiction (almost entirely in the form of smoking) has been and remains confined to a few members of the artisan class in the towns of the Northern Sudan, and to those negroid tribes of the south for whom the use of native-grown drugs is an indigenous custom.

III. 3. The conditions of issue of import certificates remain unmodified. Issue is confined to licensed pharmacists, druggists and medical practitioners.

5. No cases.

7. Drugs are imported from the United Kingdom and from Egypt only.

IV. 2. No difficulties have arisen with regard to international co-operation. Constant communication regarding illicit traffic is maintained with the neighbouring Governments of Jedda, Aden and Egypt, and reference to the Governments of adjacent territories has been made with success on the very few occasions when it has been necessary.

V. 1. (a) The illicit traffic in drugs in the Sudan continues practically to be confined to the clandestine cultivation and consumption of hashish in the southern provinces, and to the smuggling and consumption of opium as well as of hashish in the northern provinces. There is no evidence of traffic in white drugs.

(b) Of the hashish consumed in the Southern Sudan, none is imported; the drug is obtained by illicit cultivation (on the part of certain tribes only) in uninhabited and inaccessible areas of the equatorial forests.

(c) The greater part of the hashish consumed in the Northern Sudan is grown in, and imported from, the southern provinces. Very little smuggling of hashish from abroad is carried on by the Red Sea coast or by the Egyptian frontier, but suspected smuggling from Eritrea and from Ethiopia is being investigated.

(d) Opium is known to be smuggled in small quantities into the northern provinces both by the Red Sea coast and over the Egyptian border; on the former route, small quantities suspected to have originated from the Hadramaut, Sa'udi Arabia, Iran, and India have been confiscated.

(e) Marks and labels have not been discovered, opium being captured either in unmarked stick form or in small powdered quantities; while hashish is seized either as broken leaves, seeds or minor fibres.

(f) Opium reaches consumers in the northern provinces by steamers calling at Port Sudan and by native sea-going craft trading with the smaller harbours on the Red Sea coast; once landed, native train and river-steamer crews and passengers, and natives travelling by animal or on foot or in private river craft, convey it to purchasers. Opium is smuggled from Egypt by similar means, as is hashish from the equatorial cultivations to the north.

(g) The drugs are usually concealed on the person or in packages of non-contraband goods.

2. The cultivation, manufacture, sale, possession and smoking of hashish and of opium in any form, and their import, export or transport, are absolutely forbidden. The cultivation of the coca leaf is forbidden except under licence. No licence has been issued.

3. The number of prosecutions during the year for offences against the drug laws corresponds closely to the number of convictions, which was 351. The penalties imposed ranged from imprisonment for one year and a fine of £E30 downwards, in accordance with the gravity of the offence. The largest quantity of opium seized on any one occasion was 10 grm., and of hashish 27 kg.

5. Approximate amounts confiscated during the year: 5 kg. of poppy seed (on import); 49 kg. of opium (known to have been imported); 22.5 kg. of hashish (grown in the Sudan).

6. No general information as to the price at which hashish changes hands is available. The price of opium at Port Sudan fluctuates violently in accordance with the degree of success attained in confiscating supplies at any one time.

VII. 1. The opium poppy is not cultivated.

VIII. 4. Cultivation is subject to licence, but no licence has been issued at any time.

IX. 1. The Indian-hemp plant does not grow wild.

2. All cultivation is illicit.

3. Harvesting is prohibited.

4. Illicit cultivation is carried on in small scattered plots in the depths of the equatorial forests; inaccessibility renders computation of the total area of such plots impracticable.

When the existence of illicit cultivation is known, native chiefs are made aware of the ill-effects of the use of the drug, and propaganda coupled with examinations of outlying areas is vigorously directed towards checking the evil.

Persons discovered cultivating the drug are prosecuted in accordance with the law and the drug is confiscated and destroyed.

5. (a) and (b) Production of the resin or of preparations based on it is prohibited.
6. The use of Indian hemp or of the resin or of preparations of the resin is prohibited.
7. Internal control is vigilantly and continually exercised. The measures used to co-ordinate administrative control of such international traffic as exists are shown in the answer to question II. 1 (b).
8. There is no evidence of the use of galenical preparations.

X. 4. (a) Permits may be granted to persons licensed as pharmacists, druggists, medical practitioners, veterinary surgeons or dentists.

No wholesalers or manufacturers are licensed.

(b) Suppliers of drugs—i.e., such persons as are licensed in accordance with (a) above—are compelled to keep registers showing the quantities of all drugs obtained and all dealings in drugs (including sales or supplies to persons outside the Sudan).

These registers must always be available for inspection by the President of the Central Sanitary Board, a medical officer of health or a magistrate.

(1) The registers of permitted suppliers are inspected at regular intervals and verified by comparison with stocks, with import certificates and with suppliers' accounts, and by search of premises, if necessary.

(2) The safe custody of drugs in a suitable place devoted solely to the purpose of preventing theft or deterioration is required and ensured by inspection.

Inspecting officials are empowered to take any measures necessary to satisfy themselves that these requirements are being properly carried out, and prosecution under the Public Health Ordinance, on which these requirements are based, is undertaken whenever an offence is detected.

XII. 1. It has not yet been possible entirely to suppress the habit of smoking opium either (a) among the indigenous population (among whom smoking is, however, confined to the artisan class and to negro tribes) or (b) among the alien population, of whom only persons of Egyptian or Levantine origin are considered to be potential smokers.

The number of prosecutions and convictions for opium-smoking only during the year 1934 was six.

3. The quantity of prepared opium confiscated during the year was 49 kg.
4. Amounts confiscated are destroyed.

Union of South Africa.

34/26.

III. 4. Only small quantities of habit-forming drugs are exported annually to Basutoland, Southern Rhodesia and Swaziland, which border on the Union. Hitherto, the return by the importing country of the export authorisation in terms of paragraph 5 of Article 13 of the Geneva Convention of 1925 has not been insisted on, but steps are being taken to enforce this requirement in future.

5. None.

V. The smuggling of dagga (Indian hemp) is mostly effected by natives. Of the quantity seized, about one-fifth was on account of illicit import from adjoining territories, the rest being in respect of dagga illicitly grown in the country. The total quantity of dagga seized in the Union amounted to 20 431 lb. 1½ oz. = 9 236 kg. All the dagga seized was burnt, with the exception of a very small quantity which was released for direct consumption in the Union for medical and scientific purposes.

6 465 persons were prosecuted for being in possession of dagga, and 7 persons under the laws and regulations relating to habit-forming drugs other than dagga.

A total amount of 2 kg. 201 grm. of opium was seized from persons on ships in South African harbours. Such drugs are sold to registered persons or otherwise destroyed.

IX. Indian hemp is indigenous to South Africa. In terms of Section 64 (3) of Act 13 of 1928, its cultivation and sale are prohibited except under permit. Such a permit has only been granted in one instance, where an area of eight morgen (6.852 hectares) is under cultivation, and the entire crop, amounting to 1 500 lb. (682 kg.), is exported to Great Britain for medicinal and scientific purposes.

X. 1-4. The Union does not manufacture habit-forming drugs. The persons engaged in the sale and dispensing of habit-forming drugs are chemists and druggists, medical practitioners, dentists and authorised veterinarians. The registers of habit-forming drugs which they are required to maintain in terms of Section 65 of Act 13 of 1928 are subject to inspection.

XII. 1-4. Opium-smoking is confined to a few members of the small Chinese community. For prosecutions, see under V.

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DEPENDENCIES, PROTECTORATES, COLONIES, ETC.

BRITISH.

British West Africa.

Gold Coast.

V. No cases of illicit traffic are reported. There were no seizures during 1934.

IX. Indian hemp is neither produced nor grown in the colony, and its import is only allowed upon an import certificate.

X. Import certificates are granted only to colonial hospitals under the control of the Director of Medical Services, to civilian practitioners, veterinary surgeons, dentists and retail chemists, all of whom must be locally registered.

Gambia.

V. No cases.

IX. Indian hemp is neither indigenous nor cultivated, and its import is prohibited except under licence.

X. Narcotic drugs are distributed on a small scale through the Crown Agents for the Colonies to the Government Medical Department and through three private medical practitioners, who import them in small quantities on import certificates. There are no licensed wholesalers. The Government imports the drugs required for the use of its medical department. The drug habit is not prevalent.

Nigeria.

III. There are no exports of dangerous drugs from Nigeria.

V. No cases.

IX. Indian hemp is neither indigenous nor cultivated. The drug is used medicinally, particularly in the form of a tincture or extract of *Cannabis indica*.

X. No dangerous drugs are manufactured. Only registered practitioners, chemists and druggists, pharmacists and, in special cases, certain missionaries have permits to use such drugs. There are no wholesale dealers.

XII. No prepared opium is consumed, except for such medicinal opium as is used by registered persons. There have been no prosecutions or seizures.

Sierra Leone.

III. Only registered medical practitioners, dentists and licensed chemists and druggists may import dangerous drugs. An import certificate signed by the Director of the Medical and Sanitary Service must be obtained. The drugs must not be re-exported and must enter through the Customs.

V. There were no prosecutions for offences in connection with opium, morphine, heroin or cocaine.

IX. Diamba, a species of *Cannabis sativa*, is secretly cultivated by farmers, who sell the product to traders, who in turn retail it to smokers, mainly fishermen. There were 49 convictions for traffic in this plant during 1934.

X. No one is allowed to deal in dangerous drugs unless certificated and licensed under the Medical Practitioners, Druggists and Dentists Ordinance, and persons registered under this Ordinance must produce certificates showing previous qualifications in Great Britain, America or any other British West African colony. No drugs are manufactured in the territories.

XII. The import of prepared opium was forbidden under the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance, No. 10 of 1926.

Basutoland.

I. The High Commissioner, by Notice No. 128, of August 29th, 1934, amended the definitions of habit-forming drugs within the meaning of the Basutoland Opium and Habit-forming Drugs Regulation Proclamation, No. 35 of 1922.

V. There were 53 prosecutions and 52 convictions for offences against the Regulations. Fines amounting to £301 were imposed with, as an alternative, terms of imprisonment with hard labour totalling twelve years one month and seven days.

The quantity of narcotics confiscated amounted to 1 607 lb. 2 oz. (all dagga). The drugs seized were destroyed by fire. There were 5 cases, involving a total of 721.5 lb. (all dagga), of narcotic substances confiscated on account of illicit import or export.

Coca was sold at prices ranging from £2 to £4 per bag of about 50 lb., to buyers ex Union, and sold by them for 2s. 6d. per matchbox.

IX. Indian hemp is indigenous, but its use is forbidden in any of its forms. Smuggling from the country takes place in spite of police vigilance, but there was a decrease in the traffic as compared with 1933.

X. There are no drug factories in Basutoland. Permits or authorisations for the use or possession of drugs to which the Hague and Geneva Conventions apply are issued to medical practitioners, the veterinary surgeon and two unqualified men accorded a special privilege from the Government to practise medicine.

Bechuanaland.

III. There were no transactions with countries which had not adopted the import-certificate system.

IX. Indian hemp is indigenous and cultivated to a small extent. Cultivation is not permitted, but dried hemp leaves are smoked in secret. There were 12 convictions during 1934 of natives for being in unlawful possession of dagga.

X. There is no manufacture of drugs. Permits for their use or possession are granted solely to medical practitioners and Government veterinary officers.

Kenya.

I. The Dangerous Drugs Rules, 1934, gazetted on July 3rd, 1934, amended the previous rules to bring them into conformity with instructions received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies in a despatch dated May 31st, 1934.

III. Import authorisations are now issued in a form that can be used for the purpose of an import certificate.

V. There was one case of illicit possession of morphine during 1934 (500 grs.).

IX. Indian hemp is both indigenous and illicitly cultivated. There were 355 prosecutions, 349 convictions and 343 penalties. The penalties imposed were imprisonment for periods ranging from one week to six months, the majority of sentences being without the option of a fine. Approximately 287 lb. of bhang were confiscated and destroyed.

X. Regular inspections of druggists indicated that there was very little drug addiction in the colony. There are no factories or licensed wholesalers. Permits or authorisations for the use or possession of dangerous drugs are issued only to licensed druggists and to registered medical practitioners and dentists.

XII. There were 5 prosecutions and 3 convictions for the use or possession of prepared opium. Nine ounces of opium were confiscated and destroyed. The use of prepared opium is almost entirely confined to the Asiatic population, who obtain their supplies from India. Very little prepared opium finds its way into the colony.

Mauritius.

I. The laws relating to opium and other dangerous drugs were completely recast during the year in order to bring them under one consolidated Ordinance and to extend their operation to include the provisions of the Limitation Convention of 1931. The new consolidated Ordinance is known as the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance, 1934.

Proclamation No. 13, issued by the Governor, brought under cover of the Ordinance dionine, codeine and their respective salts, in compliance with Article 13 of the Limitation Convention of 1931.

The Pharmacy Law was also amended in order to make it compulsory for pharmacists to keep prescriptions containing dangerous drugs for a period of two years from the date of the delivery of the substances containing them, and to deliver only copies of original prescriptions to purchasers on demand. The amendment also provided for labels to receptacles containing poisonous substances.

III. The certificate of official approval of import and the import permit were, during the year, replaced by the forms "Import Authorisation and Certificate of Official Approval of Import", as specified in the new Ordinance. The wordings of the two forms are the same as those used in the United Kingdom, and their respective purposes are identical.

The import of heroin is subject to Article 10 of the 1931 Convention. Heroin, its salts and preparations are imported on separate permits by the Director of the Medical and Health Department on behalf of pharmacists, who apply for the drug and to whom it is distributed on arrival.

V. Illicit opium is obtained from European sources at the rate of 900 francs (Rs. 168.75) per kg., and is retailed locally at the rate of Rs. 250-300 per kg. Opium from China is sold in the colony at the rate of Rs. 180 per kg.

Ganja is obtained from the crews of steamers from the East at Rs. 45 per lb., and retailed in small packets of 1 grm. at the rate of 18 cents. Ganja is also obtained from Reunion at the rate of Rs. 20 per lb. and is sold at 10 cents per packet of 1 grm. These figures point to the existence either of a small number of addicts who are willing to pay a high price for dangerous drugs, or to a larger number of addicts than the information at the disposal of the Government would seem to indicate.

Opium and Indian hemp, locally known as ganja, are the only substances known to be illicitly imported, and the illicit use of other dangerous drugs is practically non-existent.

The suppression of the illicit traffic is under the control of the Police and Customs Departments. The supervision of ships' passengers and crews is shared between the Customs authorities and the Harbour Police.

The main source of supply of opium is Marseilles, while ganja is introduced from Madagascar and Reunion. No smuggling was detected in ships from the Far East.

Seventeen persons were charged during 1934 with offences against the opium laws; 10 persons were fined, 3 persons were imprisoned and 2 persons subjected to both penalties. The fines imposed amounted to Rs. 2 450.

VII and VIII. The growing of the opium poppy and the coca plant is prohibited, as is trade in raw opium and coca leaves. Under the new Ordinance, all stocks of coca leaves in the hands of dealers were surrendered to the Director of the Medical and Health Department for destruction.

IX. It is not lawful for any person to grow, use, possess or deal in Indian hemp. The Customs Department aids in the prevention of smuggling, and the Police Department is entrusted with the suppression of the illicit traffic and the illegal growing and possession of Indian hemp.

The smoking of ganja is restricted to a small section of the Indian population, and the habit is dying out.

X. Dangerous drugs are not manufactured in the country, but are obtained from the United Kingdom, France, Germany and Switzerland.

There are two laboratories where tinctures are prepared. These laboratories must furnish quarterly and annual returns, showing the amount of the tinctures produced, the materials used in their preparation, the stock in hand and the quantities distributed.

The sale of dangerous drugs is practically restricted to pharmacies. There is no doctor in the colony who normally dispenses his own medicine, but dental surgeons use dangerous drugs as local anaesthetics.

The dispensing of dangerous drugs by pharmacies is strictly regulated, and persons disregarding the regulations are liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 1 000 and to penal servitude not exceeding three years. Pharmacies were inspected several times during the year, and no evidence was obtained of irregular practices. Only registered medical practitioners, pharmacists, dentists and veterinary surgeons are allowed to deal in manufactured drugs. There are no licensed wholesale dealers. The more important pharmacies import drugs and distribute them to the smaller establishments.

XII. It is not lawful for any person to possess, import or export prepared opium. Prepared opium is still smuggled into the country, the principal consumers being the older members of the Chinese community. Addiction is gradually diminishing. The supervision of premises likely to be used for opium-smoking falls to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, who is the head of the Criminal Investigation Branch. A list of suspected premises is kept, and these premises are periodically raided.

Nyasaland.

III. Dangerous drugs are imported only from the United Kingdom.

V. No cases.

IX. Indian hemp is not indigenous. It is found in small quantities growing wild but it is not cultivated.

X. There is no manufacture of dangerous drugs in the Protectorate. They are used only by medical, dental and veterinary practitioners and imported in small quantities as required.

Uganda.

V. Small consignments of drugs for medicinal use are sometimes received from Europe addressed to persons who are not entitled to possess them. The drugs are confiscated.

IX. A variety of Indian hemp is sometimes cultivated in secret, but on a negligible scale. A few of the older Africans are addicted to the smoking of an indigenous plant allied to *Cannabis indica*, but the practice appears to be dying out.

X. No dangerous drugs are manufactured locally, and permits to import them are granted only to registered medical practitioners and chemists.

XII. Opium-smoking is unknown.

Northern Rhodesia.

V. No cases are reported, and the drug habit is not prevalent either among the European or native population.

IX. Dagga, a species of Indian hemp, is indigenous. Its cultivation and use are prohibited. There were 49 convictions for offences against this prohibition during 1934, the accused being in all cases natives.

X. There are no wholesale dealers or manufacturers in the country. The possession and use of dangerous drugs are permitted to registered medical and dental practitioners, qualified veterinary surgeons, pharmacists and, in the case of certain drugs, to missionaries and administrative officers on out-stations.

XII. Opium-smoking is not practised by either the alien or national population.

Southern Rhodesia.

I. ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1933.¹

III. There is no trade in drugs with countries which have not yet adopted the import-certificate system. The import and export certificate system is strictly applied to transactions with the neighbouring territories of Northern Rhodesia and the Union of South Africa. There is close co-operation between the administrations concerned. Narcotic drugs are obtained only from Great Britain and France.

V. No cases except in respect of dagga.

IX. Indian hemp, under the name of dagga, is to some extent indigenous. Its cultivation is prohibited. Dagga, wild dagga, red dagga and the plants of *Leonotis leonurus* or *Leonotis ovala* are on the schedule of habit-forming drugs, and the smoking or possession of dagga is prohibited. It is, however, probably used habitually by natives in the reservations, and it has not yet been possible to introduce a system of control. In 1933, 124 persons were prosecuted and 123 convicted for the possession of dagga. Fines were imposed aggregating £149 5s. 6d., the aggregate terms of imprisonment imposed as an alternative amounting to seventy-seven months and one day with hard labour, and five cuts with the cane.

X. There is no manufacture of narcotic drugs in Southern Rhodesia and there is at present no licence system in operation. There is no evidence of addiction. The possession of narcotic drugs for resale is confined to qualified chemists and druggists, either wholesale or retail. The drugs may only be sold to another chemist and druggist or to a registered medical practitioner, dentist or veterinary surgeon exclusively for medical purposes.

II. ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1934.

I. An Opium and Dangerous Drugs Bill has been drafted for submission to Parliament with a view to bringing previous regulations into conformity with the provisions of the Geneva Convention of 1931 and the Dangerous Drugs Act of Great Britain.

V. No cases except in respect of dagga.

IX. 124 persons were prosecuted and 122 persons convicted for the possession of dagga. The aggregate fines imposed amounted to £119 6s. and the aggregate terms of imprisonment inflicted as an alternative amounted to seventy months and three weeks with hard labour.

Seychelles.

III. No drug is exported from the Colony.

V. One case of theft from the poisons chest of the Government Dispensary is reported.

¹ The annual report for 1933 was forwarded too late to be included in the Summary of Annual Reports for that year.

X. No drugs are manufactured or sold in the country. Opium is only used for medicinal purposes and cannot be withdrawn from store except for medical purposes and by permission of the Governor. Permission to possess or use manufactured drugs may only be granted to medical practitioners, dentists, pharmacists and veterinary surgeons.

XII. The use of prepared opium is prohibited. There is no opium-smoking among the national population, but there are four certified Chinese opium-smokers under police supervision.

Somaliland.

I. The Dangerous Drugs Ordinance, No. 9 of 1934, prohibits the cultivation, import, export or possession of the opium poppy, Indian hemp or coca leaves, except with special authority of the Commissioner for medical or scientific purposes. These prohibitions apply also to raw opium, crude cocaine and prepared opium. The trade in, or manufacture for the purpose of trade of, dangerous drugs is prohibited, except under licence granted by the Commissioner. The export of dangerous drugs is subject to the production of an import certificate issued by the importing country and to an export authorisation. The import of dangerous drugs is subject to an import authorisation issued by the Secretary to the Government, and the consignment must be accompanied by a valid export authorisation or diversion certificate if imported from a country which is a party to the Opium Conventions. The Ordinance contains detailed regulations governing the transit, diversion or transfer of drugs for removal out of the Protectorate. Breaches of the Ordinance may be punished by a fine not exceeding Rs. 15 000 or by imprisonment for any period not exceeding ten years.

V. Kat (*Caltha edulis*) is used by Arabians and some natives. There is possibly some smuggling, but the Customs service is efficient. There were no prosecutions, convictions or confiscations during the year and no cases of illicit traffic.

IX. Indian hemp is not cultivated and smuggling is not prevalent. Production and consumption are controlled under the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance.

X. There are no pharmacists or dealers in dangerous drugs. Drugs for medical purposes are imported only by the Government and in small quantities.

Swaziland.

I. Notice by the High Commissioner, No. 130 of 1934, amended the definition of habit-forming drugs within the meaning of the Swaziland Opium and Habit-forming Drugs Regulations Proclamation, No. 37 of 1922.

V. No cases except in respect of Indian hemp.

IX. Indian hemp is indigenous, but is not cultivated. Its cultivation and use are prohibited by law, and natives have instructions to destroy the plant. Smuggling is not prevalent. Native labourers proceeding to Johannesburg are warned not to smuggle hemp and their kit is examined. Labourers occasionally succeed in concealing small quantities of Indian hemp for sale in the mines. During 1934, 92 natives were convicted for being in possession of Indian hemp. Fines varying from 5s. to £5 were imposed, or alternatively imprisonment with hard labour for from five to forty days. 290 lb. of Indian hemp was seized.

X. There are no manufacturers or wholesale dealers in Swaziland, and the only drugs imported are those for medical officers employed by the Government. Permits for the import of drugs are only granted to registered medical practitioners, dentists, chemists or druggists or duly qualified veterinary surgeons.

XII. The import, manufacture and use of prepared opium is prohibited. There is no opium-smoking and there were no prosecutions or seizures during 1934.

Zanzibar.

V. There were 15 successful prosecutions under the Dangerous Drugs Decree. Eight tolas of raw opium and a quantity of bhang were confiscated.

IX. Indian hemp is cultivated to a limited extent, and its preparation and use in all its forms are prohibited. Smuggling, however, is prevalent, bhang being introduced from the African mainland, mostly in the personal effects of immigrants.

XII. The import, manufacture and use of prepared opium are prohibited. Opium-smoking is prevalent among the alien population and to a very small extent among the national population.

FRENCH.

Tunis.

34/41.

II. 2. Cocaine and heroin are increasingly used by the native population (particularly by young people).

III. 1. No difficulties.

4. No exports.

V. 1. In 1934, the quantities seized by the various departments (Police, Customs, Miscellaneous Taxes) amounted altogether to :

142 kg. 844 grm. of takrouri ;
28 kg. 550 grm. of chira ;
52 kg. 65 grm. of heroin ;
100 grm. of opium ;
25 grm. of pure cocaine.

The police also made several seizures of packets of cocaine and heroin prepared for retail sale. These packets did not contain the pure article, but were adulterated with chalk, sugar or lactose.

These drugs have not been diverted from the legitimate traffic. Except the takrouri, some of which was probably introduced across the land frontier (Algeria) and three seizures of chira, the origin of which could not be established, the other drugs were landed at Bizerta, Tunis and perhaps Sfax.

No marks were found except on four bags of chira. There were four marks on these bags : Extra N.O.-I Extra-Constantinople-Tukie Stamboul.

The illicit traffic is chiefly carried on in the ports (particularly Bizerta and Tunis). The crews rarely venture to bring the narcotics on shore, this being generally done by native confederates (dockers, porters, day-labourers, etc.), who convey the drugs from the harbour to the town.

Heroin was recently smuggled in by means of the following trick : as a steamer was being berthed alongside the quay, an angler took up his position near by and began to talk to some of the crew. He complained that he was hungry and asked for a piece of bread. The men threw him half a loaf from the deck. After breaking off a small piece, he put it into his fishing basket. The loaf was filled with packets of heroin.

As regards chira more particularly, the flat-pressed packets formerly used are less frequently met with. The drug is sent in the form of thin soles (muslin on one side and cork on the other) very similar to the soles inserted in shoes which are too big. The illicit trafficker brings them in by putting them in his own shoes.

2. Indian hemp is grown under supervision in Tunis.

Illicit plantations are exceptional. They only contain a few plants, being found solely in the native quarters ; the growers apparently only want to supply their own needs. The police, gendarmes and tax officials exercise strict supervision ; the plants are destroyed and summonses issued. The same applies to poppies, which may not be grown (even as ornamental flowers) in gardens ; any plants discovered are uprooted.

3. Number of prosecutions : the following appeared before the Courts in 1934 : 3 dockers, 22 small shopkeepers, 1 domestic servant, 1 watchman, 1 hairdresser, 1 ship's painter, 4 day-labourers, 1 sailor, 1 innkeeper, 2 owners of taverns.

One case only (possession of chira) led to an acquittal. In the other cases, the penalties imposed were : in four cases, 50 francs fine ; in the others, imprisonment for from eight days to four months, plus fines of from 50 francs (minimum) to 1 000 francs (maximum).

6. Cocaine, from 40 000 to 45 000 francs per kg. (wholesale price).

Heroin, from 30 000 to 35 000 francs per kg. (wholesale price). Consumers obtain these drugs retail in small packets of different weights at from 6 to 15 francs ; but the article is greatly adulterated, mostly with chalk or sugar.

Chira, 600 to 650 francs per kg. ; retail price, 2 to 2.50 francs per grm.

Opium, 5 000 francs per kg.

Smuggled takrouri, about 1 franc per 20 grm.

VI. Nil.

IX. 1. The Indian-hemp plant does not grow wild in Tunis.

2. Indian hemp is legitimately cultivated in Tunis (State monopoly), under the supervision and control of the Department of Direct Taxes, for the production of Indian hemp properly so called (takrouri) and not for industrial purposes. The area under cultivation in 1934 was 55 hectares (districts of Ain-Draham and Mateur).

3. (a) Amount harvested : the harvest supplied 48 119 kg. of the complete plant, giving 12 805 kg. of cleaned hemp ready to be made into takrouri by chopping. It requires about 780 kg. 400 grm. of hemp in stalks to give 100 kg. of takrouri. The 1934 hemp crop will give nearly 6 160 kg. of takrouri.

(b) Stock of crude hemp held by the State at the end of 1934 : crude hemp, 96 630 kg. ; takrouri, 423 kg. 125 grm.

4. The extent of illicit crops discovered and destroyed is insignificant.

5. The production and possession of the ordinary preparations of which the resin of Indian hemp forms the base are prohibited in Tunis (Decree of June 7th, 1900). The manufacture and sale of takrouri (or hashish) for the use of smokers is a monopoly of the State of Tunis.

The stock of takrouri held by the " Manufacture des Tabacs " at the end of 1934 was 423 kg. 125 grm.

6. The consumption of Indian hemp in the form of takrouri during 1934 was 1 259 796 packets, equal to 6 298 kg. 980 grm.

Consumption is therefore decreasing ; it was 9 204 kg. in 1930 and 6 880 kg. 350 grm. in 1933.

X. 1 and 2. No change. Is governed by the Decree of February 19th, 1925, in harmony with French legislation.

3. No drugs are manufactured in Tunis.

4. (a) The wholesalers authorised to import narcotic drugs are either pharmacists or have a qualified pharmacist on their staff.

No pharmacists manufacturing preparations for the wholesale trade.

(b) Periodical inspections for checking the registers of wholesalers and retailers, controlling the conditions under which dangerous drugs are stored, etc., are carried out by the Tunis Inspector of Pharmacies. Furthermore, pharmacists must send quarterly returns to the Civil Controllers (in the provinces) and to the " Direction Générale de l'Intérieur " (at Tunis) of the amounts of narcotic drugs supplied to doctors, dentists and veterinary surgeons.

XIII. Although the repressive measures in force are applied with increasing severity, it is certain that the use of narcotic drugs is growing in Tunis at a disturbing rate. As regards :

(1) Takrouri (hashish) for smoking : sales are falling, but probably because this drug has been ousted by others. It should also be pointed out that there are many more young smokers than formerly.

(2) Chira is still being dealt in illicitly to a rather large and increasing extent. The amount seized varies with the amount consumed. In 1924, for instance, about 3 kg. of chira were seized ; in 1934, seizures exceeded 28 kg. 500 grm.

(3) Opium : little used in Tunis. The natives eat it (hafium), but do not smoke it, which explains why Sydenham laudanum is in great demand.

(4) Cocaine, heroin : the non-native consumers of these drugs belong to the same classes as are addicted to this vice in Europe. The native population, more especially the young Mohammedans in the towns, seem to have fallen victims to these narcotics and are using them to an alarming extent.

PORTUGUESE.

Angola.¹

I. The report gives details as to the legislation in force. In 1934, the only measure taken was Decree No. 1641, of March 16th, 1934, for the regulation of imports and exports.

II. 2. Persons visiting the colony to-day who have been previously acquainted with it note that the natives smoke or chew " liamba " much less than hitherto, and it is hoped that the measures of repression taken by the authorities will shortly put an end to the use of this plant. Other cases of addiction have not been noted.

III. The colony imports narcotic drugs for medical and surgical use. The quantities bought are very small, as shown by the quarterly returns. There are no exports. The trade in narcotic drugs is regulated by the Legislative Text No. 285, of December 10th, 1931, and by Decree No. 1641, of March 16th, 1934.

IV. The colony forms part of the Portuguese Colonial Empire. There is therefore no treaty or Convention concluded directly between the colony and other countries.

V. There were no seizures of narcotic drugs during 1934.

¹ The report for 1933 arrived too late for insertion in the last Summary of Annual Reports. The report for 1934, however, covers most of the information given in the report for 1933, and it does not therefore seem necessary to summarise the previous document.

IX. Indian hemp is not specially cultivated. It grows wild and is called by the natives "riamba" or "liamba". The use of this plant has been prohibited since 1913 and the authorities are encouraging the natives to replace it with tobacco.

X. 4. The sale of narcotic drugs is only permitted in accordance with a medical prescription indicating clearly the quantity and quality of the substances prescribed. Quantities necessary for more than seven days' use are not allowed, and these quantities are prescribed on the responsibility of the person signing the prescription. The distribution of narcotic drugs is effected by the State at the request of the competent institution and subject to the visa of the appropriate authority. Distribution to private persons is effected only upon the production of a medical prescription. It has been noted that, since these regulations were in force, the quantities of narcotic drugs imported have been much too small for it to be possible for any other than a medical or surgical use to be made of them.

XII. Neither the European nor the native population smoke opium.

Cape Verde Islands.¹

X. No narcotic drugs are manufactured in the Cape Verde Islands. Narcotic drugs may only be sold, dispensed and used on the basis of a doctor's prescription. It is easy to verify the use which pharmacies make of narcotic drugs from the forms filled in by the pharmacists periodically. Supervision is exercised by the competent authorities.

Portuguese Guinea.¹

III. The system of import certificates has not given rise to any difficulty.

XII. There is no foreign opium-smoking population in this colony. Natives are unaware of the use of opium.

Mozambique.¹

I. Decree No. 2302, of August 22nd, 1934 (*Official Bulletin*, No. 34), extends the provisions of a legislative Decree of the Colony, No. 218 of April 5th, 1930, to cover the importation, exportation, purchase and sale of a number of products, such as codeine, dionine, etc.²

III. The import-certificate system introduced under legislative Decree No. 218 continues to be applied in the case of exporting countries which demand such certificates. Imports from countries which do not demand certificates are subject to the delivery of a licence, without which importers cannot withdraw the products from the Customs warehouses, as laid down in Article 3 of the Decree. The colony does not export any product covered by the Convention.

V. No case of illicit traffic has been reported during the year.

X. There does not exist in the colony any factory or laboratory in which alkaloids contained in the drugs covered by the aforesaid Convention are prepared or converted. All alkaloids are imported and are introduced solely for medical and scientific purposes. Imports are effected by the State, legally authorised pharmacies and by consignees in accordance with the laws in force in the colony and subject to the authorisation of the Director of the Health and Hygiene Services. There are 27 pharmacies in the colony—10 State pharmacies and 17 private pharmacies.

St. Thomé and Príncipe Islands.¹

III. No narcotic drugs may be imported without the authorisation of the Government of the colony. No narcotic drugs are exported and re-exportation is prohibited.

V. No case reported.

X. The existing laws are satisfactory and permit of effective control. Only pharmacies and plantations which employ pharmacists may apply for authorisation to import and be in possession of narcotic drugs. Their stocks can be ascertained at any moment owing to the system of compulsory registration of doctors' prescriptions.

OCEANIA.

Australia.

I. In October 1934, an Act entitled the Police Offences Amendment (Drugs) Act, 1934, was passed by the Parliament of New South Wales. Under the new Act, the administration of the law relating to dangerous drugs was removed from the State Pharmacy Board and vested in the Minister (Chief Secretary's Department). The new Act did not come into operation during 1934.

¹ The report for 1933 arrived too late for insertion in the last Summary of Annual Reports. The report for 1934, however, covers most of the information given in the report for 1933, and it does not therefore seem necessary to summarise the previous document.

² A detailed list is given in the original report.

In South Australia, the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1934 (Act No. 16), was passed during the year with a view to regulating the manufacture, sale, possession, distribution and supply of dangerous drugs. The Act did not come into operation during 1934 and information as to its application will be furnished in the annual report of the Australian Government for 1935.

V. There is nothing to indicate that the illicit traffic in dangerous drugs has increased during the year. The decrease in the illicit traffic in cocaine mentioned in the report for 1933 continued during the year.

Steps have been taken in the State of Victoria to deal with the forging of prescriptions, as the result of evidence furnished by the police authorities.

There were 6 prosecutions for the illegal possession of cocaine, 3 prosecutions for the illegal possession of morphine, and 1 prosecution for the illegal possession of diacetylmorphine. Fines amounting in the aggregate to £594 were imposed. The offenders in two cases served alternative terms of imprisonment of six months and 500 days respectively.

The following were the total seizures of drugs during the year : cocaine, 999 grm.; morphine, 2 grm.; diacetylmorphine, 7 grm.; raw opium, 42 grm.; prepared opium, 34.17 kg.; opium ash, 3.16 kg. The drugs seized were destroyed.

IX. Indian hemp is not indigenous and is not cultivated. Its production is not permitted.

Indian hemp and extract and tincture of Indian hemp are subject to the same restrictions in Australia as other dangerous drugs. The illicit traffic in the drugs is negligible. Indian hemp in the form of chira, hashish, ganja and bhang is not imported into the country and is not used.

X. There are no factories in Australia licensed to manufacture drugs. Permits or authorisations to use or possess drugs have been granted to wholesale drug houses, members of the medical profession, chemists, dentists, veterinary surgeons and hospital authorities. There were 54 licensed wholesale dealers and importers in the Commonwealth on December 31st, 1934.

The provisions of Article 10 of the Limitation Convention of 1931 are strictly observed in regard to the import and export of diacetylmorphine, its salts and preparations. Control has been extended to methylmorphine and ethylmorphine and to other substances covered by the 1931 Convention.

XII. No case was reported during the year of opium-smoking amongst the national population. Prepared opium continues to be illicitly introduced and it has been found impossible entirely to suppress the traffic or to stamp out the practice of opium-smoking amongst the alien population. There were 112 prosecutions during 1934. Terms of imprisonment varying from one to six months were imposed in 8 cases. The aggregate of fines imposed was £1 286. All the prosecutions were for opium-smoking or the illegal possession of opium and opium pipes.

New Zealand.

34/22.

I. 1. The following new legislation was introduced during the year : an Order-in-Council, dated July 16th, 1934, published in the *New Zealand Gazette* on July 19th, 1934, declaring certain substances to be dangerous drugs ; and the Dangerous Drugs Amendment Regulations, 1934, dated July 16th, 1934, and published in the *New Zealand Gazette* on July 19th, 1934.

2. The object of the Order-in-Council was to make those drugs which come within the scope of the Limitation Convention of 1931 but not within that of the Opium Convention of 1925 subject to the restrictions imposed under the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1927.

The principal point covered in the Amending Regulations of July 19th, 1934, relates to the system of control to be exercised by medical superintendents of public hospitals. Steps have been taken to institute similar control in private hospitals, but in this instance no regulations are necessary, the arrangement being that matrons of such hospitals are not licensed (in distinction to the medical superintendents of public hospitals), but are allowed to act as custodians of the drugs or as deputies for medical practitioners attending patients, provided a complete dose-by-dose record is kept of the disposal of all dangerous drugs ordered for or taken into the institution. *A check on such supplies is obtained as set out under X, 4 (b).*

II. 1. Arrangements have been made with the Government of the United Kingdom and are being made with the Government of Australia regarding transactions for the supply of diacetylmorphine from those countries to New Zealand in order that effect may be given to the provisions of Article 10 of the International Convention for limiting the Manufacture and regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs. One of the conditions of import licences granted for diacetylmorphine is to be that the drug is consigned to the Government Department indicated in the licence.

4. Narcotic drugs are not exported from New Zealand to any great extent. When such exportations did occur, copies of the export authorisations were duly returned by the Governments of the importing countries.

5. No case.

8. Indian hemp is imported only in the form of galenical preparations and it has not been necessary to apply the system of special import certificates.

III. 1. Apart from the surreptitious introduction and use of prepared opium referred to in paragraph XII of this report, there is little, if any, illicit traffic in narcotic drugs in New Zealand. No evidence of the existence of drug addiction, except in a very few isolated cases, has come to the notice of the authorities in this country.

3. There were 83 prosecutions and 78 convictions in respect of the illicit traffic in drugs during the year. In 20 of these cases, terms of imprisonment—ranging from three weeks to three months—were imposed in default of payment of fines. In the other cases, only fines were imposed. All the cases, save the last two mentioned in the list, were in connection with the illicit traffic in prepared opium.

5. Prepared opium and opium seconds, totalling about 9 kg., were confiscated during 1934. This amount represents the various quantities seized by police officers during the year in connection with the offences indicated in the above-mentioned list. There were no seizures of narcotic drugs on account of illicit import or export.

X. 4. (a) The following classes of persons are authorised to deal in dangerous drugs in New Zealand: licensed wholesale chemists or druggists, superintendents or, in some cases, matrons of public hospitals, registered pharmaceutical chemists, registered medical practitioners, registered dentists, and veterinary surgeons and practitioners. The number of wholesalers licensed during the year was 43 (including the various branches of certain companies in different parts of New Zealand). During the year, three companies manufactured tincture of opium for wholesale trade from raw opium which was imported by them. There were no other pharmaceutical firms manufacturing preparations for wholesale trade.

(b) The following is the method of check employed in supervising the internal distribution of dangerous drugs:

(i) All imports are set out against the names of various importers, principally wholesalers.

(ii) The records of such importers are checked against the known import figures.

(iii) Wholesalers are required to submit monthly returns of all sales.

(iv) A separate account is kept of every individual buyer, whether chemist, doctor, dentist or veterinary surgeon.

(v) Every six months the detailed buying of each individual is totalled and posted to a permanent record which is available for observing that individual's business over the years.

(vi) These accounts are kept at district offices and are under the eye of a medical officer of health, who, by his knowledge of local conditions, is in a position to estimate the probable normal requirements of each buyer.

(vii) Special cases of doctors or chemists or other professional licensees are selected from the observed records, and any instance of supposed over-consumption is investigated.

(viii) All professional licensees are required to keep account of their disposal of drugs purchased, but the books of chemists are more particularly observed by regular inspection.

Inspectors have power to "enter the premises of any person carrying on the business of a producer, manufacturer, seller or distributor of any dangerous drugs, and to demand the production of and to inspect any books or documents relating to dealings in any such drugs, and to inspect, weigh, measure and record the stocks of any such drugs".

XII. 1. The habit of opium-smoking is prevalent to some extent among the Chinese section of the population. The population of the whole of New Zealand is estimated to be 1 557 043 and the Chinese are estimated to number 2549. The amount of opium illicitly introduced into the country is believed to be small. Until the supply of opium can be cut off, there appears to be little likelihood of the habit being suppressed entirely.

2. Customs officers take every precaution to prevent the smuggling of opium into New Zealand, and the police from time to time make raids on premises suspected of being used for the smoking of opium.

3. The quantity of prepared opium and dross seized during 1934 was about 9 kg. According to the labels and marks on the tins of opium confiscated, the contents were apparently prepared and packed in China.

4. Some of the opium was destroyed and the balance is held in custody of the Customs Department for subsequent destruction.

XIII. In connection with the amendment of the Schedule of the Act effected by the Order-in-Council of July 19th, 1934, retail chemists have received from the authorities, in the light of the report of the sixteenth session of the Health Committee (C.L.302.1930.III, Annex II), the following ruling in respect of any solution or dilution of morphine, eegonine, cocaine, or their salts in any inert substance, whether liquid or solid :

“ Therefore, in the case of a cough mixture, for example, where there is more than simple dilution with water, but with the presence of other active substances as essential to the prescription, then the presence of not more than 0.2% of morphine or 0.1% of cocaine would leave the case to be treated as has been done in the past—that is, not as a dangerous drug preparation.”

DEPENDENCIES, PROTECTORATES, COLONIES, ETC.

BRITISH.

Fiji.

I. By Proclamation 2 of 1934, ethylmorphine and methylmorphine were declared to be dangerous drugs within the meaning of the Drugs and Poisons Ordinance, No. 19 of 1926.

II. Export of opium is allowed only under licence issued by the Governor of the colony. There were no exports during 1934. Imports were only from countries which had adopted the import-certificate system.

Withdrawals from the opium store are permitted only by licensed druggists, registered medical practitioners, registered dentists, veterinary surgeons and hospital attendants at plantation hospitals.

V. During 1934, 1 lb. 8 oz. of opium and 40 lb. 6 oz. of Indian hemp were seized by the Customs. The opium was distributed to the Government hospitals in Fiji and the Indian hemp was destroyed. 1 lb. 10 oz. of opium was seized by the police.

VII. Fiji is not a producing country. No raw opium was imported during 1935. Suva is the only approved port of entry.

XII. The import, export, manufacture and use of prepared opium are prohibited. There were, during the year, 7 convictions for being in possession of opium ; 2 convictions for permitting premises to be used for opium-smoking ; 1 conviction for the possession of utensils used for opium-smoking and 5 convictions for opium-smoking. The aggregate fines imposed for these offences amounted to £235 and there were varying terms of imprisonment.

Gilbert and Ellice Islands.

III. Drugs were imported only from Australia and the United Kingdom.

V. There were three convictions during 1934 for attempting to introduce opium into Ocean Island, and in each case a fine of £5 was inflicted.

IX. Indian hemp is neither indigenous nor cultivated, and its production and use in any form are prohibited. Smuggling is not prevalent.

XII. Opium-smoking is not practised by the native population and opium-smoking among the alien Chinese population has been suppressed.

British Solomon Islands.

III. There are no imports from countries which have not adopted the import-certificate system.

V. No cases. It is suspected that a small quantity of opium is smuggled by crews of overseas vessels.

X. There are no manufacturers, wholesale dealers or pharmacists in the Protectorate. Permission to use or possess drugs is granted only to qualified medical practitioners, native medical practitioners, European hospital attendants and certain missionaries.

XII. There is no opium-smoking among the indigenous population. It is believed that there is a small amount of opium smoked by Chinese residents. There have been no prosecutions, convictions or penalties for opium-smoking.

Tonga.

V. No cases.

VII. Tonga does not produce raw opium or the coca leaf. Indian hemp is neither indigenous nor cultivated. The growing of Indian hemp or the coca leaf is unknown. The import or export of Indian hemp other than galenical preparations or of the coca leaf or any possible substitute is also an offence. The police have power to enter suspected premises, to seize drugs, to destroy Indian hemp or the coca leaf found on any plantation and to arrest without warrant any person carrying or conveying these drugs.

X. There are no factories in Tonga and only the Medical Department has an authorisation for the use or possession of manufactured drugs.

FRENCH.

Anglo-French Condominium.

New Hebrides.

V. Opium is smuggled into the islands for the use of Tonkinese labourers and the Chinese community of Vela, mostly for the use of old addicts in whom no serious consequences are observed. There is smuggling, but it is on a limited scale owing to the high prices demanded. The smuggling is effected in vessels coming direct from Indo-China or in vessels from Sydney and Noumea which have had contact with steamers coming from opium-producing countries.

X. Dangerous drugs are not manufactured and there are no exports. Their use is confined to hospitals, doctors and certain missionaries and planters. They are only sold or administered on prescription.

XII. No opium-smoking has been observed among the natives. Four cases of attempts to introduce prepared opium were heard and three resulted in conviction and punishment. A fine of £20 was imposed in each case.

MANDATED TERRITORIES.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

Nauru.

III. Importations are restricted to the quantities required for medicinal purposes at the Government Hospital and at the British Phosphate Commission's Hospital, all purchases being made from establishments in Australia. An import certificate is required and issued to the Australian authorities.

V. There have been no cases of illicit traffic, except for the possible introduction of opium for smoking by the Chinese members of crews of ships calling at the island.

IX. Indian hemp is not indigenous or cultivated, nor have any hemp preparations been introduced into the island within the knowledge of the Administration.

X. The import into Nauru of raw and prepared opium is prohibited. The import of opium, morphine, cocaine and heroin, with their salts, preparations and derivatives, is also prohibited except under licence issued by the Administrator. The drug must be imported for medicinal purposes only, and licences are issued only to qualified medical practitioners or to a person lawfully carrying on business as a wholesale or manufacturing chemist or druggist or pharmaceutical chemist. Drugs may not be imported by post.

Licences are issued for one year only, subject to renewal for a similar period. The licensee must keep a record, to be shown on demand to the Administrator, giving particulars of how and to whom the drugs have been distributed and of the stocks in hand.

Only one licensee has been issued for the import of narcotic drugs to the territory, the licensee being the medical officer of the British Phosphate Commission.

XII. In 1934, there were 933 Chinese employed in the phosphate industry. The greatest care is observed in order to prevent the introduction by the Chinese on their arrival of opium or other harmful drugs, but small quantities of prepared opium are sometimes introduced. There were 28 cases before the court in 1934 of offences involving opium-smoking or being in possession of opium-pipes. There were 27 convictions. The penalties varied from fines of £2 or imprisonment for two months with hard labour, to fines of £7 10s. or imprisonment for four months with hard labour.

There is no illegal use of opium or any other prohibited drug, except among the Chinese community.

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Islands under Japanese Mandate.

II. 2. The natives of the island are free from the habit of opium-smoking and people of other nationalities are prohibited from indulging in the vice. There are no addicts in the territory.

X. 4. Authorisations to use or possess narcotic drugs are granted only to physicians, dentists, veterinarians and pharmacists. No narcotic drugs may be imported by such persons without permission from the Director of the South Sea Islands Bureau. An importation of drugs must be reported immediately to the authorities, and monthly reports as to the quantities used or remaining in stock are required. Health officials or police officers inspect books and stocks from time to time.

**B. SUMMARY OF ANNUAL REPORTS ON THE
SITUATION AS REGARDS PREPARED OPIUM IN
THE TERRITORIES WHERE THE USE OF
PREPARED OPIUM IS TEMPORARILY AUTHORISED.**

Burma.

34/38.

I.

(b) Working of the System of Control.

The information given in the report for the calendar year 1933 is repeated. The total number of opium shops was 120, and in 109 of these shops sales were made directly by the resident excise officer. The corresponding numbers given in the previous report were 119 and 108 respectively.

IV. OTHER INFORMATION.

(1) Treatment and After-care of Addicts.

The Inspector-General of Prisons reports that, as the result of experiments carried out on the general population outside prisons in application of the method advocated by Dr. Modinos of Alexandria for the treatment of opium addicts,¹ it has been decided that the method is not sufficiently effective in the absence of treatment of the underlying psychosis to justify its continuation. No special treatment has therefore been followed in prisons, apart from such general measures as are required to combat withdrawal symptoms and to maintain the strength of the patient.

(4) Illicit Traffic.

The total quantity of illicit opium (raw and prepared) seized during the year amounted to 226 089 oz. (6 421 kg.). Seizures of prepared opium were negligible in volume, though not in number, owing to the fact that illicit opium is normally transported, stored in the raw state and converted into prepared opium only in small quantities when required.

The price of smuggled raw opium in the frontier districts of Bhamo and Myitkyina ranged from Rs.20 to 25 per seer (935 grm.). The price in Rangoon ranged from Rs.65 to 115 per seer. The price in districts little exposed to smuggling was much higher. Generally, there was a substantial decrease in the price of smuggled opium during the year. The decrease is attributed possibly to an increase in the quantity available or, more probably, to a fall in the price in Yunnan, to the reopening of the registers and the reduction in the retail price of Government opium. Opium could at one period during the year be obtained in Yunnan for Rs.6 per seer. Smugglers, prior to the reopening of the registers, were able to dispose of opium to unregistered consumers at a price closely approximating to that of Government opium. Now, however, that every true addict can be registered, the smugglers can dispose of their opium only by selling it at a price much lower than that of the Government shops.

Southern Shan States.

The report for 1934 contains no new information.

¹ The method as applied in prisons was described in the report for 1933.

Northern Shan States.

Information given under the various heads in the report for 1933 is repeated.

IV.

(3) *System of Dross Control.*

It is pointed out that any form of control in a territory so remote and sparsely inhabited and so largely covered by jungle is almost impossible. For these reasons, the Government of India signed the Bangkok Agreement with a reservation in respect of the Shan States.

(4) *Illicit Traffic.*

2 172 kg. of raw opium and 20 kg. of prepared opium were seized during the year.

The current prices of smuggled raw opium ranged from Rs.37 to 122 per kg. and of prepared opium from Rs.98 to 171 per kg.

(6) *Prices.*

Raw opium was sold to licensees at approximately Rs.73 per kg. Some of the raw opium was converted into prepared opium by the licensees and retailed at rates varying from 12 annas to 1 rupee 2 annas per tola.

North Borneo.

34/8.

I.

(a) *New Legislative and Administrative Measures.*

In June, notification No. 228 was published amending (a) the rules as to the sale of chandu and the possession of chandu dross and (b) the rules relating to the landing, removing and shipping of opium.

Amendment (a), which provides that chandu shall only be sold in the stamped, intact packets or tubes supplied by the Commissioner, containing at the time of packing two hoon, was necessary because the chandu supplied by the Straits Settlements Government is packed only in two-hoon containers.¹ The object of amendment (b) was to introduce regulations for controlling the movement of opium in compliance with the International Opium Convention of 1925.² Under these regulations, the removal of opium from ships, bonded warehouses or from one place to another is forbidden except under special permits issued by the Customs under the authority of the Commissioner, or by the Commissioner himself.

Since June 1934, chandu prepared for smoking has no longer been manufactured in the territory, but is now obtained from the Government monopolies, Straits Settlements. The balance of opium in stock was sold to the Straits Settlements.

IV. OTHER INFORMATION.

(2) *Classes of Population from which Opium-smokers are drawn.*

The number of registered smokers, Chinese male adults of all classes, at the end of 1934 was 2 260. The Chinese male adults at the last census in 1931 numbered 23 578.

(4) *Illicit Traffic.*

Total Quantities seized or confiscated in 1934.

	Tael	Chi	Hoon	Grm.
Chandu presumed made in China ..	60	—	—	= 2 268
Chandu, origin unknown	6	—	2	= 227
Chandu dross, origin unknown	6	—	6	= 229
	72	—	8	= 2 724

Of the chandu presumed to have been made in China, 52 tahels were exported to Singapore for recocking and the balance of 8 tahels was recocked locally, as the chandu was found to be of similar quality to that manufactured by the department. The balance of 12 tahels and 8 hoon was sunk in the sea.

The current prices of prepared opium smuggled was about \$6 per tael (37.8 grm.). Raw opium has not yet been found to be smuggled.

(6) *Price.*

\$10 per tael, as in 1933.

¹ 1 hoon = 0.378 grm.

² A copy of the new notification is attached to the report.

C. Manufactured Drugs.

X. *Internal Control of Manufactured Drugs.*

1. Give full particulars on the following points:

- (a) Application of the system of limitation of manufacture within the limits of the estimates (Chapter III of the Limitation Convention of 1931);
- (b) Application of various prohibitions and restrictions, especially measures taken as regards directly morphine (Chapter IV of the Limitation Convention of 1931);
- (c) Application of control as provided for by Articles 13 and 14 (Chapter V of the Limitation Convention of 1931).

2. *Licences.*—Please communicate full particulars of the application of the licensee system during the past year and any important modifications made in this system or in the conditions for the granting of licences:

- (a) For the manufacture, including refining, of the drugs covered by the Geneva Convention of 1925 and the Limitation Convention of 1931;
- (b) For the trade in dangerous drugs.

3. *Manufacture.*—(a) Give the names and addresses of the factories authorised to manufacture the drugs, indicating:

- (1) The drugs which each factory was authorised to manufacture;
- (2) The names of the drugs actually manufactured or converted by each factory during the year;
- (3) Whether such manufacture or conversion was for domestic needs only or also for export.

(b) Give data in regard to new drugs developed and decisions arrived at in regard to their medical or scientific value and in regard to their properties of addiction, conversion into other drugs, etc. (See Article 11 of the Limitation Convention of 1931.)

(c) Give particulars of the control exercised over factories during the past year, of the methods of inspection and of the powers of inspectors (Articles 16 and 17 of the Limitation Convention of 1931). These particulars should relate especially to the following points:

- (1) Supervision of the quantities of raw materials possessed by each factory;
- (2) Verification of the quantities of the substances produced by each factory;
- (3) Supervision of the disposal of the substances from the factory by sale, export or otherwise;
- (4) Verification of the quarterly reports of manufacturers and of the keeping of their registers in the factories;
- (5) The conditions under which and the methods by which analyses are made to determine the proportion of morphine, cocaine or ecgonine contained in or producible from the raw material received into the factory. Indicate the methods of extracting samples for analysis.

Please state here whether, in addition to the analyses referred to above, analyses of the raw materials are also made by or under the instructions of the Customs service at the moment of import, indicating the conditions under which and the methods by which such analyses have been made.

4. *Trade and Distribution.*—(a) State classes of persons to whom permits or authorisations for the use or possession of the drugs have been granted, indicating separately the number of licensed wholesalers and of pharmaceutical firms manufacturing preparations for the wholesale trade.

(b) Give particulars of the supervision exercised over persons engaged in the sale and dispensing of dangerous drugs during the past year, including wholesalers, pharmaceutical firms manufacturing preparations for the wholesale trade, chemists, doctors, dentists, pharmacists, veterinarians, and others. State the methods of inspection and the powers of inspectors. These particulars should relate especially to the following points:

- (1) Verification of the books or registers of wholesalers and retailers;
- (2) Supervision of the conditions of storage of narcotic drugs.

D. Other Questions.

XI. *Chapter IV of the Hague Opium Convention of 1912.*

Please supply any information not hitherto submitted as to execution of the provisions of Chapter IV of the Hague Convention.

XII. *Prepared Opium.* (For countries where the use of prepared opium is prohibited.)

- 1. State whether it has been possible to suppress the habit of smoking opium:
 - (a) Among national population;
 - (b) Among alien population.

If not, to what nationalities do opium-smokers belong? What is the nature of the difficulties encountered in suppressing the practice and to what extent is opium illicitly introduced?

2. What action has been taken to enforce the law? State number of prosecutions, convictions and penalties imposed.

3. Please state in kilograms the quantities of prepared opium, including gross, confiscated, indicating where possible the origin.

4. Give particulars of the disposal of the amounts confiscated.

XIII. *Other Drugs.*

Please state any facts of importance with regard to the drugs not mentioned in the foregoing questions and any action taken during the year in connection therewith.

E USE OF GOVERNMENTS.

B. Raw Materials.

VII. Raw Opium.

1. State in hectares the area of opium poppy under cultivation, indicating whether the figure is an estimate or whether it is based on an actual cadastral survey.
2. (a) Give as far as possible an estimate in kilogrammes of the total morphine content of the opium produced during the year. Give an estimate of the total morphine content of the opium exported to each of the principal importing countries.
(b) Indicate the method used in establishing your statistics of production and state the approximate degree of consistence of the opium to which your statistics of production refer.
3. In the case of countries which standardise raw opium, state in kilogrammes the quantity of opium transformed in the country into standardised raw opium (indicating the consistence of the standardised opium) and the total quantity of standardised raw opium made.
Describe also any changes in the method or methods of standardising or conditioning raw opium in use in the country, and in the characteristics (with special reference to moisture and morphine content) of each kind or quality of opium produced or in the purposes for which it is used or marketed.
4. Indicate any important changes of an economic or social character (e.g., market fluctuations, opening of new means of communications, changes in type of production from small-scale cultivation by farmers to large-scale production, or *vice versa*) in the districts where the opium poppy is grown. Indicate the reasons for any marked increases or decreases in the quantities produced and, in case of decreased cultivation, indicate the nature of the substitute crops.
5. In cases where (a) the cultivation of the opium poppy or (b) the wholesale trade in opium is subject to licensing, indicate the number of persons to whom licences have been granted.
6. Indicate the amount of revenue derived directly from opium during the year in relation to the total revenue of the country. Where special taxes are levied on opium, indicate any important changes in these taxes.
7. (a) Indicate any important changes as regards the use (other than for the production of opium) of the poppy plant or of its products (straw, seeds and oil).
(b) If the straw of the opium poppy is used as raw material for the manufacture of opium alkaloids, indicate, if possible :
 - (1) The area in hectares from which the straw is used for the manufacture of opium alkaloids ;
 - (2) The average amounts of morphine and other alkaloids (in grammes) contained in 1 000 kg. of the straw ;
 - (3) Which method is used for this manufacture.

VIII. Coca Leaf.

1. State in hectares the area under cultivation, indicating whether the figure is an estimate or whether it is based on an actual cadastral survey.
2. Indicate the method used in establishing your statistics of production.
3. Indicate any important changes of an economic or social character (e.g., market fluctuations, opening of new means of communications, changes in type of production from small-scale cultivation by farmers to large-scale production, or *vice versa*) in the districts where coca leaf is grown. Indicate the reasons for any marked increases or decreases in the quantities produced and, in case of decreased cultivation, indicate the nature of the substitute crops.
4. In cases where (a) the cultivation or (b) the wholesale trade in coca leaf is subject to licensing, indicate the number of persons to whom licences have been granted.
5. Indicate the amount of revenue derived directly from coca leaf during the year in relation to the total revenue of the country. Where special taxes are levied on coca leaf, indicate any important changes in these taxes.

IX. Indian Hemp.

1. Does the Indian hemp plant (*Cannabis sativa L.*) grow wild in the country ? If so, to what extent and what use, if any, is made of it ?
2. If it is cultivated legitimately, indicate the area (in hectares) under cultivation :
 - (a) For industrial purposes (fibre, seed, oil, etc.).
 - (b) For the production of Indian hemp.
3. In the case of countries where the Indian hemp plant grows wild or is cultivated and the harvesting of Indian hemp is permitted, indicate in kilogrammes :
 - (a) The amount of Indian hemp so harvested ;
 - (b) The stocks of Indian hemp at the end of the year in the hands of wholesalers or of the Government.
4. In the case of countries where the cultivation of *Cannabis indica* is prohibited and where illicit cultivation has been detected, indicate the extent of the areas so detected and the treatment applied to them.
5. (a) Is production of the resin, or of the ordinary preparations of which the resin forms the base, whatever may be their resin content (such as hashish, esrar, charas—or charas—djamba, etc.), permitted ? If so, state in kilogrammes the amount of the resin and of such preparations produced.
(b) Indicate the stocks of resin and of such preparations in the hands of wholesalers or of the Government at the end of the year.
6. In the case of countries where the use of Indian hemp or of the resin or of the ordinary preparations referred to above is permitted, indicate which of these substances are in use and give, if possible, the quantity in kilogrammes of each consumed.
7. Indicate any developments as regards the system of internal control in respect of production, trade and use of the substances, with particular reference to the control exercised in order to prevent the illicit international traffic in Indian hemp and especially in the resin (Geneva Convention of 1925, Article 11, paragraph 2).
8. Indicate any new developments as regards the use of galenical preparations (extract and tincture) of Indian hemp.

FORM OF ANNUAL REPORTS F

A. General.

I. Laws and Publications.

Please give :

1. The titles and dates of all new laws, orders and regulations that have been issued during the year on the question of opium and other dangerous drugs.
2. A brief indication of the principal points covered by each such law, order or regulation.
3. References to any important publications, official or unofficial, likely to be of interest to the Advisory Committee.

II. Administration.

Please mention :

1. (a) Any important modifications in the administrative arrangements for the execution of the international Conventions ;
(b) In the case of countries parties to the Limitation Convention of 1931, any development as regards the organisation and working of the special administration referred to in Article 15 ;
(c) Any important difficulties encountered in the application of any of the Conventions, either generally or in respect of particular cases.
2. Any available information as to new developments regarding addiction in the country.

III. Control of International Trade.

Please state :

1. Whether the system of import certificates or export authorisations for the control of imports and exports of opium and other dangerous drugs worked satisfactorily during the past year, and, if there were any difficulties, with what countries and on what points these difficulties arose.
2. Any changes in the Ministry or authorities responsible for issuing import certificates and export authorisations, as well as diversion or transit certificates.
3. Any important modifications in the conditions of issue of import certificates, export authorisations and diversion or transit certificates.
4. In the case of exporting countries, whether the copies of the export authorisation sent to the Governments of the importing countries in pursuance of Article 13 of the Geneva Convention of 1925 were duly returned in accordance with paragraph 5 of that article.
5. Whether any cases of forged or falsified import certificates or export authorisations have come to your knowledge during the year.
6. Any difficulties which may have arisen with regard to transit, transshipment and diversion, or with regard to free ports, free zones and bonded warehouses.
7. The procedure applied to countries which have not adopted the system of import certificates in the event of trade in opium and other dangerous drugs having taken place with these countries during the year.
8. Any changes in the application of the system of special import certificates for Indian hemp (Article 11 of the Geneva Convention of 1925) and any difficulties encountered in its application.

IV. International Co-operation.

1. Please mention any international treaties or agreements concluded during the year.
2. Please mention any new points of interest or importance as regards co-operation with other Governments—e.g., to prevent the use of dangerous drugs for other than medical and scientific purposes or to prevent or suppress the illicit traffic in such substances—and any difficulties which may have arisen in this connection.

V. Illicit Traffic.

Please give :

1. A general account of the illicit traffic in the country in the course of the past year, indicating the origin from which the substances have most often been found to be derived—whether by diversion from legitimate channels, with special reference to the points at which the substances were diverted into the illicit traffic, or from clandestine manufacture or production—marks and labels which recur, the routes most frequently followed by contraband, the methods most frequently used by smugglers.
2. In the case of countries where the opium poppy, the coca plant and Indian hemp are cultivated and are subject to control, information regarding any important changes as regards the extent of illicit cultivation, the districts where such cultivation exists, the quantities of the products estimated to be harvested illicitly, the amounts estimated to be clandestinely consumed or exported and the steps taken to prevent clandestine cultivation.
3. The number of prosecutions (mentioning any points of special interest regarding the occupations of the accused) and of convictions for illicit manufacture, illicit import or export or trade, possession, etc., and the penalties imposed.
4. Particulars of any important cases of illicit traffic not already separately reported to the League of Nations. (Article 23 of the Limitation Convention of 1931.)
5. Statistics of the total quantities of opium and other dangerous drugs (including prepared opium, except in the case of countries parties to the Geneva Agreement of 1925 and the Bangkok Agreement of 1931 which furnish a separate annual report on prepared opium) confiscated in the country.
These statistics should give the total amounts of substances confiscated, including the amounts returned to the Permanent Central Board on Statistical Form E (GL) as confiscated on account of illicit import and export. Statistics should be given in kilogrammes and grammes and, in the case of manufactured drugs, in terms of the basic anhydrous alkaloid.
6. Any available information regarding the prices (wholesale and retail) of drugs as sold in the illicit traffic, indicating as far as possible the degree of adulteration of such drugs. Give explanations, where possible, regarding important fluctuations in prices in the illicit traffic.

VI. Other Information : including any Suggestions which might be useful either to the Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium or to Governments.

Brunei.

I.

(b) Working of the System of Control.

Opium can be obtained only from the Government retail depots, of which there are eight. Smokers are required to be registered under the system introduced in 1929. The registers were closed on December 31st, 1934, and no unregistered person may now obtain registration, and thereby opium, except upon production of a medical certificate of its necessity.

The number of licensed smokers increased during the year from 330 to 507. The increase was due in part to the introduction into the State of further Chinese labourers for work in the oilfields, but may also be accounted for by the imminent closure of the registers.

There was, however, a decrease in the amount of opium consumed during the year.

There were fifteen minor offences against the opium laws during the year.

The total Chinese population in 1931 was 2 685 ; it is now probably 3 500. Opium-smoking is not prevalent among persons of other races.

II. NEW ACTIVITIES DURING THE YEAR WITH A VIEW TO COMBATING THE USE OF PREPARED OPIUM.

The Medical Department has expanded yearly, and now no person in the State lacks medical attention through want of means or facilities. The Health Branch of the department has been enlarged since the beginning of the year.

There exists a Child Welfare and Maternity Branch of the Medical Department, the success of which has been so great as to be almost embarrassing.

The Government has recently spent very large sums on the creation of additional playing-fields and the building of a modern recreation club for the local people. Separate playing-fields exist for children.

Games are everywhere encouraged by the Government, and are organised with the assistance of the European population.

Again with the encouragement of the Government, cinemas with cheap accommodation, and with an appeal primarily to the Chinese community, are being introduced in the larger centres.

Free treatment for opium addicts is available at the three Government hospitals. Four cases were treated in 1934, and three apparently permanent cures were effected.

Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States.¹

34/59a.

I.

(a) New Legislative and Administrative Measures.

The most notable administrative measure was the closing of the register of opium-smokers on December 31st, 1934, except for persons medically certified as requiring chandu for reasons of health. On January 1st, 1934, there were 23 571 persons registered in the Straits Settlements and 16 035 persons in the Federated Malay States, under the system which had come into force in the second half of 1933. The number of persons prosecuted in 1934 for failing to register was 1 937 in the Straits Settlements and 67 in the Federated Malay States. Special efforts were made at the end of the year to induce smokers to register, including the issue of posters and handbills, notices in the Chinese newspapers and warnings to Chinese immigrants.

(b) Working of the System of Control.

The exclusive right to import opium, remove it from one part of the colony to another, or to prepare, sell or retail prepared opium is now vested in the Commissioner, Customs and Excise. Prepared opium is imported into the Federated Malay States through the Excise Department, Singapore, packed in tubes ready for the retail trade. The sale of prepared opium in Government shops to registered smokers is the only legal form of sale within these administrations.

II. NEW ACTIVITIES DURING THE YEAR WITH A VIEW TO COMBATING THE USE OF PREPARED OPIUM.

(1) Instruction.

No special propaganda is organised amongst young people, but the activities of the Health Branch of the Medical Department, through its various services, are directed generally against the use of opium.

¹ The Governments of the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States submit a joint report.

(2) *Propaganda.*

The Government does not employ direct action, but tries to improve social conditions and encourage healthy outdoor games. The opium-smoking habit is, as a consequence, definitely decreasing among the Chinese working-classes.

(3) *Social and Medical Services.*

Social habits in the Chinese community in the larger towns have changed considerably, outdoor games becoming increasingly popular among the younger generation of both sexes. Such activities check the tendency to addiction. In addition to sports grounds in all towns and villages, amusement parks are in many towns visited by large numbers of Chinese of all classes nightly.

One of the most beneficial social developments of recent years is the Singapore Improvement Trust. The Government, in 1927, set aside a fund of 10 000 000 dollars for slum improvement schemes. The fund has not yet been fully expended, and will be extended as soon as it is exhausted. The Improvement Trust, up to the end of 1931, had acquired large blocks of slum property and established open spaces in other centres. Fifty acres of land bordering on a crowded Chinese area have been purchased, provided with roads and laid out in building lots. The Trust has built 118 cottages for occupation by the clerical classes and two large blocks of tenements comprising about 250 rooms. It has also erected 224 artisan dwellings conveniently situated in the outskirts of the city, to which the slum dwellers are being encouraged to move. Slum-clearance schemes have also been started in Penang, where the legislative council approved in 1934 a grant of 300 000 dollars. Cheap and frequent transport services, moreover, between the towns and neighbouring villages now enable rural dwellers to avail themselves of urban amenities. The improvement made in communications giving him access to urban distractions has revolutionised the way of life of the coolie.

The annual reports of the Medical Department of the Colony in the Federated Malay States have shown a steadily improving standard of health. The health service has been extended to embrace infant and child welfare, ante-natal and maternity service and the education in hygienic principles of the poorer classes. Government travelling dispensaries providing free treatment for simple ailments pay regular visits to the villages, and hospitals all over the country offer appropriate treatment for the cure of addicts. The number of applicants for admission to the anti-opium-smoking wards has decreased during recent years. All Government hospitals provide accommodation for the poorest classes, and the majority of patients are Chinese. The efforts of the Health Department are constantly being strengthened with the aid of Government funds and are directed towards raising still further the level of health and well-being of the community.

IV. OTHER INFORMATION.

(1) *Treatment and After-care of Addicts.*

The number of opium addicts seeking hospital treatment still remains at a low level and the treatment given has not been appreciably altered. Accommodation is still available in all hospitals for opium addicts who present themselves.

(4) *Illicit Traffic.*

Seizures. There was a decrease compared with 1933 in the total amount of illicit chandu and opium seized in the Straits Settlements, but a considerable increase in the number of prosecutions. In the Federated Malay States, on the other hand, seizures were greater during 1934 than in the preceding year. There was a marked decrease in the number of seizures on ship, and it was evident from the work of the Preventive Service among the distributing agents and illicit saloons that there was comparatively little illicit chandu and opium in the market. There were few attempts to conceal opium and chandu in cargo, but immigrants were detected in attempting to conceal chandu and opium in baggage, shoes or about their person.

Prices. The current prices of illicit raw opium varied from \$3.30 to \$7 per taol and the price of illicit prepared opium from \$1.20 to \$10 per taol.

Preventive Service. In Singapore, the preventive contingent consists of one head, ten European controllers, assistant controllers and supervisors and 251 Asiatic revenue officers. All persons coming ashore with their crews, passengers, baggage and cargo are searched. On land, persons and their luggage and goods in transit are searched at examination stations. Officers of the Preventive Service collect information and search houses and other places suspected of being used for the storage and distribution of illicit opium. Aircraft were used, for the detection of suspected ships.

In the Federated Malay States, the Preventive Branch of the Customs Service carry out the preventive work. The Preventive Force is composed of eight European Asiatic officers, Malay, Chinese and Indian sub-officers and 1000 Chinese and Malay constables throughout the States of Penang, Singapore, Malacca and Johore Bahru. The work is directly under the supervision of the independent

and assistant superintendents of Customs and excise. Informers are normally paid by results. Records are kept of all smugglers and suspected persons with a view to obtaining their deportation when sufficient information has been collected.

Customs launches are stationed at Port Dixon, Port Swettenham, Teluk Anson, Port Weld, Kuala Krai and Parit Buntar. Close touch is maintained with the Preventive Services in neighbouring countries, and valuable information was exchanged during the year, particularly with Hong-Kong.

(6) *Prices.*

The Governments of both administrations continue to sell prepared opium at the price of \$13 per tael throughout the year. Retail prices to the public are 26 cents per two-hoon tube, and \$2.60 per two-chi tube.

Unfederated Malay States.

Johore.

I.

(b) *Working of the System of Control.*

Registration of chandu-smokers closed on December 31st, 1934, except for persons certified by a registered medical practitioner who require chandu for reasons of health.

II. NEW ACTIVITIES DURING THE YEAR WITH A VIEW TO COMBATING THE USE OF PREPARED OPIUM.

There are infant welfare centres at Johore Bahru, Muar and Batu Pahat in charge of lady medical officers.

There are playing-fields open to the public in all townships, and such games as association football and badminton have become increasingly popular among Chinese during recent years.

IV. OTHER INFORMATION.

(4) *Illicit Traffic.*

1.65 kg. of prepared opium and 0.93 kg. of dross were seized. The Preventive Staff consists of three superintendents, seven assistant superintendents and sixty-one outdoor officers. Officers are stationed at all vulnerable points throughout the State.

(6) *Price.*

The price of Government prepared opium in 1934 was \$13 per tael.

Kedah.

I.

(a) *New Legislative and Administrative Measures.*

Notification No. 2048 of March 24th, 1934, was issued under the Chandu Enactment 1347, warning all chandu-smokers that the registers were to be finally closed on December 31st.

Notification No. 1877, issued on December 1st, 1934, regulates the hours of sale of chandu to registered smokers in Government retail shops.

II. NEW ACTIVITIES DURING THE YEAR WITH A VIEW TO COMBATING THE USE OF PREPARED OPIUM.

The policy of opening up the State and improving transport facilities from remote areas to urban areas was continued, and increased sums were devoted to the Medical and Educational Departments. Private enterprise has shown a greater interest in offering general educational facilities. Returning prosperity, combined with improved facilities for transport, has led to the provision of better recreation. There is now an amusement park in Alor Star, and the "talkie" theatres both there and at Sungei and Patani are doing well.

IV. OTHER INFORMATION.

(1) *Treatment and After-care of Addicts.*

There were 113 cases of opium addiction, mostly of the coolie class, treated during the year. All on leaving hospital had lost their craving and, though the cases could not be followed up, the cures, according to available information, appeared to be permanent.

(2) *Classes of Population from which Opium Addicts are drawn.*

Smokers were warned in April 1934 that no new registration, except on medical certificate, would be permitted after December 31st. The number of smokers on the registers as a result of this warning increased, as shown in the following table :

Nationality	Number of registered smokers	
	On January 1st, 1934	On December 1st, 1934
Chinese	2 020	3 162
Malays	81	181
Siamnese	3	5
Indians	7	18
Javanese	2	—
	<hr/> 2 113	<hr/> 3 366

Most of the Chinese smokers are of the coolie and shop-keeping classes. The Malay smokers are mostly old men of the small land-owning class.

(3) *System of Dross Control.*

The sale of the dross, except by the Superintendent of the Monopolies Department, is prohibited.

(4) *Illicit Traffic.*

Several small seizures of prepared opium were made during the year, amounting to 0.302 kg. There is no evidence of any real illicit traffic.

(6) *Price.*

The retail price of prepared opium remained unchanged at \$13 per tael.

Kelantan.

I.

(a) *New Legislative and Administrative Measures.*

An Amendment Enactment No. 7/1934, dated March 21st, 1934, gave enabling powers for the control by rule of the registration of smokers and the regulation and prohibition of sale to unregistered smokers. Rules under this amendment were passed and came into force on March 20th, 1934. They provided for the compulsory registration of all consumers and the prohibition of sale to other than consumers registered in Kelantan or in the Straits Settlements or other Malay States under British protection. The register was closed on December 31st, 1934.

Another amendment, Enactment No. 15/1934, which came into force on October 9th, 1934, made it obligatory for persons aware of the smuggling of opium into ships to report this fact to the master and increased the obligations of the ship's authorities in the prevention of opium-smoking.

II. NEW ACTIVITIES DURING THE YEAR WITH A VIEW TO COMBATING THE USE OF PREPARED OPIUM.

Travelling dispensaries reach nearly 100 000 patients a year and do some propaganda as well as positive treatment. An Infant Welfare Nurse has recently been appointed and it is hoped that this side of preventive work will develop.

There are no large towns or centres of employment with any considerable number of opium addicts, so that there are few opportunities for propaganda.

There are adequate open spaces and recreation areas near the few small towns of the State, and it is difficult to see what more should be done that would lead to any effective result.

IV. OTHER INFORMATION.

(1) *Treatment and After-care of Addicts.*

Provision is made for treatment and after-care of opium addicts, but no one has so far applied.

(2) *Classes of Population from which Opium Addicts are drawn.*

The following list shows the occupations of registered smokers :

Rickshaw coolies	27
Other heavy labour	614
Mining coolies ¹	20
Estate coolies ¹	22
Shop-keepers and traders	321
Doctors (unqualified Chinese)	13
Dentists (unqualified Chinese)	2
<hr/> Total	<hr/> 1 019

¹ Mining and estate coolies are included in other heavy labour; but in future years an attempt will be made to classify them separately.

The following list shows the number of registered smokers classified according to race :

Tribes	Number of smokers
Hokkien	305
Teochow	52
Hin Hua	40
Cantonese	392
Khek	166
Iylam	56
Kwangsai	1
Other Chinese	3
Sikh.. .. .	4
Total	1 019

(4) *Illicit Traffic.*

There is little evidence of the occurrence of smuggling. The Customs officers carry on preventive work as part of their other duties and there is one Chinese detective wholly employed on this work.

No seizures of opium or non-Government chandu were made during the year, but a small quantity of dross from non-Government chandu, alleged to have come *via* Siam, was seized.

(5) *Substitution of Other Narcotics for Prepared Opium.*

There appears to be a considerable amount of smuggling of Indian hemp into Kelantan from Siam, and there were four seizures ; but most of the smoking of this drug is done by Malays or Tamils and not by Chinese opium-smokers.

Perlis.

I.

(a) *New Legislative and Administrative Measures.*

The register of opium-smokers was, as in all other Malayan administrations, closed on December 31st, 1934, except to those producing medical certificates.

II. NEW ACTIVITIES DURING THE YEAR WITH A VIEW TO COMBATING THE USE OF PREPARED OPIUM.

The State carries out various social and medical services in the chief villages and in the accessible parts of the country. The villages are of the usual Malayan type and are under the control of a Sanitary Board. The policy of improving the social and hygienic conditions of the State continues and there are adequate open spaces and opportunities for recreation if desired. Road extension to link up the larger villages on the coast with the centre of Government is progressing and the Health Branch of the Medical Department is being extended gradually to permit of improvement in sanitary conditions.

Access to the Kongsu houses on the hills in the mining area is difficult. These houses are occupied by coolies for lengthy periods. The question of the establishment of an outdoor dispensary in the mining area is under consideration with the object of introducing positive treatment and a programme of health propaganda among the inhabitants of the more inaccessible areas.

IV. OTHER INFORMATION.

(4) *Illicit Traffic.*

No smuggling of raw or prepared opium was discovered, and if any exists it is on such a small scale as to be negligible. The police and the officers of the Chandu Department carry out preventive duties, and it has not been found necessary to provide a special preventive service.

(6) *The Prices of Government Prepared Opium in 1934.*

Prepared opium was retailed by the Government to consumers at the price of \$13 per tael.

Tongganu.

I.

(a) *New Legislative and Administrative Measures.*

The Chandu Enactment, 1352, was amended by the Chandu (Amendment) Enactment, 1353, which came into force on July 25th. The principal object of this Enactment was to amend certain definitions in the Chandu Enactment, 1352, so as to bring the legislation of this State into line with that of other Malayan Administrations. With a similar object, a proclamation was issued towards the end of the year declaring that the registers for the registration of chandu-smokers would be closed at the end of the year.

II. NEW ACTIVITIES DURING THE YEAR WITH A VIEW TO COMBATING THE USE OF PREPARED OPIUM.

The problem is to improve communications so as to make it easier for the opium-smoker on a remote mine or rubber estate to get to centres where counter-attractions in the form of games, cinematographs, etc., are obtainable on the very limited scale on which amenities of that kind exist anywhere in Trengganu at the moment. This problem is being tackled as finances permit.

IV. OTHER INFORMATION.

(2) *Classes of Population from which Opium-smokers are drawn.*

The majority of smokers are of the labour (coolie) class, born in China.

(3) *System of Dross Control.*

Smokers who have purchased prepared opium for consumption in their own homes are offered \$7 a tael (0.0377 kg.) for Grade I dross and \$4 a tael for Grade II dross—i.e., the residuum of prepared opium smoked twice. There were no sellers during the year. All dross collected is taken out to sea and sunk.

(4) *Illicit Traffic.*

It would appear that illicit traffic in opium is entirely negligible so far as this territory is concerned. Only one seizure of raw opium was made during the year, the amount being 10½ taels (0.388 kg.).

(6) *Prices of Government Prepared Opium in 1934.*

The price at which prepared opium is retailed to the general public is \$13 a tael.

Formosa (Taiwan).

34/58.

I.

(a) *New Legislative and Administrative Measures.*

An important change was made in the administrative measures taken during the year for dealing with clandestine opium-smokers. The practice of punishing offenders by summary police decisions under which persons were mostly sentenced to imprisonment with labour for a term not exceeding three months was abolished in favour of a system in which all offenders became subject to trial by courts of justice. It was provided that offenders who were regarded as being liable to administrative correction should be put into establishments for the care of addicts to be medically treated and cured. Offenders considered likely to be amenable to punishment were subjected to the heavy penalty of imprisonment with labour for a term exceeding five months. More effective connection and co-operation has thus been established between the judicial and administrative authorities with a view to the suppression of clandestine opium-smoking.

The policy of the compulsory treatment of addicts, put into effect since 1930, was continued, 396 addicts being treated during the year. The treatment of all those who were ordered in 1930 to undergo corrective measures, numbering 17 468, has thus been completed. The policy of correction continues, however, with a view to the ultimate and complete eradication of opium addiction.

(b) *Working of the System of Control.*

The total number of licensed smokers decreased by 2 201 during the year, showing a decrease of over 10% as compared with the total number existing at the end of 1933. The licensed smokers at the end of 1934 totalled 16 643. The percentage of licensed smokers to population was thus reduced to 0.3.

IV. OTHER INFORMATION.

(4) *Illicit Traffic.*

During 1934, 48 kg. of raw opium and 81 kg. of prepared opium were confiscated. China was believed to be the country of origin of the confiscated substances.

Hong-Kong.

34/43(a).

I.

(a) *New Legislative and Administrative Measures.*

The Opium Ordinance of 1932 was amended by Ordinance No. 7 of 1934. The effect of this Ordinance was to strengthen the law relating to opium divans. An attempt was made at the same time to penalise landlords and lessors of premises used as opium divans; but, owing to the complicated system of letting and sub-letting adopted for all premises of the tenement type in Hong-Kong, it was almost impossible to obtain evidence against them.

(b) *Working of the System of Control.*

The colony is still flooded with illicit Chinese opium. Chinese raw opium is practically always found in illicit boiling-establishments, and very little prepared opium packed in standard containers is seized, except under conditions which indicate that it is intended for export. Chinese raw opium was cheaper than in 1933, and fines and imprisonment made no impression on the flow. The view is expressed that, so long as opium is available cheaply in the adjacent provinces of China, there will be no effective control in Hong-Kong.

II. NEW ACTIVITIES DURING THE YEAR WITH A VIEW TO COMBATING THE USE OF PREPARED OPIUM.

(1) *Instruction.*

The cost of the Education Department in 1934 (Opium and Social Services Account) was nearly eleven times the revenue derived from opium.

(3) *Social and Medical Services.*

The policy of encouraging athletics has been continued in co-operation with the Children's Playground Association, and one more playground has been opened. The playgrounds are used by youths at an age when the opium habit is frequently contracted.

The Government makes provision for the treatment of opium addicts in two of the large hospitals in the colony—namely, the Government Civil Hospital and the Tung-Wah Eastern Hospital. No cases were returned for readmission to the Government Civil Hospital, so that reliable information as to relapse could not be obtained. The patients were mostly business men who could not afford to purchase opium and seemed seriously anxious to rid themselves of their handicap. The Government was unable to open during 1934 any of the health centres referred to in the report for 1933, but one modern health centre is being built in the eastern district, and it was hoped that this would be opened early in 1935.

III. SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH.

Experiments were made with a gum (gonjede), said to be used in Iran to adulterate Iranian opium, to ascertain whether it might be the cause of the ill-effects which Hong-Kong smokers claim to have suffered as a result of smoking Singapore opium, which contains approximately 70% of Iranian opium. An aqueous extract of the gum was blended with a pure prepared Indian opium in proportions varying from 10% to 50% of the gum extract, and smokers reported that they suffered no ill-effects from smoking the prepared opium obtained in this way.

Experiments were also carried out as to the possibility of chilli paste being used as an adulterate of Iranian opium. No trace of this substance was found in Singapore opium nor in Iranian opium seized in Hong-Kong during the year.

There is little doubt that the popular taste in Hong-Kong is for Indian opium and not for Iranian opium, and possibly the importance of the low morphine content of Indian opium has not been realised.

IV. OTHER INFORMATION.

(1) *Treatment and After-care of Addicts.*

(a) *Opium Addicts treated in the Government Civil Hospital:* In-patients : 56.

Duration of treatment : less than 5 days, 12 cases ; 5-20 days, 38 cases ; over 20 days, 6 cases.

Result of treatment : relieved, 51 cases ; improved, 1 case ; unchanged, 3 cases ; transferred, 1 case ; no cases readmitted for further treatment.

Clinical research on the gastric function of addicts was continued, results showing almost without exception a condition of hyperchlorhydria and pylorospasm.

(b) *Opium Addicts treated in the Tung Wah Eastern Hospital:* In-patients : 413 cases, all males.

Duration of treatment : less than 5 days, 53 cases ; 5-20 days, 341 cases ; over 20 days, 19 cases.

Result of treatment : relieved, 285 cases ; improved, 41 cases ; unchanged, 87 cases.

(3) *System of Dross Control.*

Small quantities of opium dross were seized from time to time. Opium dross produced by local opium-smokers is apparently either sold for illicit export or used in the illicit boiling establishments.

(4) *Illicit Traffic.*

The illicit traffic, which affects the whole colony, exists (a) to meet local requirements and (b) to supply with the aid of the colony's numerous shipping connections the opium-smoking communities of the world with prepared opium, and, to a lesser extent, with raw opium.

Classified list of opium seizures, 1934 :

Raw opium ;	Number of cases	Quantity (in taels)
Chinese	617	82 817
Iranian	13	5 679
Total	630	88 496
Prepared opium :		
Macao	4	3 430
Red Lion Brand	21	11 674
Wuchow	31	892
Canton	12	141
Kwong Chow Van	9	4 331
Kong Moon	6	220
Doubtful.. .. .	883	2 035
	966	22 723
Opium dross	44	821
Opium water	65	8½ gallons

The retail price of smuggled prepared opium ranged from HK.\$3 to HK.\$3.50 per tael. The price of raw Chinese opium ranged from HK.\$1.80 to HK.\$2 per tael, and very little raw Iranian opium was used in the illicit Hong-Kong market. The average price of illicit opium to the consumer throughout the year was approximately one-sixth that of licit opium.

There was no intensive campaign against opium divans, but throughout the year divans and boiling-establishments were continually raided, and it was obvious that the number of divans was not decreasing.

The following are the figures for the year of fines, imprisonments and deportations for opium offences ; fines imposed, HK.\$665 930 ; fines paid (including bail treated), HK.\$22 916 ; persons imprisoned, 1 244 ; persons deported, 511.

Persons found smoking in divans were not as a rule arrested owing to lack of jail accommodation ; fines were rarely paid, since they were out of proportion to the value of the time of the person convicted, and the offenders preferred imprisonment.¹

The preventive staff consisted of three executive officers, nineteen European preventive officers, 108 Chinese preventive officers, and seven Chinese female searchers. Information regarding traffic in illicit opium affecting the measures of prohibition or restriction in force in other territories was regularly forwarded to the Government or departments concerned, and information so given was understood to have produced seizures of importance.

(5) *Substitution of Other Narcotics for Prepared Opium.*

There were 115 seizures, involving about 417 196 heroin pills, and 3 seizures involving 89 827 morphia pills, mostly effected in opium divans or in special pill divans.

(6) *Prices.*

Kam Shan : 3-ael tin, HK.\$80. Singapore : 0.2-ael tube, HK.\$3.40 ; 0.02-ael tube, HK.\$0.35.

Kam Shan brand is sold only to registered and rationed consumers, and stocks are rapidly becoming exhausted. The number of consumers of Kam Shan opium has decreased owing to deaths, departure from the colony, or inability to pay the high price demanded.

Netherlands Indies.

34/46(a).

I.

(a) *New Legislative and Administrative Measures.*

By Government Decree of February 3rd, 1934, No. 23 (*Bulletin of the Laws of the Netherlands Indies*, No. 59), the Decree specifying the zones into which the territory of the Netherlands Indies is divided for purposes of prepared opium consumption was amended and republished for the sake of greater clearness.

The Decree was further amended by a Government Decree of September 14th, 1934, (*Bulletin of the Laws of the Netherlands Indies*, No. 561), changing the zones in accordance with the new administrative division of the territories.

¹ The original report states : " In many cases, the defendant is fined HK.\$500 or six months imprisonment, for example, while his potential earning capacity is about HK.\$50 to HK.\$90 for the same period. Carriers bring small amounts of opium ashore or into the colony for an extremely small profit and, if caught, in the majority of cases a term of imprisonment is no disgrace."

In Atjeh and Dependencies, where the Régie was introduced in 1913, the decrease in opium consumption among the native population has made it possible to adopt the licence system for this population throughout the greater part of the territory where previously the whole native community was authorised to smoke opium. The "open" zones have been replaced by "mixed" zones. In the mixed zones, opium may, apart from certain general exceptions, be lawfully consumed without licence by the non-native population. In the Manado Residency, all open zones have become mixed zones, and one mixed zone has become a "closed" zone—i.e., a zone in which opium consumption is prohibited. In the Moluccas, the whole island of Batjan, one part of which was previously situated in a closed zone, while the other part was situated in a licensed zone, has now become incorporated in a closed zone. In Celebes and Dependencies, several open zones have been incorporated in licensed zones.

II. NEW ACTIVITIES DURING THE YEAR WITH A VIEW TO COMBATING THE USE OF PREPARED OPIUM.

(1) *Instruction.*

The Government Popular Libraries attached to schools have lent anti-opium propaganda books published by the Government in Dutch, Malay, Sundanese, Javanese and Madurese, and, in 1934, 160 of these books were sold.

The Netherlands Indies Grand Lodge of the International Order of Good Templars has begun to publish a monthly for young people, 8 000 copies of which are distributed to pupils at the Netherlands Indian and Netherlands Chinese schools. The association has also organised lectures for pupils in the senior classes of these schools. School-teaching itself is a very useful weapon in combating the use of opium. Only 146 of the 43 000 holders of smoking-licences are under 30.

(2) *Propaganda and (4) Organisations engaged in Activities to combat the Use of Prepared Opium.*

The private organisations combating the use of prepared opium are : The Anti-Opium Associations at Batavia and at Bandoeng and the Netherlands Indies Grand Lodge of the International Order of Good Templars. There is also a mission which makes it possible for opium addicts to undergo detoxication treatment in fifteen of its hospitals. The Government, since 1933, has been obliged to reduce the grants made to these associations by 50% ; but, in compensation, has made over to them part of the receipts derived from lotteries. The anti-opium associations at Batavia and Bandoeng received respectively 2 500 and 1 000 florins in subsidies, the association at Batavia receiving also 1 740 florins from the lotteries revenue.

Anti-opium propaganda has been continued by means of broadcasting lectures, distribution of printed matter, anti-opium tracts and stands set up at public fairs (Pasar Gambir at Batavia and Pasar Malam at Semarang). Propaganda also includes efforts to induce opium addicts to enter the hospitals for treatment, supervision of opium addicts and former opium addicts and the insertion of articles in the Malay and Malayo-Chinese Press.

The Anti-opium Association of Batavia also conducts propaganda through visiting nurses, who go from house to house. The polyclinic has treated on an average 500 patients per month, some of these persons having been addicts.

III. SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH.

The opium factory is, in conformity with Recommendation X of the Bangkok Conference, conducting experiments with a view to the preparation of chandu having an artificially reduced morphine content.

IV. OTHER INFORMATION.

(1) *Treatment and After-care of Addicts.*

There is a special pavilion for the treatment of opium addicts connected with the Emmanuel Mission Hospital at Bandoeng. The pavilion received a subsidy in 1934 of 1 388.60 florins. Of the 564 persons who were treated, 213 were sent by the Anti-opium Association at Batavia and 288 by the Anti-opium Association at Bandoeng. Other private hospitals receiving opium addicts obtain subsidies in accordance with the regulations published in the *Bulletin of the Laws of the Netherlands Indies* in 1928, No. 540.

The following table shows the position in regard to patients treated during the last three years :

	1932	1933	1934
Europeans	9	9	10
Chinese	1 847	1 479	1 434
Natives	647	310	242
Addicted to opium	2 423	1 681	1 540
Addicted to morphine	80	117	146
Previously treated	252	311	277
Treatment prematurely interrupted	177	171	239
Discharged cured	2 179	1 486	1 402

As always, the number of Chinese treated was much greater than the number of native patients. This is all the more remarkable in view of the fact that most of the opium addicts treated were from Java, where, according to the registers of the Opium Monopoly, the number of native opium addicts was 35 359, whereas the number of Chinese addicts was only 8 849. This is probably due to the fact that individual consumption is higher among the Chinese and they experience greater difficulty in giving up the use of opium without medical treatment.

The methods of treatment were described in the report for 1933. The lecithin method of Dr. Wen Chao-Ma, of Nanking, has been tried at the Immanuel Hospital and at the Jung Seng Ie Hospital at Batavia.

The Anti-opium Association of Batavia is very active in the matter of after-care. The Tandjoeng-West "Midway" Hospital at Pasar-Minggoc, near Batavia, received 190 cases in 1934. The Government grant since April 1st, 1934, has been 0.40 florin per person per day, with the right to share in the lotteries revenue to the extent of 0.35 florin per person per day for the rest of 1934. The association received a Government grant of 2 872.4 florins, and its share in the lotteries revenue amounted to 1 461 florins.

Social after-care was also provided at Dago and Lembang, near Bandoeng, in small temporary hostels supervised by representatives of the Netherlands Indies Anti-opium Association.

(4) *Illicit Traffic.*

Seizures.—The illicit traffic, which is supplied from abroad, occurs mostly in the large seaport towns and their neighbourhood. Most of the raw opium seized was carried on vessels coming from Chinese ports. Of the raw opium seized, 91% was of Iranian origin, marked "A and B" or "A and B Monopoly", with other characters. About 5% was of Chinese origin. No raw opium of Bengal origin was seized.

Most of the chandu opium seized was packed in copper boxes with the Lion, Globe and Serpent mark, bearing Chinese characters. Six kg., representing 145 seizures of chandu, were packed in tubes of the Straits Settlements Monopoly.

The opium was discovered by inspection of sailors, passengers, cargo and passengers' baggage either on board or ashore. It was also found in sacks floating on the surface of the water or at certain depths. Raw opium was recovered from Chinese smugglers endeavouring to import it from a vessel by means of condoms hidden in the rectum.

439 kg. of raw opium reduced to good quality chandu were confiscated as a result of 210 seizures in 1934. The Customs effected 50 seizures, totalling 115 kg.

There were 1 012 seizures of Régie opium, including Régie opium dross, and 10 kg. were confiscated. There were 744 seizures of other prepared opium, including dross, and 417 kg. were confiscated. The Customs were responsible for 11 seizures totalling 173 kg. and 105 seizures totalling 40 kg. respectively.

The total seizures of Régie or other prepared and raw opium reduced to good quality chandu was 856 kg., or 5.1% of the amount of Régie opium sold in 1934. The total number of seizures in 1934 was 1 966, as compared with 1 829 in 1933. This represents an increase in the number of seizures as well as in the quantities confiscated.

Of the total amount of raw and prepared opium seized in 1934, 70% was brought in vessels of the Java-China-Japan Lijn, 1% in vessels of the Koninklijke Paketvaart Maatschappij, and 7.8% in vessels belonging to other owners.

Prices.—The wholesale prices of raw smuggled opium varied in the main centres between 100 and 230 florins per kg. The wholesale price of prepared opium was between 200 and 360 florins per kg. The retail price of clandestine chandu varied from 0.14 to 0.20 florin per mata (0.386 grm.)—i.e., from 360 to 520 florins per kg.

Preventive Services.—The Central Opium Research Service, at the end of 1934, had registered 3 243 persons guilty of opium offences and collected descriptions of 1 461 persons known or suspected to be directly or indirectly concerned in the illicit traffic. Seventy-eight persons suspected of offences were taken into custody pending prosecution. Two police-boats have been engaged in preventive work, and experiments were made, with negative results, to ascertain whether aeroplanes could be used to discover smuggled goods moored at sea.

(5) *Substitution of Other Narcotics for Prepared Opium.*

The percentage of morphine addicts among persons treated in hospital increased in 1934 (see table under paragraph IV (1)). The Medical Director of the Immanuel Mission Hospital at Bandoeng reports that opium addicts are tempted by traffickers to substitute morphine for opium by being offered injections of morphine free of charge and by being informed that they will thereby be cured of their addiction or that morphine is a cheaper drug. The ex-opium addict who becomes a morphine addict in most cases uses a great deal of the drug.

Indo-China.

34/40.

1.

(b) *Working of the System of Control.*

The importation, manufacture and sale of prepared opium are under a State monopoly. Two attempts have been made in the province of the Tonkin Delta to introduce the registration of smokers and the control of their consumption by means of passbooks to be produced to retailers whenever a purchase is made. These measures led opium users to cease buying from the monopoly authorities and to resort to dealers in smuggled opium, of which large quantities found their way into Indo-China.

II. NEW ACTIVITIES WITH A VIEW TO COMBATING THE USE OF PREPARED OPIUM.

(1) *Instruction and (2) Propaganda.*

The most effective means of combating the use of opium is a policy based upon education and instruction of the natives with a view to bringing about a change in their habits of life. The Government-General has been applying such a policy for some years, and the effects are clearly to be discerned in a liking for organised games, for which the players must keep physically fit and to that end forgo the use of narcotics. The native way of life is gradually changing through contact with Europeans. The people, for example, are interested in the cinematograph, and large sums formerly used for the purchase of opium are now being spent on this kind of entertainment.

(3) *Social and Medical Services.*

There is no specialised medical service for combating opium-smoking. All the hospitals, however, are equipped for withdrawal treatment.

The physical culture associations, which are highly developed, exercise a very wholesome influence. There is, however, no special organisation for combating the use of opium.

IV. OTHER INFORMATION.

(1) *Treatment of Addicts.*

There is no special organisation devoting the whole of its attention to such treatment, but steps have been taken to ensure that withdrawal treatment may be obtained in all hospitals. The number of addicts admitted for treatment was 467 in 1931, 367 in 1932, 342 in 1934. The figures include cases admitted for withdrawal and for cachexy due to opium addiction.

(2) *Classes of Population from which Opium-smokers are drawn.*

Opium-smoking exists in every class of society. The quantity and quality of the drug consumed varies with the social standing and means of the smoker.

(3) *System of Dross Control.*

Consumption of dross is prohibited. During 1934, the amount of dross seized was 5 kg. 234 grm.

(4) *Illicit Traffic.*

Smuggling from Yunnan is still common. In 1934, there was an increase in smuggling as compared with the years prior to 1930. This was shown by an increase in the number of prosecutions and a decline in sales. The following figures give an idea of the position :

		Sales Kg.	Prosecution	Seizures kg.
1929	7 488	1 132	13 120
1930	62 446	1 158	12 413
1931	53 725	864	3 133
1932	41 315	1 377	6 805
1933	30 532	1 789	4 942
1934	28 458	2 578	9 573

The Government-General of Indo-China receives quarterly information from neighbouring countries regarding the consumption of and illicit traffic in opium and other narcotic drugs and transmits each quarter such information as it has itself collected.

(5) *Substitution of Other Narcotics for Prepared Opium.*

The Director of the Public Health Service states that he has no data pointing to the substitution of other narcotics for opium. The Customs Service has not discovered any cases of the smuggling of drugs other than opium.

(6) *Prices.*

The Indo-Chinese Administration points out that, if it reduces the price at which opium is sold by the monopoly virtually to the level of the price at which smuggled opium is sold, opium addiction is liable to be encouraged. If, on the other hand, it raises the selling price with a view to bringing about the complete abolition of opium-smoking, consumers resort to smuggled opium and fraud increases.

The monopoly authorities therefore steer a middle course. They fix the selling-price at a level sufficiently high not to stimulate the use of opium, but sufficiently low not to leave smugglers a sufficient margin of profit.

Prices during 1934 were as follows :

	Piastres per kg.
Super-fine	360
Indian	300
Star	289
Ordinary	190
District No. 1	80
District No. 2	100
District No. 3	140

The last three prices are those current in the frontier districts in which smuggling is most prevalent.

Kwantung Leased Territory.

Illicit 1/58.

I.

(b) *Working of the System of Control.*

Emigrants to " Manchukuo " have steadily increased in number, with the result that opium addicts living in Kwantung are more numerous. The authorities grant licences only to such people as are in an advanced stage of addiction and cannot do without opium. 2 285 people were granted licences during the year, and there was a total of 33 329 licensed smokers at the end of the year.

III. SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH.

Treatment at the Dairen Clinic of the Kwantung Government continues according to Dr. Ozawa's method.

IV. OTHER INFORMATION.

(1) *Cure and After-care of Addicts.*

The total number of addicts treated at the Dairen Clinic was 565.

(2) *Classes of the Population from which Opium-smokers are drawn.*

The following is a statistical classification, according to occupation, of opium addicts treated : tradesmen and shop-keepers, 45 ; carpenters, 10 ; coolies, 56 ; cooks, 9 ; dealers in miscellaneous goods, 9 ; painters, 5 ; plasterer, 1 ; tailors, 4 ; barbers, 7 ; iron-smiths, 13 ; waitresses and singers, 5 ; farmers, 25 ; peddlers of drinks, 33 ; other peddlers, 6 ; miscellaneous, 90 ; unemployed, 247. The total shown according to the above list is 565.

(4) *Illicit Traffic.*

During the year, 119 kg. of raw opium were confiscated, 22 kg. being illegally possessed or the subject of illicit traffic. The substances were believed to have come mostly from " Manchukuo " and China.

Sarawak.

34/23.

I.

(b) *Working of the System of Control.*

The decrease in the incidence of illicit traffic as between registered and unregistered smokers in the State, noted in the annual report for 1933, was again observed in 1934 owing, it is believed, to the facilities offered to medically certified addicts to be registered and obtain licit supplies. There was a continued decrease in the number of prosecutions, an increase in the number of persons registered as smokers and an increased consumption. The policy of allowing increased rations only on medical certificates and of reducing rations where circumstances warranted, as in cases of conviction for illicit traffic, was continued.

II. NEW ACTIVITIES WITH A VIEW TO COMBATING THE USE OF PREPARED OPIUM.

The Government continued to offer free treatment to those wishing to be weaned of the habit, but the response was practically negligible.

ANNEX I.

LIST OF COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES SHOWING THOSE FOR WHICH AN ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEARS 1930 TO 1934 HAVE BEEN RECEIVED AND ALSO THOSE FOR WHICH NO REPORT HAS BEEN RECEIVED.

Signs :

" × " : A report has been received.

" — " : No report has been received.

* Although no annual report has been received, quarterly or annual statistics have been sent to the Permanent Central Opium Board.

Pays EUROPE.	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	Countries EUROPE.
Albanie	×	—*	×	—*	—	Albania.
Allemagne	×	×	×	×	×	Germany.
Autriche	×	×	×	×	×	Austria.
Belgique	×	×	×	×	×	Belgium.
Royaume-Uni de Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande du Nord	×	×	×	×	×	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
Bulgarie	×	—*	×	×	×	Bulgaria.
Danemark	×	×	×	×	×	Denmark.
Danzig (Ville libre de)	×	×	×	×	×	Danzig (Free City of).
Espagne	×	×	×	×	×	Spain.
Estonie	×	×	×	×	×	Estonia.
Finlande	×	×	×	×	×	Finland.
France	×	×	×	×	×	France.
Grèce	×	×	×	×	×	Greece.
Hongrie	×	×	×	×	×	Hungary.
Irlande (Etat libre d')	—	—	—*	×	—*	Irish Free State.
Islande	×	×	— ¹	×	—*	Iceland.
Italie	×	×	×	×	×	Italy.
Lettonie	×	×	×	×	×	Latvia.
Liechtenstein ²	—	—*	—	—	—	Liechtenstein. ²
Lithuanie	×	×	×	×	×	Lithuania.
Luxembourg	×	×	×	—*	—	Luxemburg.
Monaco	—	×	—	×	—	Monaco.
Norvège	×	×	×	×	×	Norway.
Pays-Bas	×	×	×	×	×	Netherlands.
Pologne	×	×	×	×	×	Poland.
Portugal	×	×	×	×	×	Portugal.
Roumanie	—	×	×	×	×	Roumania.
Saint-Marin ²	—	—*	—	—	—	San Marino. ²
Suède	×	×	×	×	×	Sweden.
Suisse	×	×	×	×	×	Switzerland.
Tchécoslovaquie	×	×	×	×	×	Czechoslovakia.
Turquie	×	—*	×	×	×	Turkey.
U. R. S. S.	—	×	×	×	×	U.S.S.R.
Yougoslavie	×	×	×	×	×	Yugoslavia.
Dépendances, colonies, etc. :						
Britanniques :						
Gibraltar	×	×	×	×	×	Gibraltar.
Malte	×	×	×	×	×	Malta.
AMÉRIQUE.						AMERICA.
Amérique du Nord :						North America :
Canada	×	×	×	×	×	Canada.
Etats-Unis d'Amérique	×	×	×	×	×	United States of America.
Terre-Neuve	—	—*	—*	×	×	Newfoundland.
Dépendances, colonies, etc. :						Dependencies, Colonies, etc. :
Française :						French :
Saint-Pierre-et-Miquelon	—	×	×	—*	—*	St. Pierre-et-Miquelon.
Mexique, Amérique Centrale et Antilles :						Mexico and Caribbean :
Costa-Rica	—	—*	—*	×	—*	Costa Rica.
Cuba	—	—*	×	—*	×	Cuba.
République Dominicaine	—	—	—*	—*	—*	Dominican Republic.
Guatemala	—	—	—	—	×	Guatemala.
Haïti	—	—*	×	—	—	Haïti.
Honduras	—	—	—	—	—	Honduras.
Mexique	×	×	—*	—*	×	Mexico.
Nicaragua	×	—*	×	×	×	Nicaragua.
Panama	—	×	— ³	—*	—*	Panama.
Salvador	—	—*	—*	—*	×	Salvador.

¹ The authorities of Iceland informed the Secretariat on August 8th, 1933, that they had nothing to report on opium.

² The imports and exports of this country are included in the statistics of the country with which a Customs Union has been concluded.

³ Panama has furnished statistical data instead of an annual report.

Pays	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
AMÉRIQUE (suite).					
<i>Dépendances, protectorats, colonies, etc. :</i>					
<i>Britanniques :</i>					
Antilles britanniques :					
Bahamas	x	x	x	x	x
Barbades	x	x	x	x	x
Iles du Vent :					
Grenade	x	x	x	x	x
Saint-Vincent	x	x	x	x	x
Sainte-Lucie	x	x	x	x	x
Iles sous le Vent :					
Antigua	x	x	x	x	x
Dominique	x	x	x	x	x
Iles Vierges	x	x	x	x	x
Montserrat	x	x	x	x	x
Saint-Christophe et Nièves	x	x	x	x	x
Jamaïque et dépendances	x	x	x	x	x
Bermudes	x	—*	x	x	x
Honduras britannique	x	x	x	x	x
Trinité et Tobago	x	—*	x	x	x
<i>Français :</i>					
Guadeloupe	—	x	x	—*	—*
Martinique	—	—*	x	—*	—*
<i>Néerlandais :</i>					
Curaçao	x	x	x	x	x
Amérique du Sud :					
Argentine	—	—	—*	—*	—*
Bolivie	x	—*	—*	—*	—*
Brésil	—	—*	—*	—*	—*
Chili	—	—*	—*	—*	—*
Colombie	—	x	—*	—*	—*
Equateur	—	—*	—*	—*	—*
Paraguay	—	—*	—	—	—
Pérou	—	—	—	—	—*
Uruguay	x	x	x	x	x
Venezuela	—	—*	x	—*	x
<i>Dépendances, colonies, etc. :</i>					
<i>Britanniques :</i>					
Iles Falkland et dépendances .	x	x	x	x	x
Guyane britannique	x	—*	x	—*	x
<i>Française :</i>					
Guyane française	—	x	x	—*	—*
<i>Néerlandaise :</i>					
Surinam (Guyane néerlandaise)	x	x	x	x	x
ASIE.					
Afghanistan	—	—	x	—	—
Arabie Saoudienne	—	—	—	—	—
Chine ¹	x	x	x	x	x
Inde	x	x	x	x	x
Birmanie				x	x*
Etats Shan du Nord				x	x*
Etats Shan du Sud				x	x*
Irak	x	x	x	x	x
Iran	x	x	x	x	x
Japon	x	x	x	x	x
Siam	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Dépendances, protectorats, colonies, etc. :</i>					
<i>Britanniques :</i>					
Aden et dépendances	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*
Bornéo britannique :					
Bornéo septentrional . .	x	x	x	x	x
Sarawak	x	x	x	x	x
Ceylan	x	x	x	x	x
Chypre	x	x	x	x	x
Etablissements des Détroits .	x	x	x	x	x
Etats malais fédérés	x	x	x	x	x

Countries

AMERICA (continued).

Dependencies, Protectorates, Colonies, etc. :

British :

British West Indies :

Bahamas.
Barbados.

Windward Islands :

Grenada.
St. Vincent.
St. Lucia.

Leeward Islands :

Antigua.
Dominica.
Virgin Islands.
Montserrat.
St. Kitts and Nevis.

Jamaica and Dependencies.

Bermuda.
British Honduras.
Trinidad and Tobago.

French :

Guadeloupe.
Martinique.

Dutch :

Curaçao.

South America :

Argentine.
Bolivia.
Brazil.
Chile.
Colombia.
Ecuador.
Paraguay.
Peru.
Uruguay.
Venezuela.

Dependencies, Colonies, etc. :

British :

Falkland Islands and Dependencies.
British Guiana.

French :

French Guiana.

Dutch :

Surinam.

ASIA.

Afghanistan.
Saudi Arabia.
China.¹
India.

Burma.
Northern Shan States.
Southern Shan States.

Iraq.
Iran.
Japan.
Siam.

Dependencies, Protectorates, Colonies, etc. :

British :

Aden and Dependencies.

British Borneo :

North Borneo.
Sarawak.

Ceylon.
Cyprus.
Straits Settlements.
Federated Malay States.

¹ The list of foreign concessions or settlements in China is given below.

² This country or territory has furnished a special report on prepared opium for 1934.

Pays	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	Count les
ASIE (suite).						ASIA (continued)
<i>Dépendances, etc. (suite) :</i>						<i>Dependencies, etc. (continued) :</i>
Johore.	X	X	X	X	X ¹	Johore.
Kedah.	X	X	X	X	X ¹	Kedah.
Kelantan.	X	X	X	X	X ¹	Kelantan.
Perlis.	X	X	X	X	X ¹	Perlis.
Trengganu et Brunéi.	X	X	X	X	X ¹	Trengganu and Brunel.
Hong-Kong.	X	X	X	X	X ¹	Hong-Kong.
<i>Drs Etats-Unis :</i>						<i>Of the United States :</i>
Commonwealth des Philippines.	—	—	X	X	X	Commonwealth of the Philippines.
<i>Français :</i>						<i>French :</i>
Etablissements dans l'Inde.	—	X	X	—	— [*]	French India.
Kouang-Tchéou-Ouan.	—	X	X	X	— ¹	Kwang Chow Wan.
Union indochinoise.	—	X	X	X	— ¹	French Indo-China.
<i>Italien :</i>						<i>Italian :</i>
Iles de l'Egée.	—	—	—	—	—	Ægean Islands.
<i>Japonais :</i>						<i>Japanese :</i>
Corée (Chosen).	X	X	X	X	X	Korea (Chosen).
Formose (Taiwan).	X	X	X	X	X ¹	Formosa (Taiwan).
Kouan-Toung.	X	X	X	X	X ¹	Kwantung.
<i>Néerlandais :</i>						<i>Dutch :</i>
Indes néerlandaises.	X	X	X	X	X ¹	Netherlands Indies.
<i>Portugais :</i>						<i>Portuguese :</i>
Indes portugaises.	X	X	X	X	X	Portuguese India.
Macao.	X	X	X	X	X	Macao.
Timor.	X	X	X	X	X	Timor.
<i>Territoires sous mandat :</i>						<i>Mandated Territories :</i>
<i>Britannique :</i>						<i>British :</i>
Palestine et Transjordanie.	—	X	X	X	X	Palestine and Transjordan.
<i>Français :</i>						<i>French :</i>
Syrie et Liban.	X	—	—	— [*]	X	Syria and Lebanon.
AFRIQUE.						AFRICA.
Egypte.	X	X	X	X	X	Egypt.
Ethiopie.	—	—	—	—	— [*]	Ethiopia.
Libéria.	—	—	—	—	— [*]	Liberia.
Soudan.	X	— [*]	X	X	X	Sudan.
Union Sud-Africaine.	X	X	X	X	X	Union of South Africa.
<i>Territoire sous administration internationale :</i>						<i>Territory under International Administration :</i>
Tanger.	—	—	—	—	—	Tangier.
<i>Dépendances, protectorats, colonies, etc. :</i>						<i>Dependencies, Protectorates, Colonies, etc. :</i>
<i>Belge :</i>						<i>Belgian :</i>
Congo belge.	—	—	—	—	—	Belgian Congo.
<i>Britanniques :</i>						<i>British :</i>
<i>Afrique occidentale britannique :</i>						<i>British West Africa :</i>
Côte de l'Or.	X	X	X	X	X	Gold Coast.
Gambie.	X	X ¹	X	X	X	Gambia.
Nigéria.	X	X	X	X	X	Nigeria.
Sierra-Leone.	X	X	X	X	X	Sierra Leone.
Basoutoland.	X	X	X	X	X	Basutoland.
Betchouanaland.	X	X	X	X	X	Bechuanaland.
Kéni.	X	X	X	X	X	Kenya.
Iles Maurice et dépendances.	X	X	X	X	X	Mauritius and Dependencies.
Nyassaland.	X	X	X	X	X	Nyasaland.
Ouganda.	X	—	X	X	X	Uganda.
Rhodésie du Nord.	X	—	X	X	X	Northern Rhodesia.
Rhodésie du Sud.	X	—	X	X	X	Southern Rhodesia.
Sainte-Hélène.	—	X	—	—	—	St. Helena.
Seychelles.	X	X	X	X	X	Seychelles.
Somalie britannique.	X	X	X	X	X	Somaliand.
Swaziland.	X	X	X	X	X	Swaziland.
Zanzibar.	X	X	X	— [*]	X	Zanzibar.
<i>Espagnols :</i>						<i>Spanish¹ :</i>
Afrique du Nord.	—	—	— [*]	— [*]	— [*]	Northern Africa.
Guinée espagnole.	—	—	— [*]	— [*]	— [*]	Spanish Guinea.
Maroc (zone espagnole).	—	—	— [*]	— [*]	— [*]	Morocco (Spanish zone).
Rio de Oro (avec Ifni).	—	—	— [*]	— [*]	— [*]	Rio de Oro (including Ifni).
<i>Français :</i>						<i>French :</i>
Afrique-Equatoriale française.	—	— [*]	X	— [*]	— [*]	French Equatorial Africa.
Afrique-Occidentale française.	—	X	X	— [*]	— [*]	French West Africa.
Algérie.	—	—	X	— [*]	— [*]	Algeria.
Côte des Somalis.	—	— [*]	X	— [*]	— [*]	Somali Coast.
Madagascar et dépendances.	—	—	X	X	— [*]	Madagascar and Dependencies.
Maroc.	—	—	— [*]	— [*]	— [*]	Morocco.
Ile de la Réunion.	—	X	X	X	— [*]	Reunion.
Tunisie.	—	—	— [*]	— [*]	X	Tunis.

¹ This country or territory has furnished a special report on prepared opium for 1934.
^{*} The information given in the report of the Spanish Government covers also the Spanish zone of the Protectorate of Morocco and the Spanish colonies of West Africa.

Pays	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	Countries
AFRIQUE (suite).						AFRICA (continued).
<i>Dépendances, etc. (suite) :</i>						<i>Dependencies, etc. (continued) :</i>
<i>Italiens :</i>						<i>Italian :</i>
Erythrée	—	—	—*	—	—*	Eritrea.
Libye (Tripolitaine ; Cyré- naïque)	—	—	—	—	—*	Libya (Tripolitania ; Cyre- naica).
Somalie	—	—	—	—	—	Somali.
<i>Portugais :</i>						<i>Portuguese :</i>
Angola	x	x	x	x	x	Angola.
Cap-Vert, Îles du	x	x	x	x	x	Cape Verde Islands.
Guinée portugaise	x	x	x	x	x	Portuguese Guinea.
Mozambique	x	x	x	x*	x	Mozambique.
Saint-Thomé et Príncipe	x	x	x	x	x	St. Thomé & Príncipe Isl.
<i>Territoires sous mandat :</i>						<i>Mandated Territories :</i>
<i>Belge :</i>						<i>Belgian :</i>
Ruanda-Urundi	—*	—*	—	—	—	Ruanda-Urundi.
<i>Britannique :</i>						<i>British :</i>
Cameroun	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*	Cameroons.
Tanganyika (Territ. du)	—	—*	—*	—*	—*	Tanganyika Territory.
Togo	—	—*	—*	—*	—*	Togo.
<i>Français :</i>						<i>French :</i>
Cameroun	—*	—*	x	—*	—*	Cameroons.
Togo	—	—*	x	—*	—*	Togo.
<i>Sud Africain :</i>						<i>South Africa :</i>
Sud-Ouest Africain	—	—*	—	—*	—	South West Africa.
Océanie.						OCEANIA.
Australie	x	x	x	x	x	Australia.
Nouvelle-Zélande	x	x	x	x	x	New Zealand.
<i>Dépendances, protectorats, colo- nies, etc. :</i>						<i>Dependencies, Protectorates, Colo- nies, etc. :</i>
<i>Australiens :</i>						<i>Australian :</i>
Norfolk	—	—*	—*	—*	—*	Norfolk.
Papouasie	—	x	—*	—*	—*	Papua.
<i>Britanniques :</i>						<i>British :</i>
Fidji (Îles)	x	x	x	x	x	Fiji Islands.
Gilbert et Ellice (Îles)	x	x	x	x	x	Gilbert and Ellice Islands.
Salomon (Îles)	—	x	—*	x	x	Solomon Islands.
Tonga	—	x	x	—*	x	Tonga.
<i>Français :</i>						<i>French :</i>
Établissements français en Océanie	—	—*	x	—*	—*	French Settlements.
Nouvelle-Calédonie	—	—*	x	x	—*	New Caledonia.
<i>Condominium franco-britannique :</i>						<i>Anglo-French Condominium :</i>
Nouvelles-Hébrides	x	x	x	—*	x	New Hebrides.
<i>Néo-zélandais :</i>						<i>New Zealand :</i>
Cook, Tokelau, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	Cook, Tokelau, etc.
<i>Territoires sous mandat :</i>						<i>Mandated Territories :</i>
<i>Australien :</i>						<i>Australian :</i>
Nouvelle-Guinée	—	x	—*	x	—*	New Guinea.
<i>De l'Empire britannique :</i>						<i>British Empire :</i>
Nauru	—*	—*	x	x	x	Nauru.
<i>Japonais :</i>						<i>Japanese :</i>
Caroline, Mariannes et Mar- shall (Îles)	—*	—*	—	x	x	Caroline, Marianne and Mar- shall Islands.
<i>Néo-zélandais :</i>						<i>New Zealand :</i>
Samoa occidental	—*	—	—*	—*	—*	Western Samoa.
<i>Concessions et « settlements » étran- gers en Chine¹ :</i>						<i>Foreign Concessions and Settle- ments in China¹ :</i>
<i>Internationaux :</i>						<i>International :</i>
Chang-Haï			x	x	x	Shanghai.
Kou-Lang-Sou			x	x	—	Kulangsou.
<i>Britanniques :</i>						<i>British :</i>
Niou-Tchouang			—	—	—	Newchwang.
Shameen			x	x	—	Shameen.
Tien-Tsin			x	x	—	Tientsin.
<i>Français :</i>						<i>French :</i>
Chang-Haï			—	x	—	Shanghai.
Han-Kéou			—	x	—	Hankow.
Shameen			—	x	—	Shameen.
Tien-Tsin			—	x	—	Tientsin.
<i>Italiens :</i>						<i>Italian :</i>
Tien-Tsin			—	x	—	Tientsin.
<i>Japonais :</i>						<i>Japanese :</i>
Amoy			—	—	—	Amoy.
Chungking			—	—	—	Chungking.
Fou-Tchéou			—	—	—	Foochow.
Hang-Tchéou			—	—	—	Hangchow.
Han-Kéou			—	x	x	Hankow.
Shan			—	—	—	Shan.
Sou-Tchéou			—	—	—	Soochow.
Tien-Tsin			—	x	x	Tientsin.

¹ It was only from 1902 that reports were requested from the concessions and settlements.

ANNEX II.

A. COUNTRIES PARTIES TO THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS ON OPIUM AND OTHER DANGEROUS DRUGS.

(Table established on June 5th, 1936.)

Pays	International Opium Convention The Hague January 23rd, 1912	International Opium Convention Geneva February 10th, 1925	Convention for limiting the Manufacture and regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs July 13th, 1931	Country
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(a) COUNTRIES (Forty-three) PARTIES TO ALL THREE CONVENTIONS (1912, 1925, 1931).

Allemagne	10.I.20	15.VIII.29	10.IV.33	Germany.
Australie	10.I.20	17.II.26	24.I.34	Australia.
Autriche	16.VII.20	25.XI.27	3.VII.34	Austria.
Belgique	14.V.19	24.VIII.27	10.IV.33	Belgium.
Bésil	10.I.20	10.VI.32	5.IV.33	Brazil.
Royaume-Uni de Grande- Bretagne et d'Irlande du Nord	10.I.20	17.II.26	1.IV.33	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
Bulgarie	9.VIII.20	9.III.27	20.III.33	Bulgaria.
Canada	10.I.20	27.VI.28	17.X.32	Canada.
Chili	18.V.23	11.IV.33	31.III.33	Chile.
Colombie	30.VI.24	3.XII.30	29.I.34	Colombia.
Costa-Rica	29.VII.25	8.I.35	5.IV.33	Costa Rica.
Cuba	8.III.20	6.VII.31	4.IV.33	Cuba.
Danemark	21.X.21	23.IV.30	5.VI.36	Denmark.
Dantzig (Ville libre de) . .	5.III.31	16.VI.27	18.IV.33	Danzig (Free City of).
République Dominicaine . .	14.IV.31	19.VII.28	8.IV.33	Dominican Republic.
Equateur	23.VIII.23	23.X.34	13.IV.35	Ecuador.
Espagne	11.II.21	22.VI.28	7.IV.33	Spain.
Estonie	21.I.31	30.VII.30	5.VII.35	Estonia.
France	10.I.20	2.VII.27	10.IV.33	France.
Grèce	30.III.20	10.XII.29	27.XII.34	Greece.
Honduras	3.IV.15	21.IX.34	21.IX.34	Honduras.
Hongrie	26.VII.21	27.VIII.30	10.IV.33	Hungary.
Inde	10.I.20	17.II.26	14.XI.32	India.
Irlande (Etat libre d') . . .	10.I.20	1.IX.31	11.IV.33	Irish Free State.
Italie	10.I.20	11.XII.29	21.III.33	Italy.
Japon	10.I.20	10.X.28	3.VI.35	Japan.
Luxembourg	21.VIII.22	27.III.28	30.V.36	Luxembourg.
Monaco	26.V.25	9.II.27	16.II.33	Monaco.
Norvège	20.IX.15	16.III.31	12.IX.34	Norway.
Nouvelle-Zélande	10.I.20	17.II.26	17.VI.35	New Zealand.
Pays-Bas	11.II.15	4.VI.28	22.V.33	Netherlands.
Pologne	10.I.20	16.VI.27	11.IV.33	Poland.
Portugal	8.IV.20	13.IX.26	17.VI.32	Portugal.
Roumanie	14.IX.20	18.V.28	11.IV.33	Roumania.
Salvador	29.V.31	2.XII.26	7.IV.33	Salvador.
Siam	10.I.20	11.X.29	22.II.34	Siam.
Soudan	10.I.20	20.VI.26	25.VIII.32	Sudan.
Suède	13.I.21	6.XII.30	12.VIII.32	Sweden.
Suisse	15.I.25	3.IV.29	10.IV.33	Switzerland.
Tchécoslovaquie	10.I.20	11.IV.27	12.IV.33	Czechoslovakia.
Turquie	15.IX.33	3.IV.33	3.IV.33	Turkey.
Uruguay	10.I.20	11.IX.30	7.IV.33	Uruguay.
Venezuela	12.VII.27	19.VI.29	15.XI.33	Venezuela.

(b) COUNTRIES (Five) PARTIES TO TWO CONVENTIONS ONLY (1912 and 1925).

Bolivie	10.I.20	15.IV.32	—	Bolivia.
Finlande	1.XII.22	5.XII.27	—	Finland.
Lettonie	18.I.32	31.X.28	—	Latvia.
Union Sud-Africaine	10.I.20	17.II.26	—	Union of South Africa.
Yougoslavie	10.II.20	4.IX.29	—	Yugoslavia.

(c) COUNTRIES (Eight) PARTIES TO TWO CONVENTIONS ONLY (1912 and 1931).

Chine	11.II.15	—	10.I.34	China.
Etats-Unis d'Amérique . . .	11.II.15	—	28.IV.32	United States of America.
Guatemala	10.I.20	—	1.V.33	Guatemala.
Haiti	30.VI.20	—	4.V.33	Haiti.
Mexique	8.V.25	—	13.III.33	Mexico.
Nicaragua	3.XI.20	—	16.III.32	Nicaragua.
Panama	25.XI.20	—	15.IV.35	Panama.
Pérou	10.I.20	—	20.V.32	Peru.

(d) COUNTRIES (Five) PARTIES TO TWO CONVENTIONS ONLY (1925 and 1931).

Egypte	—	16.III.26	10.IV.33	Egypt.
Irak	—	8.VIII.31	30.V.34	Iraq.
Lithuanie	—	13.II.31	10.IV.33	Lithuania.
Saint-Marin	—	21.IV.26	12.VI.33	San Marino.
U. R. S. S.	—	31.X.35	31.X.35	U. S. S. R.

Pays	International Opium Convention The Hague January 23rd, 1912	International Opium Convention Geneva February 19th, 1925	Convention for limiting the Manufacture and regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs July 13th, 1931	Country
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(e) COUNTRIES (Three) PARTIES TO ONE CONVENTION ONLY (1912).

Albanie	3.II.25	—	—	Albania.
Islande	21.X.21	—	—	Iceland.
Libéria	30.VI.20	—	—	Liberia.

(f) COUNTRIES (Two) PARTIES TO ONE CONVENTION ONLY (1931).

Iran	—	—	28.IX.32	Iran.
Afghanistan	—	—	21.VI.35	Afghanistan.

(g) COUNTRIES PARTIES TO NONE OF THE CONVENTIONS.

Arabie Saoudienne	—	—	—	Sa'udi Arabia.
Argentine*	—	—	—	Argentine.*
Ethiopie*	—	—	—	Ethiopia.*
Liechtenstein	—	—	—	Liechtenstein.
Paraguay*	—	—	—	Paraguay.*

B. COUNTRIES PARTIES TO THE AGREEMENT CONCERNING THE SUPPRESSION OF THE MANUFACTURE OF, INTERNAL TRADE IN AND USE OF PREPARED OPIUM.

(Signed at Geneva, February 11th, 1925.)

	Date of ratification	
Empire britannique	17.II.26	British Empire
Inde	17.II.26	India
France	29.IV.26	France
Japon	10.X.28	Japan
Pays-Bas	1.III.27	Netherlands
Portugal	13.IX.26	Portugal
Siam	6.V.27	Siam

C. COUNTRIES PARTIES TO THE AGREEMENT FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF OPIUM-SMOKING.

(Signed at Bangkok, November 27th, 1931.)

(Not yet in force.)

	Date of ratification	
Royaume-Uni de Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande du Nord	3.IV.33	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
France	10.V.33	France
Pays-Bas	22.V.33	Netherlands
Portugal	27.I.34	Portugal
Siam	19.XI.34	Siam
Inde	4.XII.35	India

* Member of the League of Nations.

ANNEX III.

YUGOSLAVIA

ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1934.

III. The import and export certificate system, as established by the Law of November 30th, 1931, is working satisfactorily; but the copies of certificates sent to the importing Governments are often returned only after long delay.

IV. On December 17th, 1934, a new agreement with Turkey on the export of opium was signed at Belgrade. This agreement came into force on January 1st, 1935, in place of the agreement of April 14th, 1932. The new agreement extends the scope of Turco-Yugoslav co-operation in the matter of opium. It is concluded for a period of two years, to be prolonged by tacit consent. The text of this agreement was published by the Central Turco-Yugoslav Opium Bureau in its last annual report.

V. There were four cases of illicit traffic in 1934. Three of these cases related to opium and the fourth to cocaine. In every case the goods were seized and fines were imposed. Generally speaking, the opium found in the illicit traffic was intended for consignment abroad via the Austro-Yugoslav and Italo-Yugoslav frontiers.

VII. 1. The area sown with the opium poppy amounted in 1934 to 5,842 hectares. This figure was established by the Ministry of Agriculture on the basis of estimates supplied by its local organs.

2 (a). During 1934, 65 000 kg. of raw opium, representing about 7 800 kg. of morphine, was produced.

Exports of standardised opium amounted in 1934 to 11 410 kg. as follows: 11 330 kg. to the United States of America, representing about 1 600 kg. of morphine, and 80 kg. to Switzerland, representing about 10 kg. of morphine.

(b). The statistics of opium produced in Yugoslavia, like those for cultivation, are based on estimates furnished by the local organs of the Ministry of Agriculture. The figures thus obtained are checked with the purchases made by dealers and by the company holding the sole right to export opium.

The degree of consistency varies from year to year, and from one region to another. When the crops are gathered it is somewhere between 65% and 75%.

The consistency of the 1934 crop was 70%.

3. It is impossible to arrive at an exact figure for standardised opium in 1934, as the opium is only standardised at the time of sale for exports. The quantity kept in reserve for future sales is extremely small.

4. The production of raw opium is divided up into quite small portions. It is in the hands of small holders of agricultural land working with their families and with workmen, and town dealers working with hired labour. The workers are at present extremely few in number owing to a fall in prices out of proportion to the costs of production.

The areas sown vary from year to year between 4 500 and 8 000 hectares. The difference is due to the system of rotation, the regular use of which is unavoidable in the areas in which the opium poppy is grown. As a rule, this crop can only be replaced by tobacco, or to some extent by maize and wheat. As regards tobacco, there has recently been considerable over-production, together with great difficulty in disposing of the crop.

5. The opium trade has been subject to a licensing system since 1932. The number of licences issued is 120. In addition, there is a monopoly for the export of conditioned opium. It is controlled by the limited company which holds the sole right to export the products of the country.

6. The State having taken action this year in the opium market and purchased the whole crop at prices in advance of the world level, there can hardly be any question of revenue derived from the production of opium.

7. In addition to the resin obtained from the poppy, the seed from its capsules is used in oil factories.

X. 2. The system of control remains unchanged. Control over the retail sale of narcotic drugs, in particular, is exercised by the organs of the Ministry of Public Health. It consists in the checking of stocks held by the pharmacies. Sales are recorded in a special register which each pharmacist is obliged to keep.

The wholesale trade is subject, as before, to control by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, which collects quarterly statistics of purchases, sales and stocks of drugs.

3 (a). (1) Only one factory for dangerous drugs, the Chemical Products Factory, Hrastnik, is authorised to manufacture. Its licence comprises all the drugs covered by the Narcotic Drugs Law.

The other three laboratories only make up drugs and put them up in ampoules:

(2) During 1934 this factory only manufactured the following drugs : morphine, methylmorphine, ethylmorphine, diacetylmorphine, benzylmorphine and cocaine.

(3) The drugs manufactured were for consumption in the country and for export.

Manufacture is controlled by means of unannounced inspections by officials of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

(c) (1) Arrivals and stocks of raw materials are easy to check, because the factory is compelled to obtain them from the monopoly company, " Prizad ".

(2) As there is only one supplier of raw materials, the supervision referred to in (2) and (3) is easy to exercise.

(3) The obligation to keep registers which can be checked by inspectors, and to send in quarterly returns, constitutes an additional guarantee of the system.

(4) Analyses of opium are made in accordance with the Yugoslav Pharmacopœia I, or samples are sent to the firm of Harrison & Self, London, and analysed by its method. Samples are taken simultaneously from several cakes of opium contained in one or more boxes and from several parts of each cake. The portions thus obtained are combined by means of a mixer.

Part II.

SYNOPTIC STATISTICAL TABLES.

NOTE ON SOURCES OF INFORMATION.

The synoptic tables may be grouped for convenience of reference under *three headings* :
(1) Raw Materials ; (2) Manufactured Drugs ; (3) Prepared Opium.

The tables cover a five-year period, 1930 to 1934, with the exception of the prepared opium tables, which cover a ten-year period, 1925 to 1934, or the year 1934 only.

As a general rule, the statistics contained in the tables have been taken from the following sources :

(1) *Raw materials* (raw opium and coca leaves : statistics of area under cultivation, production, exports, quantities utilised for the manufacture of narcotic drugs—quantities of opium utilised for the manufacture of prepared opium). All statistics of area under cultivation of poppy and coca have been taken from the annual reports of the Governments concerned to the Secretariat of the League of Nations.

The other statistics of raw materials have been obtained from the reports made to the Council of the League of Nations by the Permanent Central Opium Board.

(2) *Manufactured drugs* (morphine, diacetylmorphine and cocaine : statistics of manufacture, conversion, exports, imports, consumption).

Statistics of manufactured drugs have been taken also from the reports of the Permanent Central Board.

(3) *Prepared opium* (manufacture, consumption, number of smokers, of retail shops, of smoking-establishments, of persons prosecuted, sentenced or acquitted, statistics of dross and of seizures, stocks at the end of the year, gross and net revenues, percentage of net revenue from prepared opium in relation to the total revenue of the country).—The principal sources of information used have been the annual reports furnished to the Secretariat by Governments concerned and, for certain information, the Report of the Commission of Enquiry into the Control of Opium-smoking in the Far East (document C.635.M.254.1930.XI, volume 2), as well as the Reports to the Council of the Permanent Central Opium Board.

Where sources other than those indicated above have been used, the fact is indicated in the footnotes to the tables.

ABBREVIATIONS :

NR = No report received.

— = Quantities " nil " or negligible (less than one kilogramme).

? = Information not available.

I. TABLEAU SYNOPSIS INDICANT LA PRODUCTION DE L'OPIMUM BRUT POUR LES ANNÉES 1930-1934
I. SYNOPTIC TABLE SHOWING THE PRODUCTION OF RAW OPIUM DURING THE YEARS 1930-1934

Note explicative.

Ce tableau est destiné à montrer la superficie des cultures de pavot utilisée pour la production de l'opium (colonnes 2, 4, 6, 8 et 10) et la production en opium brut (colonnes 3, 5, 7, 9 et 11) de chaque pays producteur ; ces indications sont données pour chaque année de la période 1930-1934.

Explanatory Note.

The purpose of this table is to show the area under poppy cultivation used for the production of opium (columns 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10) and the raw opium production (columns 3, 5, 7, 9 and 11) for each producing country. These particulars are given for each year of the period 1930 to 1934.

1	1930			1931			1932			1933			1934	
	Superficie Area	Production	hect.	Superficie Area	Production	hect.	Superficie Area	Production	hect.	Superficie Area	Production	hect.	Superficie Area	Production
AFGHANISTAN			hect.			kg.			hect.			kg.		kg.
BULGARIE (b) BULGARIA (b)	141	1 412		203	1 547		253	1 803		111	4 100		693	8 340
CHINE CHINA	?	?		?	?		?	?		?	?		?	?
GRÈCE GREECE	28	965		8	(c) 50		12	(c) 75		4	132		3	16
HONGRIE (d) HUNGARY (d)	37	154		72	(c) 214		(f) 21	32		15	48		—	—
Indes — India Inde britannique British India	14 817	267 610		14 786	203 190		14 979	309 328		11 019	290 172		5 581	93 454
Provinces Unies United Provinces	720	2 269		772	1 650		336	1 441		500	1 032		737	1 051
Pendjab Hills Punjab Hills														
Etats indiens Indian States	14 899	363 396		18 430	419 680		18 337	410 303						
Etats Malwa Malwa States														
Etats du Pendjab Punjab States	243	550		351	532		107	651						
Etats des Collines de Simla Simla Hill States	981	9 901		1 144	9 913		1 010	9 935						
Etats Shan Shan States	?	29 242		?	29 116		?	31 405			22 291			19 858
TOTAL pour l'Inde (g) Total for India (g)	31 660	671 967		35 483	741 631		31 859	853 113			(h)			(h)

II. TABLEAU SYNOPTIQUE INDIQUANT LES EXPORTATIONS D'OPIMUM

II. SYNOPTIC TABLE SHOWING THE RAW OPIUM EXPORTS

Note explicative.

Dans ce tableau, on s'est efforcé, en premier lieu, de déterminer le volume des exportations d'opium brut des pays producteurs (sans comprendre les réexportations) et, en second lieu, de calculer le rapport, exprimé en pourcentage, entre le total des exportations de chaque pays et le chiffre de ses exportations: a) à destination des pays fabricants de stupéfiants, b) à destination des pays consommateurs de l'opium préparé, et c) à destination de tous les autres pays.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Pays producteurs exportateurs Producing exporting countries	1930				1931				Exportations totales Total exports	
	Exportations vers les Exports to			Exportations totales Total exports	Exportations vers les Exports to			Exportations totales Total exports		
	pays fabri- cants manu- facturing coun- tries	pays consom- mateurs d'opium préparé opium- smoking coun- tries	autres pays other coun- tries		pays fabri- cants manu- facturing coun- tries	pays consom- mateurs d'opium préparé opium- smoking coun- tries	autres pays other coun- tries			
AFGHANISTAN	kg. %			?				?		
BULGARIE BULGARIA	kg. %	861 100	—	—	861 100	487 100	—	—	487 100	—
CORÉE CHOSŒN	kg. %	—	—	—	—	1 226 100	—	—	1 226 100	—
GRÈCE GREECE	kg. %	3 705 91.3	—	354 8.7	4 059 100	419 100	—	—	419 100	512 100
INDE INDIA	kg. %	6 543 2.0	310 919 97.9	70 0.1	317 532 100	—	257 231 100	74 —	257 305 100	—
IRAN	kg. %	305 465 79.1	80 150 20.8	297 0.1	(d) 385 912 100	58 116 19.0	248 455 81.0	—	(e) 306 571 100	25 454 19.7
TURQUIE TURKEY	kg. %	190 363 83.9	32 720 14.4	3 903 1.7	(f) 226 986 100	286 118 86.7	41 068 12.4	2 840 0.9	(i) 330 026 100	161 962 73.4
U. R. S. S. U.S.S.R.	kg. %	35 000 100	—	—	35 000 100	18 732 100	—	—	(j) 18 732 100	46 000 100
YUGOSLAVIE YUGOSLAVIA	kg. %	35 285 97.2	—	981 2.8	36 266 100	20 855 95	—	1 087 5	21 942 100	15 688 99.2

(a) Selon le rapport annuel pour 1932 du Gouvernement d'Afghanistan, sur 175 000 kg. d'opium produit, 5 915 kg. ont été expédiés en Iran, et le reste dans le Turkestan chinois et dans la zone des tribus de la frontière de l'Inde.

(b) Chiffres fournis par les pays importateurs comme quantités provenant de l'Afghanistan.

(c) Y compris des exportations de 1 899 kg. en 1933 et de 6 808 kg. en 1934 déclarées comme ayant été effectuées à destination du « Mandchoukouo ».

(d) Y compris 35 546 kg. exportés à destination de la Chine.

(e) Y compris 58 112 kg. et 170 217 kg. exportés à destination de la Chine et de l'U.R.S.S. respectivement. Les autorités compétentes de l'U.R.S.S. ont déclaré qu'aucune importation de l'opium brut en provenance de l'Iran n'a eu lieu en 1931.

(f) Chiffre communiqué au Comité central permanent pour l'année civile 1932, sans mention d'exportations vers la Chine. Le rapport annuel pour l'année musulmane 1311 (21 mars 1932-20 mars 1933) donne une exportation totale de 187 497 kg., dont 72 827 kg. vers la Chine.

(g) Y compris une exportation de 192 233 kg. à destination de la Chine. Le chiffre de 297 380 kg. indiquant les exportations totales en 1933 diffère de celui figurant dans le rapport annuel du Gouvernement iranien pour l'année 1933 qui est de 224 578 kg.

(h) Y compris une exportation de 43 659 kg. à destination de la Chine.

(i) Comme aucun chiffre d'exportation n'a été fourni cette année, on n'a inséré le total des importations connues provenant de ce pays, déclarées par les pays importateurs.

En ce qui concerne les statistiques des exportations de Turquie pour tous les pays, qui ont été puisées dans les publications statistiques officielles du commerce de ces pays, voir l'Annuaire statistique de la Société des Nations 1931-32, tableau 102 (b), page 190.

(j) Y compris 8 603 kilos pour lesquels les autorités turques n'ont pas indiqué la destination.

(k) Y compris des exportations de 1 500 kg. et 2 000 kg. déclarées comme ayant été effectuées à destination de l'Arabie Saoudienne et de l'Éthiopie respectivement. Il résulte d'une enquête du Comité central permanent que l'envoi de 2 000 kg. destiné pour l'Éthiopie n'est pas parvenu et qu'il a probablement passé dans le trafic illicite.

(l) Exportation déclarée comme ayant été effectuée à destination de la Mongolie.

BRUT DES PRINCIPAUX PAYS PRODUCTEURS POUR LES ANNÉES 1930-1934 FROM THE PRINCIPAL PRODUCING COUNTRIES 1930-1934

Explanatory Note.

This table attempts, first, to determine the volume of the raw opium exports of the producing countries (net exports deducting re-exports) and, secondly, to calculate the relation, expressed as a percentage, between each country's total exports and its exports (a) to narcotic drug manufacturing countries, (b) to countries consuming prepared opium and (c) to all other countries.

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1932			1933				1934			
Exportations vers les ports to		Exportations totales Total exports	Exportations vers les Exports to			Exportations totales Total exports	Exportations vers les Exports to			Exportations totales Total exports
pays consommateurs d'opium préparé opium-smoking countries	autres pays other countries		pays fabricants manufacturing countries	pays consommateurs d'opium préparé opium-smoking countries	autres pays other countries		pays fabricants manufacturing countries	pays consommateurs d'opium préparé opium-smoking countries	autres pays other countries	
		(a)	10 839 100	—	—	(b) 10 839 100	16 825 100	—	—	(b) 16 825 100
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	705 100	—	—	705 100
2 081 100	—	2 081 100	—	14 414 100	—	(c) 14 414 100	—	14 341 100	1	(c) 14 342 100
—	—	512 100	102 100	—	—	102 100	324 100	—	—	324 100
130 971 99.9	72 0.1	131 043 100	1	133 673 99.9	21 0.1	133 695 100	—	86 739 99.9	13 0.1	86 752 100
103 683 80.2	103 0.1	(f) 120 240 100	22 344 7.5	275 026 92.5	10 —	(g) 297 380 100	64 211 46.3	74 480 53.7	76 —	(h) 138 767 100
57 924 20.2	867 0.4	(i) 220 763 100	383 211 95.8	258 —	(j) 16 578 4.2	400 047 100	23 450 41.8	29 029 51.8	k 3 600 6.4	56 079 100
—	—	(l) 46 000 100	8 608 100	—	—	8 608 100	24 175 99.9	—	(l) 15 0.1	24 190 100
—	125 0.8	15 813 100	70 543 99.8	—	108 0.2	70 651 100	11 410 100	—	—	11 410 100

(a) The annual report for Afghanistan for 1932 states that, of the 175 000 kg. of opium produced, 5 915 kg. was sent to Iran and the rest to Chinese Turkestan and the tribal area of the Indian frontier.

(b) Figures given by the importing countries as having been imported from Afghanistan.

(c) Including exports of 1 899 kg. in 1933 and 6 808 kg. in 1934 reported as having been effected to "Manchukuo".

(d) Including 35 546 kg. exported to China.

(e) Including 58 112 kg. and 170 217 kg. exported to China and U.S.S.R. respectively. The competent authorities of the U.S.S.R. have declared that no import of raw opium from Iran took place in 1931.

(f) Figure communicated to the Central Board for the calendar year 1932. No mention of exports to China. The annual report for the Mohammedan year 1311 (March 21st, 1932, to March 20th, 1933) shows a total export of 187 497 kg. including 72 827 kg. to China.

(g) Including an export of 192 233 kg. to China. The figure of 297 380 kg., given as the total exports in 1933, differs from the figure in the annual report of Iran for 1933: 224 578 kg.

(h) Including an export of 43 659 kg. to China.

(i) As no export figure was furnished for this year, the total of the known imports coming from this country as given by the importing countries has been inserted.

For Turkish export statistics to all countries taken from the published trade statistics of this country, see *Statistical Year-Book of the League of Nations 1931-32*; Table 102(b), page 190.

(j) Including 6 003 kg., the destination of which has not been given by the Turkish authorities.

(k) Including exports of 1 500 kg. and 2 000 kg. reported as having been effected to Saudi Arabia and Ethiopia respectively. From the enquiry made by the Permanent Central Board, it would appear that this export of 2 000 kg. did not reach Ethiopia and that it probably passed into the illicit traffic.

(l) Export reported as having been effected to Mongolia.

III. SYNOPSIS TABLE SHOWING THE QUANTITIES OF RAW OPIUM UTILISED FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF DRUGS 1930-1934

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Pays Countries	Quantités utilisées pour la fabrication des drogues et % par rapport au total figurant au tableau Quantities utilized for the manufacture of drugs and percentage of the total appearing in the table									
	1930		1931		1932		1933		1934	
	kg.	%	kg.	%	kg.	%	kg.	%	kg.	%
ALLEMAGNE GERMANY	96 000	27.7	46 200	17.6	62 880	24.7	50 800	22.6	51 022	22.5
BELGIQUE BELGIUM	—	—	23	—	78	—	3 851	1.7	8 901	3.7
BULGARIE BULGARIA	—	—	—	—	730	0.3	460	0.2	262	0.1
ETATS-UNIS D'AMÉRIQUE U.S.A.	43 396	12.5	62 609	23.0	52 561	23.9	53 787	23.9	53 706	22.4
FRANCE	121 950	36.0	79 528	30.4	25 239	11.5	37 461	16.7	29 115	12.1
ROYAUME-UNI (a) UNITED KINGDOM (a)	14 208	4.1	4 757	1.8	9 056	4.1	11 425	6.1	13 024	6.4
HONGRIE HUNGARY	396	0.1	—	—	—	—	(b) 45	—	(b) 251	0.1
ITALIE ITALY	196	0.1	2 001	0.3	2 802	1.3	3 779	1.7	5 718	2.1
JAPON (c) JAPAN (c)	9 468	2.7	8 750	3.3	11 266	5.1	22 330	10.0	21 360	8.9
CORÉE COREA	1 310	0.4	62	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
KOUAN-TOUNG KWANTUNG	—	—	—	—	750	0.3	382	0.2	400	0.2
NORVÈGE NORWAY	75	—	136	—	130	0.1	135	—	123	—
PAYS-BAS NETHERLANDS	—	—	257	0.1	832	0.1	4 026	1.8	1 196	1.7
POLOGNE POLAND	—	—	—	—	3 000	1.3	661	0.3	3 536	1.5

SUÈDE SWEDEN	---	---	164	0.1	505	0.2	1 041	0.5	1 408	0.6
SUISSE SWITZERLAND	15 743	4.5	35 742	13.7	7 195	3.3	11 951	6.3	6 220	3.6
TCHÉCOSLOVAQUIE CZECHOSLOVAKIA	30	---	2 730	1.0	3 737	1.7	3 906	1.7	4 910	2.1
U. R. S. S. U. S. S. R.	(d) 41 330	11.9	(e) 19 000	7.3	(f) 37 000	16.9	8 916	4.0	30 392	12.7
YUGOSLAVIE YUGOSLAVIA	---	---	45	---	800	0.4	6 667	3.0	2 474	1.0
TOTAL des pays susmentionnés TOTAL for above-mentioned countries	347 111	100	262 007	100	219 481	100	224 634	100	240 033	100
INDIE (g) INDIA (g)							3 360		5 168	

(a) En outre, les quantités suivantes de morphine brute ont été importées en vue de la fabrication de la morphine : 1932 : 255 kg. ; 1933 : 356 kg. ; 1934 : 297 kg.
(b) On a utilisé en outre en 1933 : 260 000 kg. et en 1934 : 451 554 kg. de plante sèche (paille) de pavot pour en extraire de la morphine (voir tableau VII, note (a) et tableau VII (A), note (a)).
(c) Ce tableau ne tient pas compte des quantités d'opium brut correspondant aux quantités de morphine brute importées par le Japon de Formose pour être utilisées pour la fabrication de la morphine. Les quantités importées se sont élevées en termes de morphine pure : 1930 : 741 kg., 1931 : 132 kg., 1932 : 519 kg., 1933 : 707 kg., 1934 : 549 kg.
(d) Chiffres calculés par le Secrétariat (en supposant que l'opium employé contenait 10 % de morphine).
(e) Chiffres calculés par le Secrétariat (en supposant que l'opium employé contenait 10 % de morphine).
(f) Chiffres calculés par le Secrétariat (en supposant que l'opium employé contenait 10 % de morphine).
(g) Chiffre fourni au Comité central permanent. Le montant total a été utilisé pour la fabrication de la morphine.
(h) Y compris 30 928 kg. d'opium médical.
(i) Voir tableau VII, notes (b), (c) et (d), et tableau VII (A), note (b).

(a) In addition, the following quantities of crude morphine were imported for the manufacture of morphine : 1932 : 255 kg. ; 1933 : 356 kg. ; 1934 : 297 kg.
(b) In addition, the following quantities of dry poppy plant (poppy straw) were used for extracting morphine : 260 000 kg. in 1933 ; 451 554 kg. in 1934 (see Table VII, note (a), and Table VII (A), note (a)).
(c) This table does not take into account the raw opium equivalent of the amount of crude morphine imported by Japan from Formosa for use in the manufacture of morphine. The amounts imported were, in terms of pure morphine : 1930 : 741 kg. ; 1931 : 132 kg. ; 1932 : 519 kg. ; 1933 : 707 kg. ; 1934 : 549 kg.
(d) Figures calculated by the Secretariat (on the assumption that opium containing 10 % morphine was used) from data regarding the manufacture of morphine and other drugs supplied by the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (see document C.587.M.228.1930.XI (Cont. L.F.S.3(1), Part II, page 18)).
(e) Figure given to the Central Board. The total quantity was used for the manufacture of morphine.
(f) Including 30 928 kg. medicinal opium.
(g) See Table VII, notes (b), (c) and (d), and Table VII (A), note (b).

**IV. TABLEAU SYNOPTIQUE INDIQUANT POUR LES PAYS QUI ENVOIENT
DES RELEVÉS LES QUANTITÉS D'OPIUM BRUT UTILISÉES
POUR LA FABRICATION DE L'OPIUM PRÉPARÉ POUR LES ANNÉES 1930-1934**

**IV. SYNOPTIC TABLE SHOWING, FOR THE COUNTRIES WHICH
MAKE RETURNS, THE QUANTITIES OF RAW OPIUM
UTILISED FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF PREPARED OPIUM 1930-1934**

Note explicative.

Ce tableau a pour but de représenter, d'une part, le total des quantités d'opium brut utilisées pour chaque année et pour l'ensemble de la période 1930-1934, par chacun des pays fabriquant de l'opium préparé; de montrer, d'autre part, le mouvement annuel des quantités d'opium brut utilisées dans chacun desdits pays pour la fabrication de l'opium préparé.

Pour Ceylan et l'Iran, le Secrétariat ne possède pas tous les renseignements permettant d'établir les statistiques nécessaires pour toute la période de 1930 à 1934. On doit considérer les totaux en tenant compte de cette réserve.

Explanatory Note.

The purpose of this table is to indicate, first, the total amounts of raw opium utilised each year and over the whole period 1930 to 1934 by each of the countries manufacturing prepared opium; secondly, the annual fluctuation in the quantities of raw opium utilised in each of the above-mentioned countries for the manufacture of prepared opium.

In the case of Ceylon and Iran, the Secretariat does not possess all the information which is required to compile the necessary statistics for the entire period 1930 to 1934. The totals should be read subject to this qualification.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Pays Countries	Quantités utilisées pour la fabrication de l'opium préparé (en kg.) Quantities utilised for the manufacture of prepared opium (in kg.)				
	(1930)	1931	1932	1933	1934
BORNÉO DU NORD (a) NORTH BORNEO (a)	5 263	3 412	30	—	—
ETABLISSEMENTS DU DÉTROIT (b) STRAITS SETTLEMENTS (b)	126 890	83 209	45 319	54 641	92 909
FORMOSE FORMOSA	33 463	30 383	19 264	23 458	17 678
HONG-KONG (a)	7 812	6 706	6 399	—	—
INDES NÉERLANDAISES NETHERLANDS INDIES	51 552	41 232	28 509	—	2 719
INDOCHINE INDO-CHINA	101 182	55 869	51 979	65 520	(c) 56 744
KOUAN-TOUNG (Territoire à bail) KWANTUNG (Leased Territory)	43 901	54 355	57 918	(d) 57 945	(e) 61 777
MACAO	32 270	23 730	25 130	40 670	(f) 25 200
SARAWAK (a)	4 898	47	—	—	—
SIAM	101 790	50 530	—	1 217	(g) 50 958
TOTAL des pays susmentionnés TOTAL of above-mentioned countries	512 021	340 473	234 617	(d) 243 451	307 935
BIRMANIE BURMA	—	—	—	(g) 12 081	(g) 13 325
CEYLAN (h) CEYLON (h)	(h)	(h)	(h)	(h)	(i)
ETATS SHAN DU NORD NORTHERN SHAN STATES	—	—	—	2 557	2 069
ETABLISSEMENTS FRANÇAIS DANS L'INDE (j) FRENCH INDIA (j)	NR	NR	—	573	510
IRAN (k)	(k)	(k)	(k)	(k)	(k)

(a) Ce pays reçoit maintenant les quantités d'opium préparé qui lui sont nécessaires des Etablissements du Détroit.

(b) Les Etablissements du Détroit fournissent l'opium préparé à tous les Etats malais fédérés et non fédérés, ainsi qu'à l'Etat de Brunei, à l'Etat de Sarawak, à Hong-Kong et au Bornéo du Nord.

(c) Chiffre du Comité central. Le rapport annuel indique 56 123 kg. (d) Non compris 20 549 kg. utilisés par des fumeurs enregistrés dans la zone du Chemin de Fer Sud-Manchourien.

(e) Chiffre du Comité central. Le rapport annuel indique 57 997 kg. (f) Le rapport pour 1934 du Siam relatif à l'opium préparé n'étant pas encore parvenu au Secrétariat, ce chiffre a été pris dans le rapport au Conseil du Comité central permanent.

(g) Quantité totale d'opium brut livrée aux consommateurs immatriculés. Les fumeurs transforment l'opium brut en opium préparé, pour leur usage personnel.

(h) L'opium à limer a été préparé à l'aide des feuilles servant d'enveloppe à l'opium brut importé.

(i) Le rapport annuel indique que tout l'opium brut importé (549 kg.) a été transformé en opium à mâcher et en opium préparé.

(j) Les chiffres ont été pris dans les rapports au Conseil du Comité central permanent.

(k) L'opium limer (ou mangé) en Iran n'est pas de l'opium préparé tel qu'il est défini dans la Convention de La Haye, mais seulement de l'opium brut séché sous forme de bâtonnets.

En outre, il est à remarquer que les pays suivants ont utilisé en 1933 et 1934 de l'opium préparé ainsi qu'il est défini et du gross pour la fabrication de l'opium préparé :

	Etabl. des Détroits	Formosa (Tai-Ouan)	Indes néerlandaises	Siam
En 1933 :				
Opium préparé (kg.)	3 096	270	3 412	84 906
Dross	—	—	199	1 064
En 1934 :				
Opium préparé (kg.)	1 943	30	1 137	—

(a) This country now receives its supplies of prepared opium from the Straits Settlements.

(b) Straits Settlements furnish prepared opium to all Federated and Non-Federated Malay States, to the State of Brunei, to the State of Sarawak, to Hong-Kong and to North Borneo.

(c) Central Board's figure. The annual report shows 56 123 kg. (d) Not including 20 549 kg. used by licensed smokers in the South Manchuria Railway zone.

(e) Central Board's figure. The annual report shows 57 997 kg. (f) As the annual report for 1934 relating to prepared opium has not yet been received by the Secretariat, this figure has been taken from the report to the Council by the Permanent Central Board.

(g) Total quantity of raw opium sold to registered opium consumers. Smokers convert their supplies into prepared opium for their own use.

(h) The smoking-opium was prepared from the wrappings of the raw opium imported.

(i) The annual report indicates that all raw opium imported (549 kg.) was converted into eating and prepared opium.

(j) The figures have been taken from the reports to the Council by the Permanent Central Board.

(k) The opium smoked (or eaten) in Iran is not prepared opium as defined in the Hague Convention, but merely raw opium dried in the form of sticks.

In addition, it should be noted that the following countries used conflict and prepared opium and gross in 1933 and 1934 for the manufacture of prepared opium :

	Straits Settle- ments	Formosa (Taiwan)	Nether- land.s Indies	Siam
In 1933 :				
Prepared opium (kg.)	3 096	270	3 412	84 906
Dross (kg.)	—	—	199	1 064
In 1934 :				
Prepared opium (kg.)	1 943	30	1 137	—

SYNOPTIC TABLE

INDIQUANT LA SUPERFICIE CULTIVÉE.

POUR LES ANNÉES

V. SYNOPSIS TABLE

AND THE EXPORTS OF COCA LEAVES 1930-1934

	14	15	16
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V. SYNOPSIS TABLE																
SHOWING THE AREA CULTIVATED, THE AMOUNT HARVESTED AND THE EXPORTS OF COCAINE																
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
	1930						1932									
Pays Countries	(a) Superficie cultivée en hectares. (b) Quantité récoltée en kg. (c) Quantité exportée en kg.															
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	
BOLIVIE (a) BOLIVIA (a)	8 400	?	446 665	8 700	?	406 432	8 333	1 735 140	347 043	?	1 035 000	355 007	?	?	(b) 205 011	
INDES NÉERLANDAISES (c) NETHERLANDS INDIES (c)	919	363 000	373 307	842	252 085	297 661	825	154 059	209 131	909	158 349	161 531	864	104 307	—	
JAPON JAPAN	736	21 717	—	143	1 559	—	144	40 045	—	143	25 452	—	143	21 690	—	
FORMOSE (TAI-OUAN) FORMOSA (TAIWAN)	282	178 939	25 000	282	159 838	32 643	282	105 938	44 590	282	103 386	44 598	282	108 651	44 598	
PÉROU (d) PERU (d)	?	?	143 010	?	?	190 368	?	3 502 947	85 542	?	?	76 776	?	?	72 374	

(a) The figures for the years 1930 to 1932 concerning the area under cultivation and the amount harvested are based on the questionnaires received from the Governments, in view of a Conference for the limitation of raw materials (document C.641.XI.3).

(b) The figures for the years 1930 to 1932 concerning the area under cultivation and the amount harvested are based on the questionnaires received from the Governments, in view of a Conference for the limitation of raw materials (document C.641.XI.3).

(c) The figures for the years 1930 to 1932 concerning the area under cultivation and the amount harvested are based on the questionnaires received from the Governments, in view of a Conference for the limitation of raw materials (document C.641.XI.3).

(d) The figures for the years 1930 to 1932 concerning the area under cultivation and the amount harvested are based on the questionnaires received from the Governments, in view of a Conference for the limitation of raw materials (document C.641.XI.3).

	?	?	?
Pénou (a)			
Pénou (d)			

[illegible][illegible]

Le chiffre pour l'année 1932 concernant la quantité récoltée a été fourni par le gouvernement en question.

?	3 502 917	05 542	?	?	40 110
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(d) The figures for the years 1930 to 1932 concern the questionnaire on the subject of raw materials submitted by the Bolivian Government in reply to the questionnaire on the subject of raw materials (document C.64.I.M.303.1930-1932). These figures were furnished by the Bolivian Government for the limitation of raw materials (document C.64.I.M.303.1930-1932). This does not include plantations along roads, in the form of small plots, or in view of a Conference for six months only.

(b) Figure showing exports for 3 countries. The area under cultivation shown in the table does not include the quantities of coca leaf declared by the importing countries for making coca drinks. The quantities of coca leaves for making coca drinks, from Peru, Bolivia and French Guiana are included in the quantities of exports, etc.

(d) As Peru did not furnish statistics of exports of coca leaves or extract of coca leaves for making coca products, the quantities of coca leaves and extract of coca leaves for making coca products for Peru are shown in the table as exports from Peru.

Peru also exports to certain countries for this purpose are not known. Peru also exports to certain manufacturing countries for refinement, as imported from Peru are shown in the following table:

[illegible]

118 kg. The figure for 1932 showing the enormous enquiry sent by the Secretariat to this Government.

VI. TABLEAU SYNOPTIQUE INDIQUANT : 1° LA QUANTITÉ DE FEUILLES DE COCA UTILISABLE POUR TOUTES LES FINS
PENDANT LES ANNÉES 1930-1934 ; 2° LA QUANTITÉ UTILISÉE POUR LA FABRICATION DE DROGUES
PENDANT LES ANNÉES 1930-1934, AINSI QUE 3° LE STOCK A LA FIN DE CES ANNÉES

VI. SYNOPTIC TABLE SHOWING : (1) THE QUANTITY OF COCA LEAVES AVAILABLE FOR ALL PURPOSES DURING
THE YEARS 1930-1934 ; (2) THE QUANTITY UTILISED IN THE MANUFACTURE OF DRUGS DURING THE YEARS 1930-1934
AND (3) THE STOCK AT THE END OF THESE YEARS

Note explicative.

Dans la mesure où le permet l'état incomplet des statistiques, ce tableau indique : 1° les quantités de feuilles de coca utilisables pour toutes les fins dans les principaux pays producteurs et fabricants pendant les années 1930-1934 ; 2° les quantités utilisées pendant les années 1930-1934 pour la fabrication de cocaïne brute, d'égonine et de cocaïne ; 3° les stocks restant à la fin de chacune de ces cinq années.

Le tableau ne tient compte que des principaux pays qui produisent la feuille de coca ou qui l'importent pour la fabrication de drogues, ou pour des fins pharmaceutiques ou pour la réexportation, autrement dit, les pays qui maintiennent la majeure partie de la récolte. Ces pays sont classés, dans le tableau, en trois catégories, dans l'ordre suivant : a) pays qui, à la fois, produisent et exportent (Bolivie, Indes néerlandaises) ; b) pays qui, tout en produisant et en exportant, sont aussi des pays fabricants (Formose, Japon, Pérou) et c) pays qui utilisent les feuilles de coca importées pour la fabrication de cocaïne brute, d'égonine et de cocaïne (Allemagne, États-Unis d'Amérique, France, Royaume-Uni, Pays-Bas et Suisse).

Il y a lieu de noter que le tableau ne fait ressortir (dans les colonnes 7, 8, 9, 10 et 11) que l'un des usages auxquels peut être affectée la « quantité utilisable ». Il faut tenir compte de ce fait, lorsqu'on compare les chiffres des stocks (qui sont considérés comme représentant la totalité des stocks de feuilles de coca pour toutes les fins — en dehors des besoins de l'État — restant, à la fin de l'année, dans le pays) avec la « quantité utilisable » et la quantité utilisée pour la fabrication de drogues. Les autres usages que l'on peut faire de la quantité de feuilles de coca utilisable, mais au sujet desquels il n'existe pas de renseignements distincts, sont : 1° leur emploi pour les besoins pharmaceutiques (teintures et extraits) ; 2° leur emploi pour la fabrication de bolssons à base de feuilles de coca ou pour la préparation d'extraits exportés à cette fin ; 3° leur emploi par les mangeurs de coca².

¹ Voir note (c) de ce tableau (concernant le chiffre des États-Unis d'Amérique pour 1931, « quantité utilisable »).

² Les chiffres des importations de feuilles de coca fournis par l'Argentine pour les années 1929 et 1930 sont respectivement de 455 913 kg. et 443 725 kg.

Explanatory Note.

So far as the incomplete data permit, this table indicates : (1) the quantities of coca leaves available for all purposes in the principal producing and manufacturing countries during the years 1930-1934 ; (2) quantities utilised in the years 1930-1934 for the manufacture of crude cocaine, ecgonine and cocaine ; (3) the stocks remaining at the end of each of the five years 1930-1934.

The table takes into account only the principal countries producing the coca leaf or importing it for the manufacture of drugs, or for pharmaceutical use, or for re-export — i.e., the countries which handle the great bulk of the crop. These countries are arranged in the table in three categories in the following order : (a) countries which both produce and export (Bolivia, Netherlands Indies) ; (b) countries which, besides producing and exporting, also manufacture (Formosa, Japan, Peru) ; and (c) countries which use imported coca leaves for the manufacture of crude cocaine, ecgonine and cocaine (Germany, the United States of America, France, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands and Switzerland).

It should be noted that the table accounts (in columns 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11) only for one out of several uses to which the « quantity available » may be put. This point must be taken into account in comparing the figures for stocks (which it is assumed cover the whole of the stocks of coca leaves for all purposes—other than for Government purposes—remaining at the end of the year in the country) with the « quantity available » and the quantity used in the manufacture of drugs. Other uses which may be made of the quantity of coca leaves available, but with regard to which no separate data are available, are (1) use for pharmaceutical purposes (tinctures and extracts, etc.) ; (2) use for making coca drinks or in the preparation of extracts exported for this purpose ; (3) use for eating purposes.²

¹ See note (c) to this table (to United States figure for 1931, « available »).

² The figures of imports of coca leaves given by the Argentine for the years 1929 and 1930 are respectively 455 913 kg. and 443 725 kg.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Pays Countries	Quantité utilisable (Stocks au début de l'année + Production - Importation - Exportation). Quantity available (Stocks at the beginning of the year + Production + Imports - Exports)						Quantité utilisée pour la fabrication de cocaïne brute (B) cocaïne (C) et égonine (E). Quantity used in the manufacture of crude cocaine (B), cocaine (C) and ecgonine (E).						Stocks à la fin de l'année Stocks at the end of the year			
	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	
BOLIVIE BOLIVIA	?	?	1 389 691	719 193	?	?	?	—	—	?	?	?	—	—	?	
INDES NÉERLANDAISES (a) NETHERLANDS INDIES (a)	—10 307	52 406	73 927	78 321	44 141	—	—	—	—	—	97 982	123 959	91 563	44 508	45 988	
FORMOSE FORMOSA	159 008	117 014	83 374	74 921	96 683	130 183 (B)	121 779 (B, C)	67 410 (B)	42 161 (B, C)	51 232 (B, C)	19 819	22 231	16 133	32 760	42 451	
JAPON JAPAN	80 858	95 353	90 710	72 438	67 296	97 142 (C)	93 285 (C)	88 322 (C)	71 400 (C)	65 113 (C)	30 799	2 007	2 388	1 038	2 153	
PÉROU PERU	?	?	(b) 3 417 403	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	
ALLEMAGNE GERMANY	(c) 160 782	214 552	136 312	131 032	(d) 86 030	186 000 (B, C)	140 515 (B, C)	66 010 (B, C)	77 900 (B, C)	28 185 (C)	33 740	73 600	70 500	56 200	50 247	
ROYAUME-UNI UNITED KINGDOM	52 562	48 986	59 341	62 576	63 799	39 380 (C)	39 333 (C)	47 632 (E, C)	44 656 (C)	63 413 (C)	13 062	9 509	11 613	17 625	313	
ÉTATS-UNIS D'AMÉRIQUE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	(e) 89 699	(c) 221 356	(f) 102 216	82 531	(g) 85 753	93 349 (C)	122 904 (C)	101 039 (C)	81 883 (C)	87 068 (C)	722	586	935	204	191	
FRANCE	123 466	80 540	76 591	68 592	47 125	?	33 102 (C, E)	18 470 (E, C)	38 215 (C)	9 926 (C)	50 163	24 814	33 232	32 673	11 781	
PAYS-BAS NETHERLANDS	656 662	620 481	617 610	573 591	557 062	40 687 (B, C, E)	35 365 (B, C, E)	11 686 (B, C, E)	—	16 749 (B, C)	621 100	614 050	600 273	577 835	541 120	
SUISSE SWITZERLAND	7 396	14 233	26 250	22 225	(h) 22 231	6 758 (C)	7 201 (B)	23 922 (B, C)	226 (C)	21 089 (B, C)	408	6 764	270	21 931	310	

(a) Le chiffre négatif pour l'année 1930 indiquant la quantité de laquelle les exportations, au cours de l'année 1930, ont dépassé la production de la même année, a été calculé sans tenir compte des quantités maintenues en stock au début de l'année. Les données y relatives n'étant pas disponibles.

Les chiffres pour les années 1931, 1932 et 1933 ont été fournis en réponse au questionnaire relatif à la feuille de coca, communiqué aux Gouvernements en vue d'une Conférence pour la limitation des matières premières (document C.641.M.303.1933.XI). Ces chiffres étaient accompagnés d'une observation du Gouvernement indiquant qu'en comparant les quantités produites, exportées, et celles restant en stock à la fin de l'année, on constaterait certaines divergences. Les chiffres des exportations étant exacts, ces divergences doivent provenir d'incertitudes des chiffres de la production et des stocks. Des mesures ont été prises pour arriver à plus d'exactitude.

(b) Ce chiffre a été obtenu en déduisant du chiffre de la production total par le Gouvernement du Pérou en réponse au questionnaire relatif à la feuille de coca, communiqué aux Gouvernements en vue d'une conférence pour la limitation des matières premières (document C.641.M.303.1933.XI), les importations provenant du Pérou déduites par les pays importateurs pour l'année 1932.

(c) Ce chiffre a été calculé sans tenir compte des quantités maintenues en stock au début de l'année, les données y relatives n'étant pas disponibles.

(d) Y compris 7 797 kg. de sels pour la fabrication de l'éther méthylique de l'égonine.

(e) Le Gouvernement des États-Unis d'Amérique a déclaré que, sur cette quantité, 98 486 kg. ont été importés pour la fabrication de produits non stupéfiants. Le cocaïne, l'égonine et tous les sels, dérivés et préparations à l'usage de produits non stupéfiants, par synthèse ou autrement, de la cocaïne ou de l'égonine, et qui sont contenus dans des feuilles de coca, ont été détruits sous la surveillance d'un représentant autorisé du Commissaire des services des stupéfiants.

(f) 216 kg. de feuilles ont été utilisées pour la fabrication de produits décaïnés.

(g) Y compris 4 481 kg. employés pour la fabrication de produits non stupéfiants.

(h) Y compris 175 kg. utilisés pour la confection de préparations contenant moins de 0,1 % de cocaïne.

(a) The negative figure for the year 1930, indicating the quantity by which exports in 1930 exceeded production during that year, has been calculated without taking into account the quantities in stock at the beginning of the year. The particulars in regard to these quantities not being available.

The figures for the years 1931, 1932 and 1933 were furnished in reply to the questionnaire relating to the coca leaf communicated to Governments with a view to a conference for the limitation of raw materials (document C.641.M.303.1933.XI). The Government, in giving these figures, observed that a comparison of the quantities produced, exported and remaining in stock at the end of the year would reveal certain divergences. The figures given for exports being exact, these divergences must be attributed to the inaccuracy of the figures relating to production and stocks. Steps have been taken to ensure a higher degree of accuracy.

(b) This figure has been obtained by deducting the imports from Peru as given by the importing countries from the amount produced as declared by the Government of Peru in answer to the questionnaire relating to the coca leaf, communicated to the Governments in view of a conference on the limitation of raw materials (document C.641.M.303.1933.XI).

(c) This figure has been calculated without taking into account the quantities in stock at the beginning of the year, the particulars in regard to these quantities not being available.

(d) Including 7 797 kg. used for the manufacture of ecgonine methyl ester.

(e) The United States Government stated that 98 486 kg. of this quantity were imported for the manufacture of non-narcotic products. All cocaine, ecgonine, and oil salts, derivatives or preparations from which cocaine or ecgonine may be synthesised or made contained in such coca leaves have been destroyed under the supervision of an authorised representative of the Commissioner of Narcotics.

(f) 216 kg. of leaves were used for decainated products.

(g) Including 4 481 kg. used for the manufacture of non-narcotic products.

(h) Including 175 kg. used for the compounding of preparations containing less than 0.1 % of cocaine.

LA FABRICATION DE LA DIACÉTYLMORPHINE ET DE LA COCAINE POUR LES ANNEES 1930-1933
VII. SYNOPSIS TABLE SHOWING THE MANUFACTURE AND CONVERSION OF MORPHINE,
THE MANUFACTURE OF DIACETYLMORPHINE AND OF COCAINE DURING 1930 TO 1933

Note

Les données statistiques pour les années antérieures à l'année 1934 ayant été fournies au Comité central permanent de l'opium en vertu de la Convention de Genève (1925), et celles pour l'année 1934, en vertu de la Convention de limitation (1931), il a été nécessaire de les grouper dans deux tableaux séparés :

1. Tableau VII, contenant, pour les années 1930 à 1933, les chiffres concernant la morphine, la diacétylmorphine et la cocaïne et indiquant la quantité de morphine transformée en substances *i*) visées (colonnes 4 et 5) et *ii*), non visées (colonnes 6 et 7) par la Convention de Genève, et

2. Tableau VII(A), contenant, pour l'année 1934, les chiffres concernant la morphine, la diacétylmorphine, la codéine, la dionine et la cocaïne, et indiquant la quantité de morphine transformée en *i*) « drogues » du groupe I, *ii*) « drogues » du groupe II et *iii*) substances non visées par la Convention de limitation (1931). Les chiffres concernant ces dernières substances ayant trait à trois pays seulement, on ne les a pas insérés dans une colonne spéciale, mais on les a insérés dans une note au tableau.

Note.

Since the statistics for the years previous to 1934 were furnished to the Permanent Central Opium Board in pursuance of the Geneva Convention (1925) and since those for the year 1934 were furnished in pursuance of the Limitation Convention (1931), it was necessary to insert them in separate tables :

1. Table VII contains the figures for morphine, diacetylmorphine and cocaine for the years 1930-1933 and shows the quantity of morphine converted into the substances *i*) covered (columns 4 and 5) and *ii*) not covered (columns 6 and 7) by the Geneva Convention ;

2. Table VII(A) contains the figures for morphine, diacetylmorphine, codeine, dionine and cocaine for the year 1934, and shows the quantity of morphine converted into *i*) "Drugs" in group I, *ii*) "Drugs" in group II, and *iii*) Substances not covered by the Limitation Convention of 1931. Since the figures in respect of these latter substances relate to three countries only, they are not inserted in a special column but shown in a note to the table.

(a) Toute la morphine fabriquée, soit 5 kg., a été extraite de la plante sèche (paille) de pavot. D'après le rapport officiel, la fabrique a utilisé environ 268 tonnes de paille de pavot pour la fabrication de 167 kg. de morphine et de 17 kg. de codéine.

(b) Suivant les rapports annuels de l'Inde, les quantités suivantes de codéine ont été fabriquées : 1930, 24 kg ; 1931, 6 kg ; 1932, 42 kg.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
Pays et années Countries and years	Morphine												Diacétylmorphine	Cocaïne
	Quantité utilisée pour la transformation en substances indiquées ci-dessous et % par rapport à la fabrication (col. 2)						Morphine restante comme telle et % par rapport à la fabrication totale (col. 2 — col. 8)							
	Fabrication et % par rapport au total général de la fabrication déclarée par tous les pays		Substances visées par la Convention		Substances non visées par la Convention		Total (col. 4 + col. 6)		Morphine restante comme telle et % par rapport à la fabrication totale (col. 2 — col. 8)		Fabrication et % par rapport au total général de la fabrication déclarée par tous les pays			
	kg.	%	kg.	%	kg.	%	kg.	%	kg.	%	kg.	%		
ALLEMAGNE GERMANY	1930	10 555	27.3	203	1.9	9 060	86.9	9 263	1 292	12.2	1 292	12.2	1 153	10.8
	1931	4 994	16.4	98	2.0	4 060	81.3	4 158	836	16.7	836	16.7	1 020	22.1
	1932	7 421	26.9	126	1.7	5 195	70.0	5 321	2 100	28.3	2 100	28.3	744	18.7
	1933	6 285	21.0	135	2.1	4 861	77.3	4 996	1 289	20.6	1 289	20.6	870	21.7
BELGIQUE BELGIUM	1931	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
	1932	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
	1933	419	1.4	7	1.7	356	84.9	363	56	13.4	56	13.4	103	2.6
BULGARIE BULGARIA	1932	59	0.2	—	—	51	86.4	51	8	13.6	8	13.6	—	—
	1933	31	0.1	—	—	14	45.2	14	17	54.8	17	54.8	—	—
ROYAUME-UNI UNITED KINGDOM	1930	1 911	4.9	94	4.9	658	34.4	752	1 159	60.7	1 159	60.7	318	6.5
	1931	1 012	3.3	75	7.4	190	18.8	265	747	73.8	85	6.8	381	8.3
	1932	1 292	4.7	87	6.7	335	25.9	422	870	67.4	98	7.4	395	10
	1933	1 873	6.2	111	5.9	848	45.3	959	914	48.8	127	9.4	427	10.7
ETATS-UNIS D'AMERIQUE U.S.A.	1930	5 373	14.0	—	—	3 461	64.1	3 461	1 912	35.6	—	—	723	12.4
	1931	7 728	25.4	—	—	5 273	68.2	5 273	2 455	31.8	—	—	870	18.9
	1932	7 966	28.0	10	0.1	6 004	75.1	6 014	1 982	24.5	—	—	788	19.8
	1933	7 015	23.1	33	0.5	3 779	53.9	3 812	3 203	45.6	—	—	792	19.8
FINLANDE FINLAND	1933	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	100	—	—	—	—
FRANCE	1930	12 495	32.3	1 995	16.0	6 733	53.9	8 728	3 767	30.1	2 216	51.2	831	11.2
	1931	8 734	28.7	168	1.9	6 399	73.3	6 567	2 167	24.8	193	16.4	373	8.1
	1932	2 824	10.2	85	3.0	3 368	119.3	3 453	—	—	97	7.1	297	7.5
	1933	4 482	14.9	112	2.5	4 338	96.8	4 450	32	0.7	128	9.5	394	9.8
HONGRIE HUNGARY	1930	47	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	47	100	—	—	—	—
	1931	12	—	—	—	3	25.0	3	9	75.0	—	—	—	—
	1932	61	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	61	100	—	—	—	—
	1933	(a) 192	0.6	—	—	7	3.6	7	185	96.4	—	—	—	—
INDE INDIA	1930	65	0.3	—	—	(b)	—	—	65	100	—	—	—	—
	1931	72	0.2	—	—	(b)	—	—	72	100	—	—	—	—
	1932	(c) 40	0.2	—	—	(b)	—	—	40	100	—	—	—	—
	1933	(d) 21	0.1	—	—	(b)	—	—	21	100	—	—	9	0.2
ITALIE ITALY	1930	29	0.1	9	31.0	—	6.9	11	18	62.1	0	0.2	—	—
	1931	194	0.7	17	8.8	60	30.9	77	117	60.3	16	1.3	—	—
	1932	337	1.3	23	6.8	175	51.9	198	139	41.3	21	1.0	—	—
	1933	380	1.3	29	7.6	288	75.8	317	63	16.0	28	2.1	—	—

VII (A). — TABLEAU INDICANT LA FABRICATION ET LA TRANSFORMATION DE LA MORPHINE, LA FABRICATION DE LA DIACÉTYLMORPHINE, DE LA CODÉINE, DE LA DIONINE ET DE LA COCAÏNE POUR L'ANNÉE 1934 (Voir note précédant le Tableau VII).

VII (A).—TABLE SHOWING THE MANUFACTURE AND CONVERSION OF MORPHINE, THE MANUFACTURE OF DIACETYLMORPHINE, CODEINE, DIONINE AND COCAINE DURING THE YEAR 1934. (See note preceding Table VII.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Pays Countries	Morphine										Diacetylmorphine						
	Quantité utilisée pour la transformation et % par rapport à la fabrication (col. 2) Quantity used for conversion into substances indicated below and (col. 2)										Fabrication et % par rapport au total général de la fabrication déclarée par tous les pays Manufacture and % of grand total of manufacture reported by all countries						
	«Drogues» du Groupe I (Art. 1, para. 2, de la Convention de 1931) «Drogs» In Group I (Art. 1, para. 2, of the 1931 Convention)										Morphine restant comme telle (col. 2 — col. 8) et % par rapport à la fabrication totale Morphine remaining as such (col. 2 — col. 8) and % of total manufacture						
	kg.	%	kg.	%	kg.	%	kg.	%	kg.	%	kg.	%	kg.	%	kg.	%	kg.
ALLEMAGNE GERMANY	4 983	18.6	134	3.7	4 668	93.7	* 4 868	115	2.3	94	6.5	3 890	22.6	614	35.9	358	10.3
BELGIQUE BELGIUM	973	3.6	14	1.4	840	80.4	854	119	12.2	16	1.4	742	4.3	66	3.9	132	3.8
BULGARIE BULGARIA	21	0.1	—	—	1	4.8	1	20	95.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
DANEMARK DENMARK	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ROYAUME-UNI UNITED KINGDOM	2 037	7.6	359	17.6	711	34.9	1 070	957	47.5	106	9.6	931	6.4	55	3.2	385	11.1
ETATS-UNIS D'AMÉRIQUE U.S.A.	5 983	22.4	88	1.5	3 973	66.4	* 4 070	1 913	32.0	—	—	3 731	21.6	236	13.8	856	24.7
FINLANDE FINLAND	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FRANCE	3 022	11.3	137	4.5	3 377	111.8	* 3 515	—	—	83	7.5	3 124	18.1	204	12.0	244	7.0
HONGRIE HUNGARY	(a) 365	1.4	—	—	43	11.8	43	322	88.2	—	—	45	0.3	9	0.5	—	—

* En plus des quantités indiquées dans les colonnes 4 et 6, le total pour l'Allemagne, pour les Etats-Unis d'Amérique et pour la France contient 10 9 et 1 kg. respectivement de morphine utilisée pour la transformation en substances non visées par la Convention de 1931.

(a) 331 kg. de morphine ont été extraits de 451 554 kg. de plante sèche (paille) de pavot.

(b) En outre, 272 kg. de morphine brute contenant 205 kg. de morphine pure ont été fabriqués en 1934.

(c) Le Gouvernement de Formosa déclare que la fabrication de morphine brute en 1934 a été en termes de morphine pure) de 574 kg.

(d) On ne dispose pas de ce chiffre.

(e) La somme des taux de morphine transformée en d'autres drogues et de morphine restant comme telle dépasse le total de la morphine fabriquée; cela est dû au fait que, dans certains pays, la quantité totale de morphine fabriquée au cours d'une année a été inférieure à la quantité de la morphine nécessaire pour la transformation pendant la même année, on a dû utiliser aux fins de transformation aussi des quantités tirées des stocks de réserve restant de l'année précédente.

* In addition to the quantities shown in columns 4 and 6, the totals for Germany, the United States of America and France include 16, 9 and 1 kg. respectively of morphine used for conversion into substances not covered by the 1931 Convention.

(a) 331 kg. of morphine were manufactured from 451 554 kg. of dried poppy plant (poppy straw).

(b) In addition, 272 kg. of crude morphine containing 206 kg. of pure morphine were manufactured in 1934.

(c) The Government of Formosa reported that the manufacture of crude morphine in 1934 was (in terms of pure morphine) 574 kg.

(d) Figure not available.

(e) The sum of the totals for morphine converted into other drugs and for morphine remaining as such is greater than the total for the morphine manufactured; this is due to the fact that in certain countries the total quantity of morphine manufactured during the year was less than the quantity of morphine necessary for conversion in the same year. Consequently, it was found necessary to use for conversion quantities of morphine drawn from the reserve stocks remaining over from the previous year.

	(b) 61	0.3	—	—	—	—	011 100	—	—	54	0.3	—	12	0.3
INDE INDIA														
ITALIE ITALY	595	2.2	24	4.0	441	74.7	405	130	27.9	2.1	2.3	28	1.6	—
JAPON JAPAN	3 305	12.1	601	18.2	1 781	51.0	2 385	920	27.8	12.3	7.3	—	—	26.2
CORÉE CHOSŒN	324	7.2	60	18.5	—	—	60	261	31.5	8.1	—	—	—	—
FORMOSE FORMOSA	(c)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.2
KOYAN-TOUNG (Terr. à bail) KWANTUNG (Leased Terr.)	36	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	36	100	—	—	—	—	—
NORVÈGE NORWAY	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	100	—	—	—	—	—
PAYS-BAS NETHERLANDS	270	1.0	13	4.3	362	131.1	375	—	—	1.3	1.6	29	1.7	3.0
POLONNE POLAND	456	1.7	—	—	381	33.6	381	75	16.4	—	2.1	21	1.2	1.6
SUÈDE SWEDEN	141	0.5	9	6.4	87	61.7	96	45	31.9	0.7	0.3	—	—	—
SUISSE SWITZERLAND	805	3.0	27	3.4	698	36.7	725	80	9.9	3.0	2.8	197	11.5	2.9
TOURCOLOVAQUIE CZECHOSLOVAKIA	460	1.7	—	—	345	75.0	315	115	25.0	—	1.6	11	0.6	4.4
U. R. S. S. U. S. S. R.	2 581	9.7	98	3.3	1 978	76.6	2 076	505	19.6	3.6	3.1	211	12.3	3.6
YUGOSLAVIE YUGOSLAVIA	342	1.3	—	—	270	78.9	270	72	21.1	—	1.3	30	1.8	—
TOTAUX TOTALS	(e) 20 778	100	1 014	6.0	19 953	71.5	* (c) 21 699	(e) 5 777	21.6	100	100	1 711	100	100

VIII. TABLEAU SYNOPSIS INDICANT LE VOLUME TOTAL DU COMMERCE D'EXPORTATION EN MORPHINE, DIACÉTYLMORPHINE ET COCAÏNE DES PRINCIPAUX PAYS FABRICANTS ET EXPORTATEURS, AINSI QUE D'AUTRES PAYS, POUR LES ANNÉES 1930 A 1934 *

VIII. SYNOPSIS TABLE SHOWING THE TOTAL VOLUME OF THE EXPORT TRADE IN MORPHINE, DIACETYL MORPHINE AND COCAINE FROM THE CHIEF MANUFACTURING AND EXPORTING COUNTRIES AND FROM OTHER COUNTRIES DURING THE YEARS 1930 TO 1934 *

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
Cocaine																			
(a) Exports to the manufacturing countries and percentage in relation to the total exports of the country. (b) Exports to other countries and percentage in relation to the total exports of the country. (c) Total exports and percentage in relation to the total exports of all countries.																			
Pays exportateurs Exporting countries	Années Years	Morphine								Diacetylmorphine									
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)	(n)	(o)	(p)	(q)	
ALLEMAGNE GERMANY	1930	729	67	1000	33	41.6	115	65.7	60	34.3	175	79.7	83	3.1	919	91.9	1092	57.7	
	1931	45	12.7	37.3	35.5	18.5	21	31.4	40	65.6	61	17.0	27	3.8	682	96.2	709	48.9	
	1932	143	32.2	301	67.8	44.1	56.2	50	43.9	56.1	114	36.7	106	16.5	535	83.5	611	45.3	
	1933	48	13.9	297	86.1	315	20.0	35	33.0	71	67.0	100	33.2	69	9.6	618	90.4	717	50.6
	1934	87	23.6	281	70.1	303	25.3	19	27.1	51	72.9	70	23.5	30	0.2	515	93.8	501	52.1
ROYAUME-UNI UNITED KINGDOM	1930	55	10.8	454	82.2	309	12.4	—	—	70	100	70	7.9	—	—	140	100	140	7.8
	1931	41	10.5	318	89.5	309	20.2	1	1.9	53	98.1	51	15.1	1	—	123	99	123	8.5
	1932	47	11.3	350	83.2	397	22.6	—	—	60	100	60	19.3	—	—	176	100	176	12.4
	1933	34	8.6	363	91.4	397	23.0	—	—	61	100	61	19.1	31	18.6	119	81.4	103	12.9
	1934	65	15.9	343	81.1	408	28.0	2	3.1	57	96.0	59	21.3	20	11.8	149	88.2	169	15.2
FRANCE	1930	113	39.4	174	60.6	207	11.0	52	53.9	41	44.1	93	10.5	48	21.7	147	75.3	193	10.9
	1931	161	38.4	258	61.6	419	21.8	66	57.2	63	18.3	129	36.0	45	24.9	136	75.1	191	12.5
	1932	86	54.4	72	45.6	153	9.0	3	13.0	20	37.0	23	7.4	6	9.1	60	90.9	68	4.7
	1933	10	10.4	138	89.4	151	8.9	—	—	13	100	13	4.1	—	—	65	100	65	4.0
	1934	1	1.9	53	98.1	54	3.7	—	—	13	100	13	3.3	1	2.7	37	97.3	38	3.1
JAPON JAPAN	1930	5	20	20	80	100	1.0	—	—	52	100	52	5.9	—	—	31	100	31	1.7
	1931	—	—	16	100	16	0.8	—	—	31	100	31	8.7	—	—	10	100	10	1.1
	1932	—	—	17	100	17	1.0	—	—	22	100	22	7.1	—	—	8	100	8	0.6
	1933	—	—	34	100	34	2.0	—	—	30	100	30	9.1	—	—	20	100	20	1.4
	1934	—	—	53	91.4	53	4.0	—	—	47	100	47	19.1	—	—	10	100	19	1.7
PAYS-BAS NETHERLANDS	1930	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—	—	51	40.8	58	63.2	109	6.1
	1931	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	37	58	63	92	6.3
	1932	23	88.5	3	11.5	26	1.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	92	33.7	122	66.3	101	13.0
	1933	58	49.2	60	60.8	118	6.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	50	56.8	38	43.2	83	6.2
	1934	4	10.3	35	80.7	39	2.7	2	20.0	8	80.0	10	1.1	6	12.8	41	87.2	47	4.2

Note explicative.

Sous chaque chiffre indiquant la quantité d'une drogue exportée par un pays à destination des principaux pays fabricants et exportateurs (colonnes 2, 8 et 14) et des autres pays (colonnes 4, 10 et 16), on a donné en italique le pourcentage de ces quantités par rapport à la quantité totale exportée par le pays dans l'année (colonnes 6, 12 et 18). Le pourcentage des exportations totales d'un pays par rapport aux exportations totales de tous les pays durant l'année est donné dans les colonnes 7, 13 et 19. Il est à remarquer que la morphine et la diacétylmorphine exportées à destination des pays fabricants peuvent être employées pour la transformation en d'autres drogues.

Explanatory Note.

Under each figure showing the amount of a drug exported by a country to the chief manufacturing and exporting countries (col. 2, 8 and 14), and to other countries (col. 4, 10 and 16), the percentage of these amounts to the total amount exported by the country for the year (col. 6, 12 and 18) is given in italics. The percentage of the total exported by a country to the total exported by all countries during the year is given in col. 7, 13 and 19. It should be noted that the morphine and diacetylmorphine exported to manufacturing countries may be used for conversion.

suivantes des exportations (en kg.) de la Turquie, communiquées au Comité central permanent de l'opium, peuvent être signalées :

1° Premiers 9 mois de 1930 : Exportations à destination des pays fabricants : morphine, 823; diacétylmorphine, 791. Exportations à destination des pays non fabricants : morphine, 480; diacétylmorphine, 3 603. — Total : morphine, 1 303; diacétylmorphine, 4 394.

Aucune de ces exportations ne figure comme importation dans les rapports des pays mentionnés dans les statistiques d'exportation fournies par la Turquie.

2° 1931 : Exportations à destination des pays fabricants : morphine, 65; diacétylmorphine, 59. Exportations à destination des pays non fabricants : morphine, 249; diacétylmorphine, 1 363. — Total : morphine, 307; diacétylmorphine, 1 421.

De ces quantités, 55 kg. de morphine et 2 kg. de diacétylmorphine ont été signalés comme importation par les pays mentionnés dans les statistiques d'exportation fournies par la Turquie.

3° 1932 : Exportations à destination des pays fabricants : morphine, 67; diacétylmorphine, néant. Exportations à destination des pays non fabricants : morphine, 4; diacétylmorphine, néant. — Total : morphine, 71; diacétylmorphine, néant.

De cette quantité, 54 kg. de morphine ont été signalés comme importation par les pays mentionnés dans les statistiques d'exportation fournies par la Turquie.

En 1933 et en 1934, la Turquie n'a exporté ni morphine ni diacétylmorphine.

Note.—Exports by Turkey.—The following statistics of exports (in kg.) by Turkey communicated to the Central Board may be noted :

(1) First 9 months of 1930 : Exported to manufacturing countries : Morphine, 823; Diacetylmorphine, 791. Exported to non-manufacturing countries : Morphine, 480; Diacetylmorphine, 3 603.—Total : Morphine, 1 303; Diacetylmorphine, 4 394.

None of these exports were reported as received as imports by the countries mentioned in the export statistics furnished by Turkey.

(2) 1931 : Exported to manufacturing countries : Morphine, 65; Diacetylmorphine, 59. Exported to non-manufacturing countries : Morphine, 249; Diacetylmorphine, 1 362.—Total : Morphine, 307; Diacetylmorphine, 1 421.

Of these amounts, 55 kg. of morphine and 2 kg. of diacetylmorphine were reported as received as imports by the countries mentioned in the export statistics furnished by Turkey.

(3) 1932 : Exported to manufacturing countries : Morphine, 67; Diacetylmorphine, nil. Exported to non-manufacturing countries : Morphine, 4; Diacetylmorphine, nil.—Total : Morphine, 71; Diacetylmorphine, nil.

Of this amount, 54 kg. of morphine were reported as received as imports by the countries mentioned in the export statistics furnished by Turkey.

In 1933 and 1934, Turkey did not export either morphine or diacetylmorphine.

SWITZERLAND	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
Exportations totales	1 030	401	1 537	529	2 507	931	215	439	275	561	490	553	186	105	1 555	895	1 771	990	203	203
des pays ci-dessus	345	90	1 378	800	1 723	896	110	323	216	662	326	911	114	31	1 301	919	1 415	976	234	234
Total exports by	523	346	988	654	1 511	859	69	227	222	703	291	909	209	161	1 039	839	1 298	917	234	234
above countries	373	249	1 124	751	1 497	866	33	243	237	517	290	909	170	130	1 137	870	1 107	922	234	234
	317	272	920	723	1 276	376	33	142	200	353	233	959	68	70	907	930	975	871	121	108
Exportations totales	1 030	401	1 537	529	2 507	931	215	439	275	561	490	553	186	105	1 555	895	1 771	990	203	203
d'autres pays (a)	67	337	132	563	199	104	19	594	13	406	32	89	25	691	11	306	36	25	157	157
Total exports by	183	738	66	266	219	141	1	60	10	950	20	64	2	27	110	383	110	33	234	234
other countries (a)	105	465	121	535	231	133	15	395	23	605	38	97	57	513	53	482	111	75	234	234
	105	583	75	417	190	123	3	360	7	700	10	13	26	186	114	511	130	126	234	234
Exportations totales	1 030	401	1 537	529	2 507	931	215	439	275	561	490	553	186	105	1 555	895	1 771	990	203	203
déclarées	412	214	1 510	736	1 922	100	129	36	220	61	358	100	139	96	1 312	904	1 451	100	203	203
Total exports	706	491	1 054	529	1 760	100	70	295	211	775	311	100	211	149	1 205	851	1 416	100	203	203
reported	478	277	1 245	723	1 723	100	68	297	280	793	319	100	227	160	1 190	810	1 418	100	203	203
	452	310	1 001	620	1 456	100	35	143	207	852	213	100	91	84	1 021	916	1 115	100	203	203

* With regard to the total volume of the export trade in methylmorphine (codéine) and ethylmorphine (dioline) see document O.C.1628.

(a) This heading includes the following countries which began to manufacture morphine in 1931 and exported (or re-exported) respectively in 1931, 1932, 1933 and 1934 (kg.) : Belgium : 4, 3, 16, 29; Sweden : 4, nil, 8, 11; Yugoslavia : nil, 28, 81, 26. Poland, which began to manufacture morphine in 1932, exported (or re-exported) in 1933 : 12 kg. In 1933 and 1934 : nil.

Czechoslovakia, which began to manufacture diacetylmorphine in 1931, exported (or re-exported) in 1931, 1932, 1933 and 1934 respectively (kg.) : 7, 2, nil, nil. Yugoslavia, which began to manufacture diacetylmorphine in 1932, exported in 1933 : 5 kg. In 1933 : 3 kg. In 1934 : nil.

Czechoslovakia, which began to manufacture cocaine since 1932, exported in that year : 5 kg. In 1933 and 1934 : nil. Belgium, which began to manufacture cocaine in 1933, exported in 1933 : 50 kg. ; in 1934 : 49 kg.

In addition, this heading includes for 1931, 1932, 1933 and 1934 the exports (in kg.) of the following countries : Morphine : U.S.A., 40, 20, 4, 5; Hungary, 5, 11, 67, 79; Italy, 1, 4, 14, 7; Norway, nil, 1, 1; Czechoslovakia, 61, 12, nil, nil; Diacetylmorphine : Italy, 1, 1, 2, nil; Cocaine : U.S.A., nil, nil, 1, 17; Formosa, 10, 35, 40, 44. Formosa exported to Japan in 1931, 1932, 1933 and 1934 crude morphine containing the following quantities of pure morphine respectively : 325, 519, 1 268 and 874 kg.

* En ce qui concerne le volume total du commerce d'exportation en méthylmorphine (codéine) et éthylmorphine (dioline) voir doc. O. C. 1628.

(a) Cette rubrique comprend les pays suivants, qui fabriquent de la morphine depuis 1931 seulement et qui ont exporté (ou réexporté) respectivement en 1931, 1932, 1933 et 1934 (kg.) : Belgique : 4, 3, 16, 29; Suède : 4, néant, 8, 11; Yougoslavie : néant, 28, 81, 26. La Pologne a commencé la fabrication de la morphine en 1932 et a exporté (ou réexporté) en 1933 : 12 kg. ; en 1933 et 1934 : néant.

La Tchécoslovaquie a commencé la fabrication de la diacétylmorphine en 1931 et a exporté (ou réexporté) respectivement (kg.) en 1931, 1932, 1933 et 1934 : 7, 2, néant, néant.

La Yougoslavie, qui fabrique de la diacétylmorphine depuis 1932, a exporté en 1932 : 5 kg. ; en 1933 : 3 kg. ; en 1934 : néant.

La Tchécoslovaquie, qui fabrique de la cocaïne depuis 1932, en a exporté 5 kg. cette année-là. En 1933 et 1934 : néant.

La Belgique, qui fabrique de la cocaïne depuis 1933, en a exporté 50 kg. en 1933 et 49 kg. en 1934.

Cette rubrique comprend en outre pour 1931, 1932, 1933 et 1934 l'exportation (en kg.) des pays suivants : Morphine : Etats-Unis, 40, 20, 4, 5; Hongrie : 5, 11, 67, 79; Italie : 1, 4, 14, 7; Norvège : néant, 1, 1; Tchécoslovaquie : 61, 12, néant, néant; Diacétylmorphine : Italie, 1, 1, 2, néant; Cocaïne : Etats-Unis, néant, néant, 1 kg., 17 kg.; Formosa : 10, 35, 40, 44 kg. de morphine. Formosa n'a exporté au Japon en 1931, 1932, 1933 et 1934 de la morphine brute contenant respectivement les quantités suivantes de morphine pure : 325, 519, 1 268 et 874 kg.

VIII (A). TABLEAU INDICANT POUR L'ANNÉE 1934
LE VOLUME TOTAL DU COMMERCE D'EXPORTATION EN MÉTHYLMORPHINE (CODÉINE) ET ÉTHYLMORPHINE (DIONINE)
ET LES QUANTITÉS DE CES DROGUES MAINTENUES EN STOCK À LA FIN DE LA MÊME ANNÉE (a).

VIII (A). TABLE SHOWING
THE TOTAL VOLUME OF THE EXPORT TRADE IN METHYLMORPHINE (CODEINE) AND ETHYLMORPHINE (DIONINE)
DURING THE YEAR 1934 AND QUANTITIES OF THESE DRUGS HELD IN STOCK AT THE END OF THAT YEAR (a).

Note explicative.

Les parties à la Convention de limitation ont pour la première fois fourni, en application de ladite Convention, au Comité central permanent les statistiques relatives à l'année 1934 concernant la fabrication, l'exportation, l'importation et les stocks de méthylmorphine (codéine) et d'éthylmorphine (dionine).

Ces statistiques, publiées par le Comité central permanent (rapport au Conseil sur les travaux du Comité central au cours de ses vingt-deuxième, vingt-troisième, vingt-quatrième et vingt-cinquième sessions : document C.364.M.185.1935.XI, et rapport au Conseil : Statistiques relatives à l'année 1934 fournies au Comité central de l'opium aux termes des Conventions de 1925 et de 1931 ; document C.1.M.1.1936.XI), ont permis de préparer le présent tableau indiquant pour l'année 1934 le volume total du commerce d'exportation en méthylmorphine (codéine) et d'éthylmorphine (dionine) et les quantités de ces drogues maintenues en stock à la fin de 1934 (a).

Explanatory Note.

The parties to the Limitation Convention have for the first time, in application of that Convention, supplied the Permanent Central Board with statistics for 1934 concerning the manufacture, export, import and stocks of methylmorphine (codeine) and ethylmorphine (dionine).

These statistics, published by the Permanent Central Board (report to the Council on the work of the Central Board during its twenty-second, twenty-third, twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth sessions (document C.364.M.185.1935.XI) and report to the Council. Statistics relating to the year 1934 furnished to the Permanent Central Opium Board under the terms of the 1925 and 1931 Conventions (document C.1.M.1.1936.XI), have made it possible to prepare the present table showing the total volume of the export trade in methylmorphine (codeine) and ethylmorphine (dionine) during the year 1934 and the quantities of these drugs held in stock at the end of 1934 (a).

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Pays	Méthylmorphine (Codéine)				Éthylmorphine (Dionine)					Countries
	(A)		(B)		kg.	o/o	(A)	(B)	o/o	
	(A) Quantité exportée et % par rapport à la quantité totale exportée par tous les pays. (B) Stocks à la fin de l'année et % par rapport à la quantité totale en stock à la fin de l'année.									
I. Pays fabricants exportateurs :	kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.	o/o	o/o	o/o	I. Manufacturing and exporting :	
EUROPE :									EUROPE :	
Allemagne	1 034	30.6	1 504	17.7	3.15	57.6	360	31.9	Germany	
Belgique	273	8.1	389	4.6	29	4.9	39	3.4	Belgium	
France	193	5.7	869	10.2	1.4	2.4	47	4.2	France	
Hongrie	3	0.1	21	0.2	—	—	(b)	—	Hungary	
Italie	24	0.7	470	5.5	3	0.5	82	7.3	Italy	
Pays-Bas	188	5.6	199	2.3	21	3.5	16	1.4	Netherlands	
Royaume-Uni	720	21.3	301	3.5	29	4.9	39	3.5	United Kingdom	
Suède	3	0.1	62	0.7	—	—	(b)	—	Sweden	
Suisse	612	18.1	523	6.2	93	15.5	169	15.0	Switzerland	
U.R.S.S.	157	4.7	268	3.2	59	9.9	74	6.5	U.S.S.R.	

Europe:									
Allemagne	1 094	30.6	1 511	17.7	13.1	1.0	17	4.2	Hungary
Belgique	273	8.1	390	11.2	1.0	2.1	(b)	7.2	Italy
France	1 053	30.7	1 400	16.2	1.0	—	32	7.2	Italy
Grèce	21	0.7	21	0.7	—	—	10	1.1	Netherlands
Italie	21	0.7	21	0.7	—	—	10	1.1	Sweden
Pays-Bas	148	4.4	170	5.3	0.5	0.5	30	5.6	United Kingdom
Royaume-Uni	720	21.2	1 001	30.3	2.0	4.0	(b)	15.0	Switzerland
Suède	913	26.1	1 022	30.7	—	15.5	71	6.5	U.S.S.R.
Suisse	157	4.7	208	6.2	0.2	0.2	—	—	
U.R.S.S.	157	4.7	208	6.2	0.2	0.2	—	—	

North America:									
United States	1	—	2 512	29.5	1	—	122	10.8	ASIA:
ASIA:	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	India
India	31	0.9	9	0.1	—	—	(b)	—	Japan
Japon	133	4.0	200	2.3	—	—	—	—	Totals for the manufacturing and exporting countries
Totals pour les pays fabricants exportateurs	3 372	99.9	7 327	85.0	594	99.2	948	84.0	Totals
II. Pays non fabricants exportateurs (d)	5	0.1	55	0.6	5	0.8	—	—	III. Other countries (e)
Totals	—	—	1 138	13.4	—	—	181	16.0	Totals
III. Autres pays (e)	—	—	8 520	100	—	—	1 129	100	Grand total
Totals	3 377	100	8 520	100	599	100	1 129	100	

(a) For the quantities manufactured see Table VIII(A).
 (b) Stocks included under heading III (Other countries) of this table.
 (c) Exports included under heading II (Non-manufacturing exporting countries) of this table (see also note (d)).
 (d) This heading includes the following countries:
 Codine: Latvia (exports: 3 kg.; stocks: 41 kg.); Luxembourg (exports: 2 kg.; stocks: 14 kg.);
 Doline: Japan (exports: 5 kg.; stocks: nil).
 (e) This heading includes manufacturing and non-manufacturing countries which have not exported codine or dione in 1931. The manufacturing countries included in this heading are the following:
 Codine: Poland (stocks: 181 kg.); Czechoslovakia (stocks: 197 kg.); Yugoslavia (stocks: 20 kg.);
 Doline: Hungary (stocks: 7 kg.); Poland (stocks: 24 kg.); Czechoslovakia (stocks: 23 kg.); Yugoslavia (stocks: 5 kg.).

(a) Pour les quantités fabriquées voir le tableau VIII(A).
 (b) Stocks compris dans la rubrique III (autres pays) du présent tableau.
 (c) Exportations comprises dans la rubrique II (pays non fabricants exportateurs) du présent tableau (voir aussi note (d)).
 (d) Cette rubrique comprend les pays suivants:
 Codine: Lettonie (exportation: 3 kg.; stocks: 41 kg.); Luxembourg (exportation: 2 kg.; stocks: 14 kg.);
 Doline: Japon (exportation: 5 kg.; stock: néant).
 (e) Cette rubrique comprend les pays fabricants et non fabricants qui n'ont pas exporté de codine ou de dione en 1931. Les pays fabricants compris dans cette rubrique sont les suivants:
 Codine: Pologne (stocks: 181 kg.); Tchécoslovaquie (stocks: 197 kg.); Yougoslavie (stocks: 20 kg.);
 Doline: Hongrie (stocks: 7 kg.); Pologne (stocks: 24 kg.); Tchécoslovaquie (stocks: 23 kg.); Yougoslavie (stocks: 5 kg.).

IX. TABLEAU SYNOPTIQUE INDIQUANT LE VOLUME TOTAL DU COMMERCE D'IMPORTATION DES PAYS FABRICANTS EN MORPHINE, DIACÉTYLMORPHINE ET COCAÏNE, POUR LES ANNÉES 1930 A 1934

IX. SYNOPTIC TABLE SHOWING THE TOTAL VOLUME OF THE IMPORT TRADE OF MANUFACTURING COUNTRIES IN MORPHINE, DIACETYL MORPHINE AND COCAINE DURING 1930 TO 1934

Explanatory Note.

In drawing up this table, the method employed is that adopted for the previous table, which deals with exports. All explanations necessary for consulting the present table may therefore be found in the table of exports.

It should be noted that : (a) the morphine and diacetylmorphine imported by manufacturing countries may be used for conversion ; (b) a small proportion of the import trade indicated in the table is for the purpose of re-export ; (c) that imports from unspecified countries—the quantities involved being very small—have been considered as from non-manufacturing countries.

Note explicative.

On a employé, pour établir ce tableau, la méthode adoptée pour l'établissement du tableau précédent, qui concerne les exportations, où on pourra trouver toutes les explications utiles à la lecture du présent tableau.

Il est à remarquer : a) que la morphine et la diacétylmorphine importées par les pays fabricants peuvent être employées pour la transformation en d'autres drogues ; b) qu'une petite proportion du commerce d'importation indiqué dans ce tableau est destinée à la réexportation ; c) que les importations provenant de pays non spécifiés ont été considérées comme provenant de pays non fabricants, ces quantités étant minimes.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Pays Importateurs Importing countries	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	Morphine			Diacétylmorphine			Cocaine						
						(a) Importations provenant des pays fabricants et % par rapport à l'importation totale de ce pays.			(b) Importations provenant des pays non fabricants et % par rapport à l'importation totale de ce pays.			(c) Total import and percentage of total imports of all countries.						
						(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)				
	kg.	%	kg.	%	kg.	kg.	%	kg.	kg.	%	kg.	kg.	%	kg.				
FRANCE	40 93	53.8	3 7	4.3	1.0	7 87.5	1.8	0.8	1 12.5	0.8	0.8	7 14.4	49	2.6				
ROYAUME-UNI	13 100	20	32	30	1.8	6 76	1.8	0.8	2 26	0.8	0.8	7 14.4	49	2.6				
UNITED KINGDOM	8 20	10.5	32	30	1.8	6 76	1.8	0.8	2 26	0.8	0.8	7 14.4	49	2.6				
HONGRIE	17 100	22	32	30	1.8	6 76	1.8	0.8	2 26	0.8	0.8	7 14.4	49	2.6				
HUNGARY	9 50	11.8	32	30	1.8	6 76	1.8	0.8	2 26	0.8	0.8	7 14.4	49	2.6				
INDIE	48 100	63.8	6	46.2	0.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
INDIA	13 100	17	32	30	1.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
ITALIE	148 98.7	193	126 97.3	169 98.8	149 98.5	80 98.7	150 98.7	6.6	1 1.3	31 17.9	113 100	113 100	113 100	113 100				
ITALY	109 72.2	146 97.3	40 26.8	53 94.6	43 95.6	31 93.9	140 98.5	11.1	2 2.7	33 16.6	100 91.3	100 91.3	100 91.3	100 91.3				

(a) Les importations de diacétylmorphine au Royaume-Uni comprennent les quantités suivantes provenant de sal-
sies, quantités qui ont été transformées en d'autres drogues
après l'importation : 133 kg. des Etablissements du Détroit et
391 kg. de Iron-Kong.
(b) En outre, les quantités suivantes de morphine brute
ont été importées du Tchécoslovaquie (le chiffre entre parenthèses in-
diquant le teneur en morphine pure) : 1932 : 235 kg. (166 kg.) ;
1933 : 350 kg. (297 kg.) ; 1934 : 207 kg. (163 kg.) ;
1935 : 350 kg. (297 kg.) ; 1936 : 207 kg. (163 kg.) ;
(c) Soles faites dans les Etablissements du Détroit.
(d) En outre, les quantités suivantes de morphine pure ont
été importées de France, sous forme de morphine brute (kg.) :
1930 : 741 ; 1931 : 132 ; 1932 : 519 ; 1933 : 707 ; 1934 : 549.
(e) En outre, 109 kg. de morphine pure ont été importés
de France sous forme de morphine brute.
(f) En outre, les quantités suivantes de morphine teneur
brute ont été importées de France (le chiffre entre paren-
thèses indiquant le teneur en morphine pure) : 1933 : 830 (657) ;
1934 : 550 (425).
(g) Cette rubrique comprend : 1) les importations de
l'Allemagne, qui étaient pour les années 1931, 1932, 1933 et
1934, respectivement : (en kg.) morphine : 11, 4 ;
diacétylmorphine : 8, 11, 8, 2 ; cocaïne : 37, 11, 1, 3 ; 2) les
importations des pays suivants, qui n'ont commencé à fabri-
quer de la morphine qu'en 1931 et dont les importations de
morphine en 1931, 1932, 1933 et 1934 ont été respectivement
(en kg.) : Belgique : 37, 93, 91, 4 ; Suède : 37, 86, 27, 18 ;
Yougoslavie : 3, 4, 2, admet.
En 1932, la Pologne et la Bulgarie ont commencé à fabri-
quer de la morphine et leur importation a été respectivement
de 9 et 3 kg. ; en 1933, respectivement néant et 2 kg. ; en
1934, respectivement 8 et 8 kg. En 1932, la Suède et la You-
goslavie ont commencé à fabriquer de la diacétylmorphine ;
leur importation n'a été respectivement 5 kg. et néant ; en
1933, respectivement 4 kg. et néant ; en 1934, respectivement
5 kg. et néant. En 1933, la Belgique a commencé la fabrication
de la cocaïne et a importé : en 1933 : 35 kg. ; en 1934, néant.
(h) L'importation par la Turquie en 1932 de 17 kg. de mor-
phine dont l'origine n'est pas donnée dans le rapport turc. Ce
rapport ne donne que les chiffres pour neuf mois de l'année.

(a) The imports of diacetylmorphine into the United Kingdom included the following quantities from seizures, which were converted into other drugs after importation: 133 kg. from the Straits Settlements and 201 kg. from Hong-Kong.

(b) In addition, the following quantities of crude morphine were imported from India (the figure in brackets shows the pure morphine content): 1932: 255 kg. (166 kg.); 1933: 356 kg. (207 kg.); 1934: 207 kg. (163 kg.).

(c) Seizures made in the Straits Settlements.

(d) In addition, the following quantities of pure morphine were imported from Formosa in the form of crude morphine (kg.): 1930: 741; 1931: 132; 1932: 519; 1933: 707; 1934: 549.

(e) Imports from Japan proper.

(f) In addition, 192 kg. of pure morphine were imported from Formosa in the form of crude morphine.

(g) In addition, the following quantities of crude morphine were imported from Formosa (the figure in brackets shows the pure morphine content): 1933: 830 (587); 1934: 550 (353).

(h) This heading includes (i) the following imports by Germany: 1931, 1932, 1933 and 1934 respectively (kg.): morphine: 29, 11, 1, 4; diacetylmorphine: 8, 11, 9, 2; cocaine: 37, 11, 1, 3. (ii) the imports by the following countries which began to manufacture in 1931: imports of morphine in 1931, 1932, 1933 and 1934 respectively (kg.): Belgium, 87, 93, 91, 41; Sweden, 37, 36, 27, 16; Yugoslavia, 9, 4, 2, nil.

In 1932, Poland and Bulgaria began to manufacture morphine and their imports were respectively 9 kg. and 3 kg.; in 1933, respectively nil and 2 kg.; in 1934, respectively 8 and 8 kg. In 1935, Sweden and Yugoslavia began to manufacture diacetylmorphine, their imports being respectively 5 kg. and nil; in 1932, respectively 4 kg. and nil; in 1934, respectively 5 and nil. In 1933, Belgium began to manufacture cocaine and imported: in 1933: 33 kg.; in 1934: nil. (iii) the import by Turkey in 1932 of 17 kg. of morphine, the source of which is not given in the Turkish report. The report covers only the first nine months of the year.

JAPON(d) JAPAN(d)	1930	18 100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—</
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**TABLEAU X (A), (B) ET (C), INDIQUANT RESPECTIVEMENT
POUR CHAQUE PAYS AYANT ENVOYÉ DES CHIFFRES
LA CONSOMMATION DE MORPHINE, DE DIACÉTYLMORPHINE ET DE COCAÏNE
PAR MILLION D'HABITANTS POUR LES ANNÉES 1930 A 1934**

**TABLE X (A), (B) AND (C), SHOWING RESPECTIVELY
FOR EACH COUNTRY FOR WHICH THE DATA HAVE BEEN FURNISHED
THE CONSUMPTION OF MORPHINE, DIACETYLMORPHINE AND COCAINE
PER MILLION INHABITANTS FOR THE YEARS 1930 TO 1934**

Note explicative.

Les trois tableaux suivants, concernant la morphine, la diacétylmorphine et la cocaïne, indiquent la consommation de chacune de ces drogues par million d'habitants, pour les pays qui ont fourni ces statistiques. Les pays sont classés en cinq groupes géographiques suivant le système employé par l'Organe de contrôle dans son état d'évaluations. Le chiffre de la population indiqué dans la colonne 2, chiffre le plus récent qui soit accessible pour la période de cinq ans, a été emprunté à l'*Annuaire statistique de la Société des Nations* (1934-35). Les colonies, territoires sous mandat, etc., sont indiqués par les initiales des pays qui les administrent : E.B. (Empire Britannique), F. (France), N. (Pays-Bas), J. (Japon).

Il y a lieu de noter que le formulaire statistique C(1) (GL) du Comité central permanent demande qu'on fournisse, conformément à la Convention de Genève, les chiffres « de la consommation en dehors des besoins de l'Etat » et qu'il y est prescrit « d'omettre les quantités inférieures à un kilogramme ». Le fait que ces trois tableaux ne contiennent pas de statistiques pour un pays ou un territoire particulier peut être dû à la stipulation susmentionnée, la consommation totale du stupéfiant en question dans ce pays ou dans ce territoire étant inférieure à un kilogramme.

Lorsqu'on compare la consommation d'un pays avec celle d'un autre pays, pour ce qui touche à la morphine ou à la diacétylmorphine, il y a lieu de se rappeler que ces comparaisons peuvent être faussées par l'absence de données relatives à la consommation de tous les opiacés, notamment de l'opium médicinal et de la codéine.

Explanatory Note.

The following three tables regarding morphine, diacetylmorphine and cocaine show the consumption of each of these drugs per million inhabitants for the countries which have furnished such data. The countries are arranged in five geographical groups, according to the method used by the Supervisory Body in the statement containing the estimates. The population figure given in column 2 is the latest figure available for the five-year period and has been taken from the *Statistical Year-Book of the League of Nations*, 1934-35. Colonies, mandated territories, etc., are indicated by the capital letters of the administering countries : B.E. (British Empire), F. (France), N. (Netherlands), J. (Japan).

It should be noted that the statistical form C(1) (GL) of the Central Board asks, in accordance with the Geneva Convention, for "consumption other than for Government purposes", and contains the request that "quantities less than one kilogramme should be omitted". The fact that these three tables do not contain data for a particular country or territory may be due to this request, the total consumption of a particular drug by the country or territory in question being less than one kilogramme.

In comparing the consumption of one country with that of another as regards morphine or diacetylmorphine, it should be remembered that such comparisons may be vitiated by the absence of data as regards the consumption of all opiates, especially of medicinal opium and of codeine.

(A) MORPHINE

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Pays	Population (en milliers) (000's omitted)	Consommation par million d'habitants Consumption per million inhabitants					Countries
		1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	
Europe.		Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Europe.
ALLEMAGNE	65 350	18.09	14.27	10.81	10.22	9.71	GERMANY.
AUTRICHE	6 750	11.93	12.05	12.18	10.68	9.57	AUSTRIA.
BELGIQUE	8 248	8.93	9.27	10.66	7.30	12.48	BELGIUM.
ROYAUME-UNI	46 755	(a) 8.42	(a) 17.72	(a) 16.32	(a) 17.68	(a) 3.90	UNITED KINGDOM.
BULGARIE	6 020	1.54	0.65	1.32	1.01	1.82	BULGARIA.
DANEMARK	3 640	22.69	22.76	23.48	24.48	25.92	DENMARK.
DANTZIO	410	14.63	12.05	12.35	9.76	9.76	DANZIG.
ESPAGNE	24 242	2.33	2.12	3.49	3.87	5.98	SPAIN.
ESTONIE	1 125	8.07	8.06	7.15	8.90	10.66	ESTONIA.
FINLANDE	3 534	11.27	10.32	10.02	8.53	9.05	FINLAND.
FRANCE	41 900	16.99	18.09	4.55	6.97	7.49	FRANCE.
GRÈCE	6 630	1.74	2.19		1.53	1.50	GREECE.
HONGRIE	8 841	19.21	6.56	11.21	13.32	13.23	HUNGARY.
IRLANDE (ÉTAT LIBRE D')	3 000		3.39	6.09	4.36	3.00	IRISH FREE STATE.
ISLANDE	112	9.52	27.52	27.27	17.86	17.86	ICELAND.
ITALIE	42 217	3.90	3.79	4.60	3.08	3.50	ITALY.
LETTONIE	1 939	8.95	8.90	9.37	9.32	9.28	LATVIA.
LITHUANIE	2 451	2.56	2.96	1.67	2.48	1.63	LITHUANIA.
LUXEMBOURG (G.-D.)	303	10.17	6.67	6.64	6.64	6.60	LUXEMBURG (G.-D.).
NORVÈGE	2 858	17.48	19.92	19.43	20.03	17.14	NORWAY.
PAYS-BAS	8 290	5.74	6.19	7.44	6.11	6.63	NETHERLANDS.
POLONNE	33 024	2.99	1.87	2.49	1.84	2.11	POLAND.
PORTUGAL	7 090	1.29	1.50	1.88	2.43	1.69	PORTUGAL.
ROUMANIE	18 800			0.48	0.97	2.92	ROUMANIA.
SUÈDE	6 212	8.01	10.74	8.11	8.88	13.36	SWEDEN.
SUISSE	4 135	10.59	12.75	15.38	12.13	9.18	SWITZERLAND.
TCHÉCOSLOVAQUIE	15 020	12.28	8.41	8.63	8.04	7.52	CZECHOSLOVAKIA.
TURQUIE	15 200				0.33	0.52	TURKEY.
U. R. S. S.	168 000		11.38	3.29	3.85	1.13	U.S.S.R.
YOUgoslavie	14 514	4.89	2.30	1.77	2.38	2.06	YUGOSLAVIA.
<i>Territoires, dépendances, etc.</i>							<i>Territories, Dependencies, etc.</i>
MALTE (E. B.)	252	4.29	4.17	—	—	—	MALTA (B.E.).

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Pays	Population (en milliers) (000's omitted)	Consommation par million d'habitants Consumption per million inhabitants					Countries
		1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	
Amérique.		Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	America.
Amérique du Nord.							North America.
CANADA	10 760	14.40	7.97	10.42	10.01	10.40	CANADA.
ÉTATS-UNIS	126 000	16.89	16.89	18.27	17.65	17.19	UNITED STATES.
Amérique Centrale.							Central America.
MEXIQUE	17 600	0.18	0.24	0.12	0.46	0.28	MEXICO.
COSTA-RICA	552					1.81	COSTA RICA.
NICARAGUA	800					7.50	NICARAGUA.
SALVADOR	1 550	14.86		4.05	0.66	0.66	SALVADOR.
Amérique du Sud.							South America.
BOLIVIE	3 000			0.67	0.33		BOLIVIA.
CHILI	4 433			4.60	2.73	4.06	CHILE.
PÉROU	6 700					0.29	PERU.
URUGUAY	1 993	8.11	5.25	3.61	4.56	4.51	URUGUAY.
VENEZUELA	3 300	0.63	4.69	0.62	0.30		VENEZUELA.
Dépendances, colonies, etc.							Dependencies, Colonies, etc.
GUYANE BRITANNIQUE . .	321	12.90	3.22	—	3.14	3.11	BRITISH GUIANA.
Asie.							Asia.
INDE	363 100	0.87	0.70	0.37	0.53	0.50	INDIA.
IRAN	9 000	0.89	1.33	1.22	—	—	IRAN.
JAPON	67 500	13.74	13.89	14.04	14.28	13.18	JAPAN.
SIAM	12 670			—	—	—	SIAM.
Dépendances, colonies, etc.							Dependencies, Colonies, etc.
CÉYLAN (E. B.)	5 543		—	0.37	0.18	0.36	Ceylon (B.E.).
ÉTAT. DU DÉTROIT (E. B.)	1 070	2.65	0.90	0.92	1.89	1.90	STRAITS SETTLEMENTS (B.E.)
ÉTATS MALAIS FÉD. . . .	1 620				0.62	—	FED. MALAY STATES.
HONG-KONG (E. B.) . . .	923					2.16	HONG-KONG (B.E.).
CORÉE (CHOSEN) (J.) . .	22 000	4.37	9.74	9.32	10.30	20.40	KOREA (CHOSEN) (J.).
FORMOSE (TAIWAN) (J.) .	5 061	2.63	3.22	2.10	2.40	2.34	FORMOSA (TAIWAN) (J.).
KOUAN-TOUNG (J.) . . .	1 409	91.67	68.89	44.28	27.14	28.38	KWANTUNG (J.).
INDES NÉERLANDAISES (N)	63 500	0.08	0.06	0.06	0.05	—	NETH. INDIES (N.).
PALESTINE (E. B.) . . .	1 140	1.07	0.97	0.96	0.92	—	PALESTINE (B.E.).
SYRIE ET LIBAN (F.) . . .	3 200					1.87	SYRIA AND LEBANON (F.)
Afrique.							Africa.
ÉGYPTE	15 210	0.55	0.27	0.54	0.80	0.65	EGYPT.
UNION SUD-AFRICAINE . .	8 430	2.14	(b)	3.51	1.92	2.13	UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.
Dépendances, colonies, etc.							Dependencies, Colonies, etc.
RHODÉSIE DU SUD (E. B.)	1 220	0.93			—	—	SOUTHERN RHODESIA (B.E.)
Océanie.							Oceania.
AUSTRALIE	6 657	12.32	12.97	11.34	13.93	13.33	AUSTRALIA.
NOUVELLE-ZÉLANDE . . .	1 516	16.82	9.96	9.85	9.78	9.70	NEW ZEALAND.

(a) Le relevé adressé au Comité central permanent de l'opium est accompagné de la remarque suivante :
 « Il y a lieu de remarquer que, ne disposant pas des chiffres effectifs de la consommation des préparations contenant de la morphine fabriquées respectivement avec de l'opium brut, de l'opium médical et de la morphine, on a dû effectuer une évaluation en prenant pour base la proportion des quantités de ces préparations fabriquées au cours de l'année en question. Cette proportion varie évidemment d'une année à l'autre et ne représente pas toujours exactement la proportion des trois types de préparations consommées. Dans ces conditions et comme la méthode actuelle de présentation des statistiques semble causer une certaine confusion, le « Home Office » propose, dans les relevés ultérieurs qu'il fournira au Comité central, de ne pas essayer de distinguer entre la quantité de morphine consommée sous forme de préparations d'opium et la quantité consommée sous forme de préparations fabriquées avec de la morphine. Il se bornera à fournir un chiffre global pour la consommation sous la rubrique « Morphine » et en termes de cet alcaloïde. »
 (b) Le Gouvernement fait savoir qu'il ne possède pas de statistiques de la consommation.

(a) The return to the Central Board is accompanied by the following remark :
 « It is to be noted that, as actual figures for the consumption of preparations containing morphine which are made respectively from raw opium, from medicinal opium and from morphine are not available, an estimate has had to be made based upon the proportion between the amounts of such preparations manufactured during the year in question. This proportion, of course, differs from year to year and may not accurately represent the proportion of the three types of preparations consumed. In these circumstances, and as the present method of presentation of the statistics appears to cause confusion, the Home Office proposes in future returns to the Central Board not to attempt to distinguish between the amount of morphine consumed in the form of preparations of opium and the amount consumed in preparations manufactured from morphine, but to return one consumption figure under the head of 'Morphine', in terms of the alkaloid. »
 (b) The Government of the Union states that it has no consumption records.

(B) DIACÉTYLMORPHINE

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Pays	Population en milliers (000's omitted)	Consommation par million d'habitants Consumption per million inhabitants					Countries
		1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	
Europe.		Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Europe.
ALLEMAGNE	65 350	0.59	0.20	0.06	0.03	0.03	GERMANY.
AUTRICHE	6 750	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	AUSTRIA.
BELGIQUE	8 248	0.99	1.11	1.10	0.73	1.09	BELGIUM.
ROYAUME-UNI	46 610	1.05	1.09	0.99	1.08	0.98	UNITED KINGDOM.
BULGARIE	6 020	0.17	0.16	—	0.17	—	BULGARIA.
DANEMARK	3 640	2.27	2.81	2.79	3.88	2.45	DENMARK.
ESPAGNE	24 242	0.30	0.17	0.29	0.04	—	SPAIN.
FINLANDE	3 534	6.82	6.49	5.72	6.26	6.51	FINLAND.
FRANCE	41 900	2.06	2.06	2.14	2.48	2.08	FRANCE.
HONGRIE	8 841	1.04	0.34	0.23	0.34	0.34	HUNGARY.
IRLANDE (ÉTAT LIBRE D')	3 000	—	—	0.34	—	—	IRISH FREE STATE.
ITALIE	42 247	1.95	1.80	1.93	1.82	1.94	ITALY.
LETTONIE	1 939	1.05	1.05	0.52	0.52	0.52	LATVIA.
LITHUANIE	2 451	—	0.42	—	0.41	—	LITHUANIA.
NORVÈGE	2 858	—	0.36	0.35	—	—	NORWAY.
POLONNE	33 024	—	—	—	—	—	POLAND.
PORTUGAL	7 090	0.16	0.15	0.29	0.28	0.70	PORTUGAL.
ROUMANIE	18 800	—	—	0.16	0.16	0.26	ROMANIA.
SUÈDE	6 212	1.31	1.63	1.46	2.26	2.57	SWEDEN.
SUISSE	4 135	0.49	0.25	0.49	0.48	0.24	SWITZERLAND.
TCHÉCOSLOVAQUIE	15 020	—	0.14	0.27	0.13	0.27	CZECHOSLOVAKIA.
TURQUIE	15 200	—	—	—	—	0.06	TURKEY.
U. R. S. S.	168 000	—	0.09	0.61	0.14	0.48	U.S.S.R.
YOUgoslavie	14 514	0.14	0.14	—	0.07	—	YUGOSLAVIA.
Amérique.							America.
Amérique du Nord.							North America.
CANADA	10 760	2.13	1.75	1.82	1.89	1.76	CANADA.
ÉTATS-UNIS	126 000	0.03	0.06	0.02	0.03	0.01	UNITED STATES.
Amérique Centrale.							Central America.
SALVADOR	1 550	1.71	0.67	0.67	—	—	SALVADOR.
Amérique du Sud.							South America.
BOLIVIE	3 000	—	—	0.33	—	—	BOLIVIA.
CHILI	4 433	—	—	—	0.68	—	CHILE.
PÉROU	6 700	—	—	—	—	0.15	PERU.
URUGUAY	1 993	9.19	7.36	3.09	4.56	3.51	URUGUAY.
VENEZUELA	3 300	—	0.31	—	—	—	VENEZUELA.
Asie.							Asia.
INDE	363 100	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.04	INDIA.
IRAN	9 000	0.11	0.11	0.11	—	—	IRAN.
JAPON	67 500	21.10	16.00	9.92	9.02	7.41	JAPAN.
Territoires, colonies, etc.							Territories, Colonies, etc.
HONG-KONG (E. B.)	923	—	—	—	—	—	HONG-KONG (B.E.).
CORÉE (Chosen) (J.)	22 000	2.06	5.63	6.06	5.47	2.32	KOREA (Chosen) (J.).
FORMOSE (Taiwan) (J.)	5 061	12.94	6.22	5.25	4.21	3.90	FORMOSA (Taiwan) (J.).
KOUAN-TOUNG (J.)	1 409	28.57	6.67	0.71	0.71	0.71	KWANTUNG (J.).
Afrique.							Africa.
EGYPTE	15 210	—	—	—	—	0.06	EGYPT.
UNION SUD-AFRICAINE	8 430	—	(b)	0.37	0.36	0.59	UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.
Territoires, colonies, etc.							Territories, Colonies, etc.
Océanie.							Oceania.
AUSTRALIE	6 657	2.96	3.10	2.91	3.18	3.90	AUSTRALIA.
NOUVELLE-ZÉLANDE	1 546	3.26	1.99	1.31	1.30	0.65	NEW ZEALAND.

(b) Le Gouvernement fait savoir qu'il ne possède pas de statistiques de la consommation.

(b) The Government of the Union states that it has no consumption records.

(C) COCAÏNE

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Pays	Population (en milliers) (000's omitted)	Consommation par million d'habitants Consumption per million inhabitants					Countries
		1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	
Europe.		Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Europe.
ALLEMAGNE	65 330	6.43	2.90	1.08	1.03	0.93	GERMANY.
AUTRICHE	6 750	8.95	8.18	7.57	5.93	5.92	AUSTRIA.
BELOQUE	8 248	6.08	7.01	7.84	7.79	7.03	BELGIUM.
ROYAUME-UNI	46 610	5.54	5.48	5.04	4.93	5.00	UNITED KINGDOM.
BULGARIE	6 020	1.89	0.82	0.66	1.34	0.99	BULGARIA.
DANEMARK	3 610	8.23	5.31	5.31	4.90	4.36	DENMARK.
DANTZIG	410	2.44	2.41	—	—	—	DANTZIG.
ESPAGNE	24 212	2.72	2.46	3.99	4.41	4.41	SPAIN.
ESTONIE	1 125	11.66	6.27	4.47	5.31	5.33	ESTONIA.
FINLANDE	3 534	4.74	4.42	4.58	3.41	2.54	FINLAND.
FRANCE	41 900	10.07	7.58	5.72	8.86	4.22	FRANCE.
GRÈCE	6 630	1.58	2.34	—	1.22	1.35	GREECE.
HONGRIE	8 811	4.86	5.30	2.20	2.30	2.94	HUNGARY.
IRLANDE (ÉTAT LIBRE D')	3 000	—	0.68	2.7	2.35	2.00	IRISH FREE STATE.
ISLANDE	112	—	0.17	9.09	17.86	—	ICELAND.
ITALIE	42 217	2.89	2.85	2.34	2.20	2.08	ITALY.
LETTONIE	1 939	7.89	7.85	7.81	7.77	7.22	LATVIA.
LITHUANIE	2 451	2.99	2.86	1.67	2.06	1.22	LITHUANIA.
LUXEMBOURG (G.-D.)	303	10.17	6.67	6.64	3.32	3.30	LUXEMBURG (G.-D.).
NORVÈGE	2 858	4.99	6.05	2.47	6.68	3.49	NORWAY.
PAYS-BAS	8 290	4.72	4.29	2.6	3.91	2.77	NETHERLANDS.
POLOGNE	33 021	1.82	1.31	1.24	0.40	0.48	POLAND.
PORTUGAL	7 090	1.61	1.50	1.01	1.71	1.97	PORTUGAL.
ROUMANIE	18 800	—	—	0.65	0.70	0.90	ROUMANIA.
SUÈDE	6 212	8.82	8.14	6.00	6.14	6.43	SWEDEN.
SUISSE	4 135	8.37	6.13	8.3	6.07	5.56	SWITZERLAND.
TCHÉCOSLOVAQUIE	15 020	8.92	4.89	6.14	5.36	5.30	CZECHOSLOVAKIA.
TURQUIE	15 200	—	—	—	0.51	0.46	TURKEY.
U. R. S. S.	168 000	—	3.34	1.48	0.52	0.52	U.S.S.R.
YOUOGLAVIE	14 514	1.82	1.01	0.57	0.42	1.03	YUGOSLAVIA.
<i>Territoires, dépendances, etc.</i>							<i>Territories, Dependences, etc.</i>
MALTE (E. B.)	252	4.20	—	—	—	—	MALTA (E.E.).
Amérique.							America.
<i>Amérique du Nord.</i>							<i>North America.</i>
CANADA	10 760	5.58	5.15	4.21	4.06	3.99	CANADA.
ÉTATS-UNIS	126 000	7.06	6.88	6.2	6.09	6.37	UNITED STATES.
<i>Amérique Centrale.</i>							<i>Central America.</i>
MEXIQUE	17 600	0.37	0.42	0.36	0.29	0.39	MEXICO.
GUATÉMALA	2 234	—	—	—	—	1.79	GUATEMALA.
NICARAGUA	800	—	—	—	—	2.50	NICARAGUA.
SALVADOR	1 550	10.86	—	2.70	—	—	SALVADOR.
TRINITÉ ET TOBAGO	426	—	—	—	2.38	4.69	TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.
<i>Amérique du Sud.</i>							<i>South America.</i>
BOLIVIE	3 000	—	—	1.67	0.67	—	BOLIVIA.
CHILI	4 433	—	—	3.45	2.50	3.15	CHILE.
EQUATEUR	2 000	—	—	—	0.50	0.50	ECUADOR.
PÉROU	6 700	—	—	—	—	0.59	PERU.
URUGUAY	1 993	16.22	11.56	6.70	8.10	5.51	URUGUAY.
VENEZUELA	3 300	0.32	0.31	0.31	0.30	—	VENEZUELA.
Asie.							Asia.
INDE	363 100	0.15	0.07	0.08	0.07	0.12	INDIA.
IRAN	9 000	0.89	0.89	0.67	—	—	IRAN.
JAPON	67 500	14.81	10.8	15.17	13.98	12.88	JAPAN.
SIAM	12 670	0.09	0.08	—	0.08	0.08	SIAM.
<i>Territoires, colonies, etc.</i>							<i>Territories, Colonies, etc.</i>
CÉYLAN (E. B.)	5 543	0.18	0.19	0.37	0.36	—	Ceylon (B.E.).
ÉTABL. DU DÉTROIT (E.B.)	1 050	0.88	0.90	0.92	2.83	1.90	STRAITS SETT. (B.E.).
INDOCHINE	22 300	—	—	—	—	0.13	INDO-CHINA.
CORÉE (Chosen) (J.)	22 000	0.91	1.04	1.4	1.42	1.13	KOREA (Chosen) (J.).
FORMOSE (Taiwan) (J.)	5 061	7.67	7.51	7.56	6.61	5.85	FORMOSA (Taiwan) (J.).
KOUAN-TOUNO (J.)	1 409	8.33	17.04	17.86	22.86	21.29	KWANTUNG (J.).
INDÉS NÉERLANDAISES (N.)	63 500	0.15	0.10	0.11	0.06	0.06	NETH. INDIES (N.).
PALESTINE (E. B.)	1 140	4.30	2.71	2.88	1.85	—	PALESTINE (B.E.).
SYRIE ET LIBAN (F.)	3 200	—	—	—	—	3.12	SYRIA AND LEBANON (F.).
Afrique.							Africa.
ÉGYPTÉ	15 210	0.55	0.47	0.74	0.26	0.19	EGYPT.
UNION SUD-AFRICAINE	8 430	1.88	(b)	1.71	1.92	1.68	UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.
<i>Territoires, colonies, etc.</i>							<i>Territories, Colonies, etc.</i>
AFRIQUE-Occ. FRANÇ.	14 400	—	—	—	—	0.06	FR. WEST AFRICA.
MAROC (zone franç.)	5 500	—	—	—	—	0.18	MOCCO (Fr. zone).
RÉUNION	200	—	—	15.00	—	—	REUNION.
TRIPOLITAINE	543	—	—	—	3.01	3.61	TRIPOLITANIA.
Océanie.							Oceania.
AUSTRALIE	6 657	12.00	12.97	11.03	11.35	12.76	AUSTRALIA.
NOUVELLE-ZÉLANDE	1 546	10.09	5.31	6.57	6.52	4.52	NEW ZEALAND.

(b) Le Gouvernement fait savoir qu'il ne possède pas de statistiques de la consommation.

(b) The Government of the Union states that it has no consumption records.

Note explicative.

Le but de ce tableau est de montrer : 1° le total mondial de la fabrication de l'opium préparé au cours de la période 1925-1934 ; 2° la division de la fabrication totale entre les pays fabriquant de l'opium préparé ; 3° les variations d'année en année de la quantité fabriquée par chaque pays.

Les totaux des quantités d'opium préparé fabriquées données dans ce tableau sont moindres que les totaux réels, car les données ne sont pas disponibles pour toute la période envisagée ou pour une ou deux années pour certains pays où l'usage de l'opium préparé est permis.

En ce qui concerne les données utilisées pour établir le présent tableau, il y a lieu de remarquer, d'une part, qu'à partir de 1929, on a emprunté généralement ces données aux relevés statistiques publiés par le Comité central permanent dans son rapport au Conseil, à l'exception des chiffres pour 1929 de la Malaisie britannique et Brunei et du Koutan-Toung et pour 1929 et 1930 de Sarawak, et, d'autre part, que pour les années 1925-1928, certaines données ont été empruntées au volume II du Rapport de la Commission d'enquête sur le contrôle de l'opium à fumer en Extrême-Orient (document C.635.M.254, 1930.XI).

Dans les cas où il existe une divergence, quant aux données relatives à la fabrication de l'opium préparé, entre les chiffres qui figurent dans le rapport annuel et dans les rapports du Comité central permanent de l'opium, et ceux qui proviennent du rapport de la Commission d'enquête, on en a tenu compte dans des notes quand cette divergence atteint environ 500 kg.

Certains chiffres ont été calculés pour quelques pays d'après la quantité de l'opium brut utilisée pour la fabrication de l'opium préparé ; on trouvera ci-dessous des notes sur ce sujet.

Notes au tableau ci-dessus.

(a) Les chiffres pour les années 1925-1928 ont été empruntés aux rapports de la Commission d'enquête sur le contrôle de l'opium à fumer en Extrême-Orient.

(b) La règle ne fabrique plus d'opium préparé. Les quantités nécessaires proviennent de la régie des Etablissements du Détroit.

(c) Les chiffres de l'opium du Gouvernement des Etablissements du Détroit fournissent l'opium préparé à tous les Etats malais fédérés et non fédérés, ainsi qu'à l'Etat de Brunei, à l'Etat de Sarawak, à Hong-Kong et au Bornéo du Nord.

(d) Le chiffre pour la Malaisie britannique et Brunei pour 1929 figurant dans le rapport du Comité central de l'opium est de 110 302 kg.

(e) Les chiffres de 1925 à 1928 ont été calculés en supposant que l'on perd en poids 40 % lorsque l'on fabrique du chandou avec l'opium brut indien.

(f) Ce chiffre est différent de celui figurant dans le rapport de la Commission d'enquête (5 365 kg.).

(g) Les chiffres de 1925 à 1928 sont basés sur une moyenne de 83 % d'opium préparé qui aurait pu être fabriqué avec l'opium persan, turc ou autre opium brut employé dans le territoire.

(h) Toutes les quantités d'opium brut importées en vue de la fabrication de l'opium préparé ont été considérées comme utilisées pour cette fabrication.

(i) Chiffre figurant dans le rapport de la Commission d'enquête.

(j) Le rapport pour 1934 du Siam relatif à l'opium préparé n'étant pas encore parvenu au Secrétariat, ce chiffre a été pris dans le rapport au Conseil du Comité central permanent.

(k) Fabriqué par les techniques de l'Inde.

(l) Voir note (f) du tableau IV.

Explanatory Note.

The purpose of the table is to show (1) the total world manufacture of prepared opium in the period 1925-1934 ; (2) the division of the total manufacture among the countries manufacturing prepared opium ; (3) the variation from year to year of the amount manufactured by each country.

The totals of manufacture of prepared opium given in this table are less than the real totals, as data are not available for the whole period or for one or two years for certain countries where the use of prepared opium is permitted.

As regards the data used to prepare the present table, it should be noted that, since 1929, the figures are generally taken from the statistical returns published by the Permanent Central Board in its report to the Council, except the figures for 1929 of British Malaya and Brunei and Kwantung and for 1929 and 1930 for Sarawak. Further that for the years 1925-1928, certain figures are taken from Volume II of the Report of the Commission of Enquiry into the Control of Opium-smoking in the Far East (document C.635.M.254, 1930.XI).

In cases where there is a discrepancy, as regards the data for the manufacture of prepared opium, between the figures in the annual reports and in the reports of the Permanent Central Board and those in the report of the Commission of Enquiry, such discrepancies are mentioned in footnotes if they amount to not less than approximately 500 kg.

Certain figures have been calculated for various countries according to the quantity of raw opium used for the manufacture of prepared opium. Notes on this subject will be found below.

Notes for above table.

(a) The figures for the years 1925-1928 have been taken from the reports of the Commission of Enquiry into the Control of Opium-smoking in the Far East.

(b) Prepared opium is no longer manufactured by the opium Monopoly. Supplies are obtained from the Government Monopoly of the Straits Settlements.

(c) The Government Opium Monopoly of the Straits Settlements supplies prepared opium to all Federated and Unfederated Malay States, to the State of Brunei, to the State of Sarawak, to Hong-Kong and to North Borneo.

(d) The figure for British Malaya and Brunei in 1929 in the report of the Central Opium Board is 110 302 kg. This figure is manufactured from raw Indian opium.

(e) This figure differs from the figure of the report of the Commission of Enquiry (5 365 kg.).

(f) The figures for 1925-1928 are calculated on the basis of the average quantity (83 per cent) of prepared opium which could be manufactured from the Persian, Turkish and other raw opium used in the territory.

(g) All quantities of raw opium imported for the purpose of being manufactured into prepared opium have been taken as utilised for such manufacture.

(h) Figure taken from the report of the Commission of Enquiry.

(i) As the annual report for 1934 for Siam relating to prepared opium has not yet been received by the Secretariat, this figure has been taken from the report to the Council by the Permanent Central Board.

(k) Manufactured by Indians.

(l) See footnote (f) to Table IV.

XII. TABLEAU SYNOPTIQUE INDICANT LA CONSOMMATION DE L'OPIMUM PRÉPARÉ POUR LES ANNÉES 1925-1934
DANS LES PAYS QUI ENVOIENT DES RELEVÉS

XII. SYNOPTIC TABLE SHOWING THE CONSUMPTION OF PREPARED OPIUM DURING THE YEARS 1925-1934
IN THOSE COUNTRIES WHICH MAKE RETURNS

Note explicative.

L'objet du tableau, comme le titre l'indique, est de rendre compte de l'état de choses en ce qui concerne la consommation de l'opium préparé au cours de la période de 1925 à 1934.

Certains chiffres manquent pour quelques pays, d'autres chiffres ne sont que des estimations; d'autres, qui indiquent la vente, ont été considérés comme représentant la consommation; on ne saurait donc, à la simple lecture des chiffres figurant au tableau, se rendre un compte exact de la consommation de l'opium préparé. Sauf indication contraire, tous les chiffres de ce tableau pour les années 1929 à 1934 sont ceux fournis par les gouvernements au Comité central permanent.

Explanatory Note.

As the title indicates, the object of the table is to show the position as regards the consumption of prepared opium during the period 1925 to 1934.

Certain figures are missing for various countries, while other figures are only estimates. Others which indicate sales are regarded as representing consumption. Thus it is not possible, by simply taking the figures in the table, to ascertain the exact consumption of prepared opium. Except where otherwise indicated, the figures in this table for the years 1929 to 1934 are those furnished by the Governments to the Permanent Central Board.

I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Pays — Countries	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
BIRMANIE (a) BURMA (a)	18 180	16 928	14 570	14 451	(b) 13 756	(b) 12 171	(b) 10 361	(b) 11 270	(b) 12 081	(b) 13 325
BORNEO (Nord-) NORTH BORNEO	4 571	4 674	4 375	3 942	3 707	2 917	1 957	1 623	1 490	1 627
BRUNÉI	342	407	455	433	349	290	244	257	390	276
CEYLAN CEYLON	196	185	175	157	131	120	107	90	76	61
ETABLISSEMENTS DU DÉTROIT (c) STRAITS SETTLEMENTS (c)	46 323	53 549	52 092	50 814	43 564	33 346	24 855	24 897	23 146	26 378
ÉTATS MALAIS FÉDÉRÉS MALAY STATES (FEDERATED)	43 709	55 339	51 788	43 926	43 090	32 948	20 032	15 437	15 686	21 930
ÉTATS MALAIS NON FÉDÉRÉS MALAY STATES (UNFEDERATED)	27 663	35 897	32 417	25 488	25 192	19 432	12 031	10 523	11 275	16 338
FORMOSE (TAI-OUAN) FORMOSA (TAIWAN)	41 991	40 236	37 323	34 970	31 967	36 359	33 218	27 418	22 878	19 879
HONG-KONG	8 826	7 379	11 068	9 350	6 817	7 264	6 562	4 878	2 241	1 207
INDES NÉERLANDAISES NETHERLANDS INDIES	52 807	55 185	50 103	61 797	58 807	49 279	35 788	24 427	18 355	16 050
INDOCHINE (d) INDO-CHINA (d)	58 465	59 689	66 018	68 267	(e) 71 727	(e) 69 969	(e) 55 487	(e) 41 315	(e) 30 532	28 458
IRAQ IRAQ	(f) 1 093	(g) 564	(g) 488	(g) 385	(b) (g) 355	(b) (g) 296	(b) (g) 214	(b) (g) 137	(b) (g) 62	79

MACAO		5 695	3 736	7 319	6 838	12 261	11 225	14 101	12 948	17 319	16 860
SARAWAK		6 850	7 816	7 127	6 475	5 927	4 679	2 851	2 209	2 460	3 111
SIAM (h)		54 634	55 462	60 483	61 486	53 569	49 435	37 336	30 077	27 314	26 882
TOTAL des pays mentionnés ci-dessus TOTAL of above-mentioned countries		371 345	399 076	405 431	390 779	370 202	332 730	255 150	207 696	195 305	193 070
ETATS SIAM DU NORD NORTHERN SIAM STATES	NR		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	1 884	1 568
INDE FRANÇAISE FRENCH INDIA	246		?	246	246	102					
IRAN (i)			?	?	(j) 30 000	48 160	44 070	46 571	52 455	51 870	52 036
KOUAN-TOUHO (TERritoire A BAIL) KWANTUNG (LEASED TERRITORY)	?	(k) 1 028	(k) 2 060	(k) 1 062	(k) 2 065	(k) 1 234	(b)(l) 4 056	(m)	(m)	NR	NR
KOUAN-TCHÉOU-OUAN KWANG-CHOW-WAN											

(a) Ces chiffres représentent les quantités approximatives d'opium brut vendues par le gouvernement pour être consommées par les fumeurs immatriculés. La vente de l'opium préparé est interdite; la quantité exacte d'opium préparé par les consommateurs eux-mêmes pour leur propre usage est inconnue.

(b) Chiffre figurant dans le rapport annuel.

(c) Les chiffres représentent les quantités d'opium préparé vendues pour la consommation dans la colonie, qui sont 70 493, 62 440, 53 735, 57 629 kg. et 64 058 kg. respectivement. Les chiffres de 1929 à 1931 diffèrent de ceux des rapports annuels, car les quantités ne comprennent pas les ventes directes aux Etats de la Malaisie et autres territoires de l'Extrême-Orient.

(d) Les chiffres pour l'année 1925 ont été empruntés au rapport de la Commission d'enquête. Les chiffres des rapports annuels pour 1926 et 1927 diffèrent de ceux du rapport de la Commission d'enquête, qui sont 70 493, 62 440, 53 735, 57 629 kg. et 64 058 kg. respectivement. Les chiffres de 1929 à 1931 diffèrent de ceux des rapports annuels, car les quantités ne comprennent pas les ventes directes aux Etats de la Malaisie et autres territoires de l'Extrême-Orient.

(e) Y compris les quantités d'opium vendues dans les provinces du Tonkin et du Nord-Annam, qui ont été respectivement de 1929 à 1933 : 6 251 kg., 10 637 kg., 18 483 kg., 13 203 kg., 7 555 kg.

(f) Y compris les quantités managées.

(g) Les chiffres pour les années 1925, 1927 et 1929 sont différents de ceux qui figurent dans le rapport de la Commission d'enquête, qui sont 51 584 kg., 55 273 kg., 13 203 kg., 7 555 kg. respectivement.

(h) Voir note (f) du tableau IV.

(i) Chiffre approximatif du rapport de la Commission d'enquête, qui ne se rapportent qu'aux quantités d'opium préparé de la fabrique de Saïgon vendues par la Régie.

(j) Quantité d'opium préparé vendue, non compris l'opium brut vendu et destiné à être préparé par les consommateurs eux-mêmes.

(k) La quantité d'opium brut vendue par la Régie aux acheteurs agréés s'est élevée en 1931 à 20 210 kg., en 1932 à 8 878 kg. La quantité vendue aux détaillants munis d'une licence régulière a été en 1931 de 95 kg., en 1932 de 112 kg. (1932 : opium préparé).

(a) These figures represent the approximate quantity of raw opium sold by Government for consumption to registered opium-smokers. The sale of prepared opium is prohibited; the exact quantity of opium prepared by consumers themselves for their use is unknown.

(b) Figure taken from the annual report.

(c) The figures show the quantities of prepared opium sold for consumption in the colony. These quantities do not include direct sales to the Malay States and other British territories in the Far East.

(d) The figures for 1925 have been obtained from the report of the Commission of Enquiry, which are 70 493 kg. and 61 058 kg. respectively. The figures for 1929-1931 differ from those in the annual reports, given in the annual reports for 1929 and 1927 differ from those in the annual reports, which are 70 493 kg. and 61 058 kg. respectively. The figures for 1929-1931 differ from those in the annual reports, which are 70 493 kg. and 61 058 kg. respectively.

(e) Including the quantities of opium sold in the provinces of Tonkin and North Annam, which were, from 1929 to 1933 respectively: 6 251 kg.; 10 637 kg.; 18 483 kg.; 13 203 kg.; and 7 555 kg.

(f) Including quantities consumed by others.

(g) The figures for 1925, 1927 and 1929 differ from those in the report of the Commission of Enquiry, which are 51 584 kg., 55 273 kg., 13 203 kg. and 7 555 kg. respectively.

(h) See footnote (f) to Table IV.

(i) Approximate figure obtained from the report of the Commission of Enquiry referring only to quantities of prepared opium of Saigon manufacture sold by the Régie.

(j) Sales of prepared opium only and not including raw opium sold and prepared for smoking by the consumers themselves.

(k) The quantity of raw opium sold by the Régie to authorised purchasers was 20 210 kg. in 1931, and 8 878 kg. in 1932. The quantity sold to duly licensed retailers was 95 kg. in 1931, and 112 kg. in 1932 (in 1932: prepared opium).

XIII. TABLEAU SYNOPSIS INDICANT LE NOMBRE DE FUMEURS RATIONNÉS, POURVUS D'UNE LICENCE OU IMMATRICULÉS, POUR LES ANNÉES 1925-1934.

XIII. SYNOPTIC TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF RATIONED, LICENSED OR REGISTERED SMOKERS, 1925-1934.

Note explicative.

Ce tableau indique le nombre de fumeurs rationnés, immatriculés ou pourvus de licences pour l'usage de l'opium préparé, dans chaque pays consommateur. Il y a lieu de rappeler que, dans beaucoup de pays consommateurs, il n'existe ni immatriculation ni délivrance de licences, et que, par conséquent, le nombre des fumeurs d'opium est inconnu. Conformément à la décision prise par la Commission consultative, on a cependant fait figurer aussi dans le tableau les pays pour lesquels il n'existe pas de chiffres. Les pays figurant au tableau ont été classés en plusieurs groupes suivant le système employé.

Explanatory Note

This table shows the number of rationed, registered or licensed smokers of prepared opium in each consuming country. It should be remembered that, in many consuming countries, there is no registration or licensing, and consequently the number of opium smokers is unknown. In accordance, however, with the decision taken by the Advisory Committee, the countries for which no figures exist remain in the table. The countries appearing in the table have been classified in several groups according to the system in force.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Pays — Countries	Population (millions)	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
I. Rationnés, pourvus d'une licence et immatriculés — Rationed, licensed and registered.											
FORMOSE FORMOSA	5.1	31 350	31 982	29 536	27 378	25 622	(a) 29 180	(a) 31 236	(a) 25 008	18 811	16 613
INDES NÉERLANDAISES (b) NETHERLANDS INDIES (b)	63.5	129 289	126 186	97 317	101 018	110 730	92 830	52 787	66 157	50 399	12 797
KOUANG-TOUNG (Terr. à bail) KWANTUNG (Leased Terr.)	1.4	20 821	20 172	31 062	31 176	30 858	30 191	30 673	31 218	31 011	33 329
SARAWAK	0.6	6 258	6 000	1 783	1 633	1 601	1 602	1 723	1 709	1 751	5 105
II. Rationnés et immatriculés — Rationed and registered.											
BIRMANIE BURMA	11.7	19 219	15 577	14 003	13 361	12 151	11 269	10 297	19 055	20 678	20 936
III. Pourvus d'une licence et immatriculés — Licensed and registered.											
BONIN (Nond-) (d) NORTH BORNEO (d)	0.275		5 811	6 276	5 127	5 087	1 100	2 931	2 250	2 512	2 660
BRUNÉI (e)	0.03					158	388	530	577	330	507
CÉLAN (f) CEYLON (f)	5.513	622	582	519	509	155	117	121	581	352	317
ÉTATS MALAIS FÉDÉRÉS (g)(e) MALAY STATES (FEDERATED) (g)(e)	1.62			(e) 25 282	(e) 46 850	(e) 52 102	60 508	21 260	18 132	16 007	31 808
ÉTATS MALAIS NON FÉDÉRÉS (e) MALAY STATES (UNFEDERATED) (e)	1.56					(e)(h) 21 190	17 398	39 011	30 600	11 223	17 180
ÉTABLISSEMENTS DU DÉTROIT (e) STRAITS SETTLEMENTS (e)	1.050					10 056	12 751	13 106	13 106	23 290	51 217

INDR FRANÇAISE (1) FRENCH INDIA (1)	0.29				6 840	11 060	N.R.	N.R.
INDR NÉERLANDAISES (b) NETHERLANDS INDIES (b)	63.5	24 832	22 452	78 805	84 688	74 376	62 977	41 066
V. Sans rationnement, ni licence, ni immatriculation — No rationing, licensing or registration.								
ETATS SIAM DU NORD NORTHERN SIAM STATES								
ETATS SIAM DU SUD SOUTHERN SIAM STATES								
HONG-KONG (f)	0.923							
INDOCHINE INDO-CHINA	22.3							
KOUAN-TCHÉOU-OUAN KWAN-CHOW-WAN	0.25							N.R.
MACAO	0.17							
SIAM (h)	12.67							N.R.

(a) En 1930, ce chiffre se compose de 23 483 fumeurs titulaires d'une licence et de 14 992 fumeurs en cours de traitement, mais non encore guéris. En 1931, ces deux derniers chiffres sont respectivement : 21 510 et 9 720 ; en 1932 : 19 723 et 5 285.

(b) Les Indes néerlandaises liguent à la fois sous les rubriques I et IV, car dans certains districts les fumeurs sont rationnés, pourvus d'une licence et immatriculés, mais dans d'autres, ils sont seulement immatriculés. (Voir volume I du rapport de la Commission d'enquête sur le contrôle de l'opium à fumer en Extrême-Orient, page 80.) (Document C.635-M.254.1930.XI.)

(c) Chiffre ligurant dans le rapport de la Commission d'enquête sur le contrôle de l'opium à fumer en Extrême-Orient.

(d) Il existe une espèce de rationnement général mais pas individuel des fumeurs immatriculés, suivant leur situation sociale ou leur situation financière présumée. Il existe 4 groupes pour lesquels on a fixé diverses quantités maxima qui peuvent être achetées journellement par les fumeurs immatriculés.

(e) La législation en vigueur prévoit une quantité maximum d'opium préparé qui peut être possédée par un fumeur immatriculé ou qui peut être achetée par lui chaque jour. En ce qui concerne les Etats Malais non fédérés cette remarque s'applique à Johore, Kedah et Kelantan, mais pas à Perlis et Trengganu.

(f) Ce pays applique depuis 1928 des mesures pour réduire de 5 % par an les quantités d'opium allouées à chaque consommateur d'opium licé.

(g) Jusqu'en 1932, n'ont été rationnés que les fumeurs qui détenaient un permis spécial sur lequel est indiquée une ration mensuelle.

(h) Ce chiffre ne représente que les données de Johore (23 426) et de Perlis (1 070).

(i) Nombre approximatif.

(j) Il n'existe pas de système d'immatriculation, de licences ou de rationnement pour les fumeurs d'opium, sauf pour les consommateurs de « Kamshan » (opium de qualité supérieure à celle vendue par les vendeurs munis d'un permis), dont le nombre était : en 1925 : 252 ; 1926 : 168 ; 1927 : 189 ; 1928 : 199 ; 1929 : 214 ; 1930 : 7 ; 1931 : 231 ; 1932 : 181 ; 1933 : 166 ; 1934 : 135. La moyenne journalière, en décembre, des acheteurs d'opium de la région a été en 1931 : 3 512 ; en 1932 : 1 394 ; en 1933 : 252 ; en 1934 : 405.

(k) Le nombre des fumeurs a été estimé en 1921 à 200 000. Un recensement fait le 15 janvier 1930 a donné, pour la durée de 21 heures, les chiffres minimums suivants : 88 921 fumeurs (87 825 hommes et 1 096 femmes), répartis dans 907 fumeries. Le nombre des personnes autorisées à fumer en dehors de fumeries publiques a été : en 1924 : 1 399 ; 1925 : 1 186 ; 1926 : 1 163 ; 1927 : 935 ; 1928 : 434 ; 1929 : 344 ; 1930 : 309 ; 1931 : 237 ; 1932 : 187 ; 1933 : 170. Depuis le mois d'avril 1927 des licences sont délivrées aux consommateurs de « dross », dont le nombre était pour chaque année en 1927 et en 1928 de 2 580. En 1932, ce nombre était 292 et en 1933, 133. Tous les fumeurs titulaires de licences spéciales sont rationnés.

Note. — Les fumeurs du Nord-Bornéo, de Brunei, du territoire à bail du Kouan-Toung sont tous des Chinois. La majorité (au-dessus de 90 %) des fumeurs de Brunei, des Etablissements du Détroit, de Sarawak et des Etats malais fédérés est chinoise. A Formose, la majorité des fumeurs immatriculés sont des Formosans. En Indochine, on estime à 70 % la proportion des fumeurs chinois. Dans les Indes néerlandaises la majorité des fumeurs est indigène ; dans ce dernier pays, il y a également quelques fumeurs européens (3 en 1933).

(a) En 1930, 23 483 fumeurs et 14 992 smokers subjected to curative measures but not yet cured. In 1931, these figures were respectively : 21 510 and 9 720 ; in 1932 : 19 723 and 5 285.

(b) The Netherlands Indies appear both under headings I and IV because, in certain districts, smokers are registered, licensed and rationed, but in others registered only. (See Vol. I of the Report of the Commission of Enquiry into the Control of Opium-smoking in the Far East, page 80.) (Document C.635-M.254.1930.XI.)

(c) Figure given in the Report of the Commission of Enquiry into the Control of Opium-smoking in the Far East.

(d) There is a kind of general but not individual rationing of registered smokers according to their social or presumed financial standing. There are 4 groups for which are fixed varying maxima which may be purchased by a registered smoker in one day.

(e) The legislation in force provides a maximum quantity of prepared opium which may be in the possession of a registered smoker or which may be purchased by him in one day. As to the Unfederated Malay States, this applies to Johore, Kedah and Kelantan, but not to Perlis and Trengganu.

(f) This country has, since 1928, applied a policy of reducing by 5 per cent annually the quantities of opium allowed to each registered opium consumer.

(g) Up to 1932, only smokers possessing a special permit were rationed and the permit indicated the monthly ration.

(h) This figure includes only Johore (23 426) and Perlis (1 070).

(i) Approximate number of smokers.

(j) There is no registration, licensing or rationing of smokers, except consumers of « Kamshan » opium (higher-grade opium than that sold through the licensed vendors). The number of these consumers was : 1925, 252 ; 1926, 168 ; 1927, 189 ; 1928, 199 ; 1929, 214 ; 1930, 7 ; 1931, 231 ; 1932, 181 ; 1933, 166 ; 1934, 135. Daily average for December of the number of purchasers of Government opium : in 1931, 3 512 ; in 1932, 1 394 ; in 1933, 252 ; in 1934, 405.

(k) The number of smokers was in 1921 estimated at 200 000. A census taken on January 15th, 1930, gave the following minimum number of smokers during 24 hours : 88 921 smokers (87 825 men and 1 096 women) in 907 smoking establishments. The number of persons allowed to smoke outside the public smoking establishments was : 1924, 1 399 ; 1925, 1 186 ; 1926, 1 163 ; 1927, 935 ; 1928, 434 ; 1929, 344 ; 1930, 309 ; 1931, 237 ; 1932, 187 ; 1933, 170. From April 1927, licences have been issued to « dross » consumers, the number of whom was, in 1927 and 1928, 2 580 ; in 1932, 292 and in 1933, 133. All the smokers holding special licences are rationed.

Note.—All smokers in North Borneo, Brunei and Kwangtung Leased Territory, and the majority of the smokers (more than 90 per cent) in Burma, Straits Settlements, Sarawak and Federated Malay States are Chinese. In Formosa, the greater part of the registered smokers are Formosans. In Indo-China, the proportion of Chinese smokers is estimated at 70 %. In the Netherlands Indies, the majority of the smokers are members of the indigenous population. In this last country, there are some European smokers (3 in 1933).

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Note explicative.

Au point de vue statistique, les données de chaque groupe susmentionné devraient former un tableau distinct, car il n'y a pas entre elles de rapport étroit. Si le Secrétariat les fait figurer dans le même tableau, ce n'est pas en vue de donner une comparaison entre les divers groupes

This table, which is mainly a summary of the statistical data contained in Forms VI-X and Form IV of the annual reports on prepared opium, reviews the position as it was in 1934 in respect of retail shops, smoking-establishments and persons prosecuted, sentenced and acquitted, on the one hand, and in respect of dross, the quantities seized, and stocks of raw and prepared opium at the end of the year, on the other hand, in the territories in which the use of prepared opium is temporarily authorised.

From the statistical standpoint, the data shown in each of the above-mentioned groups should form a separate table, as there is no close relationship between them. The Secretariat has placed them in the same table, not for purposes of comparison of the various groups of data prepared, but as temporary authorised.

de ces données pour chaque pays, mais uniquement en vue d'éviter de répéter dans chaque tableau les mêmes noms de pays et ainsi, d'économiser de l'espace. Dans ces conditions, on est prié d'examiner groupe par groupe ces données statistiques, et non pas pays par pays dans leur ensemble.

Les points suivants doivent également être pris en considération :

a) Les chiffres représentant le nombre des débits et des fumeries dans chaque pays, figurant aux colonnes 2 à 9, ne sont pas comparables entre eux, étant donné que le montant des ventes de chaque débit et l'importance de chaque fumerie diffèrent, non seulement dans chaque territoire mais aussi dans le pays lui-même. Pour une telle comparaison, il est nécessaire de se référer aux tableaux XII et XIII, relatifs respectivement à la consommation et au nombre de fumiers d'opium préparé.

D'autre part, les sous-titres de ces colonnes — qui sont également les sous-titres des colonnes intéressées des formulaires VI et VII, concernant le nombre des débits et de fumeries — comprennent l'expression « ouverts au cours de l'année » ou « ouverts pendant l'année », expression semblant prêter à équivoque. En effet, l'interprétation donnée par une partie des pays figurant au tableau ne paraît pas être la même que celle donnée par les autres. Il en résulte que les chiffres figurant aux colonnes 2, 4, 6 et 8 relatives à la première catégorie de pays représentent, semble-t-il, le nombre de débits ou le nombre de fumeries ouvertes pendant l'année 1934, c'est-à-dire ceux existant au commencement de l'année, plus les nouveaux établissements ouverts au cours de l'année, tandis que les chiffres relatifs à la seconde catégorie de pays représentent seulement le nombre des nouveaux débits ou fumeries. Il est donc impossible de comparer ces chiffres, établis suivant une interprétation différente.

b) Pour que les données soient comparables, les prix moyens payés par les gouvernements pour l'achat du dross, indiqués en francs suisses par kilogramme (colonne 17), ont été calculés par le Secrétariat en se basant sur les données figurant au formulaire VIII des rapports annuels et conformément au cours moyen des changes de l'année envisagée. Les prix moyens exprimés en diverses unités nationales se trouvent dans le formulaire de chaque rapport.

c) Pour compléter les données en ce qui concerne les stocks de l'opium accumulés à la fin de l'année dans chaque territoire, à côté des chiffres représentant les stocks de l'opium préparé, ceux relatifs à l'opium brut figurent également au tableau (colonne 20). Ces dernières données statistiques ne sont pas extraites des formulaires du rapport annuel relatif à l'opium préparé, mais empruntées au relevé statistique annexé au rapport du Comité central au Conseil pour l'année 1934 (voir tableau I, colonne 14).

Notes relatives aux tableaux et-dessus.

(a) Les débits indiqués ne vendent que de l'opium brut.

(b) En outre, 12 licences ont été accordées à des employeurs pour la distribution de chaudron à leurs ouvriers par l'intermédiaire de leurs propres bureaux.

(c) Les débits de l'opium ne sont pas soumis à la réglementation de l'opium à certaines heures déterminées.

(d) Les débits de l'opium ne sont pas soumis à la réglementation de l'opium à certaines heures déterminées.

(e) Tous les débits d'opium sont en même temps des fumeries.

(f) Il n'y a qu'un petit nombre de débits possédant une installation spéciale pour les fumiers qui préfèrent fumer l'opium sur place.

(g) On ne possède pas de données statistiques.

(h) On ne possède pas de données statistiques.

(i) 2 228 personnes ont été condamnées pour transgression des règlements sur l'immatri-culation des fumiers d'opium. Parmi celles-ci, 1 037 ont été poursuivies parce qu'elles ne se sont pas fait immatriculer.

(j) Certaines affaires sont encore en cours.

(k) X compris des personnes condamnées et acquittées pour des infractions aux règlements sur des stupéfiants autres que l'opium ; leur nombre est relativement petit, mais inconnu.

(l) On ne possède pas de renseignements, le dross n'étant pas recueilli.

(m) Moins d'un kilogramme.

(n) Les drosses sont détruites par les fumiers munis de licences, conformément aux instructions qu'ils ont données par les fonctionnaires de la police ou cours de leur visite d'inspection.

(o) Tout le dross saisi a été détruit.

(p) Une quantité de dross n'a été achetée par le monopole de l'opium.

(q) X compris une quantité négligeable d'opium préparé soi-même. Les statistiques distinctes faisant défaut.

(r) Provenant du China et des Etats Vus.

(s) 3 137 kg. d'opium chinois et 215 kg. d'opium iranien.

(t) Opium iranien : 933 kg. ; chinois : 37 kg. ; inconnu : 31 kg.

(u) Dont 10 kg. d'opium de la Régie, 6 kg. d'opium du Monopole des Etablissements du Détroit et 401 kg. d'opium d'origine étrangère.

(v) Le Comité Central Permanent a demandé aux autorités compétentes de réexaminer les statistiques à propos d'une divergence.

(z) Le Rapport annuel indiquant un stock d'opium préparé de 24 877 kg. Toutefois, d'après le Rapport de la Commission d'enquête sur le contrôle de l'opium à fumer en Extrême-Orient (doc. C.235.M.254.1830.XI, Vol. III, page 440), le monopole de l'opium ne fabrique pas d'opium préparé, mais vend de l'opium brut aux débits pourvu d'une licence.

Le rapport annuel concernant l'opium préparé pour 1934 n'est pas encore parvenu au Secrétariat.

pour chaque pays, mais uniquement en vue d'éviter de répéter les noms de la même courtoisie. Dans ces conditions, on est prié d'examiner groupe par groupe ces données statistiques, et non pas pays par pays dans leur ensemble.

Les points suivants doivent également être pris en considération :

a) Les chiffres représentant le nombre des débits et des fumeries dans chaque pays, figurant aux colonnes 2 à 9, ne sont pas comparables entre eux, étant donné que le montant des ventes de chaque débit et l'importance de chaque fumerie diffèrent, non seulement dans chaque territoire mais aussi dans le pays lui-même. Pour une telle comparaison, il est nécessaire de se référer aux tableaux XII et XIII, relatifs respectivement à la consommation et au nombre de fumiers d'opium préparé.

D'autre part, les sous-titres de ces colonnes — qui sont également les sous-titres des colonnes intéressées des formulaires VI et VII, concernant le nombre des débits et de fumeries — comprennent l'expression « ouverts au cours de l'année » ou « ouverts pendant l'année », expression semblant prêter à équivoque. En effet, l'interprétation donnée par une partie des pays figurant au tableau ne paraît pas être la même que celle donnée par les autres. Il en résulte que les chiffres figurant aux colonnes 2, 4, 6 et 8 relatives à la première catégorie de pays représentent, semble-t-il, le nombre de débits ou le nombre de fumeries ouvertes pendant l'année 1934, c'est-à-dire ceux existant au commencement de l'année, plus les nouveaux établissements ouverts au cours de l'année, tandis que les chiffres relatifs à la seconde catégorie de pays représentent seulement le nombre des nouveaux débits ou fumeries. Il est donc impossible de comparer ces chiffres, établis suivant une interprétation différente.

b) Pour que les données soient comparables, les prix moyens payés par les gouvernements pour l'achat du dross, indiqués en francs suisses par kilogramme (colonne 17), ont été calculés par le Secrétariat en se basant sur les données figurant au formulaire VIII des rapports annuels et conformément au cours moyen des changes de l'année envisagée. Les prix moyens exprimés en diverses unités nationales se trouvent dans le formulaire de chaque rapport.

c) Pour compléter les données en ce qui concerne les stocks de l'opium accumulés à la fin de l'année dans chaque territoire, à côté des chiffres représentant les stocks de l'opium préparé, ceux relatifs à l'opium brut figurent également au tableau (colonne 20). Ces dernières données statistiques ne sont pas extraites des formulaires du rapport annuel relatif à l'opium préparé, mais empruntées au relevé statistique annexé au rapport du Comité central au Conseil pour l'année 1934 (voir tableau I, colonne 14).

Notes concernant le tableau ci-dessous.

(a) Only raw opium is sold in the opium shops.

(b) In addition, two licences issued to employers of labour for the distribution of prepared opium to their own labour force through their own office organisation.

(c) These are not ordinary retail shops but fixed centres (usually a Police Station or Customs office) where opium can be obtained at fixed hours.

(d) These are not ordinary retail shops but fixed centres (usually a Police Station or Customs office) where opium can be obtained at fixed hours.

(e) All the retail shops are at the same time smoking-establishments.

(f) Only a few shops have special accommodation for smokers who prefer to smoke opium in the shops.

(g) Statistics not available.

(h) 9 smoking-establishments were closed during the year.

(i) 2 228 persons were prosecuted and 1 037 were convicted for offences under the Registration of Opium-smokers Rules.

(j) Some cases are still being tried.

(k) Including persons sentenced and acquitted for infringement of the regulations relating to narcotic drugs other than opium ; their number is not known, but is small in proportion to the total number.

(l) Number of cases, but not of persons, prosecuted and convicted.

(m) No information available, as collection of dross does not take place.

(n) Dross is destroyed by licensed smokers under instruction by police officers during their visits of inspection.

(o) All dross seized has been destroyed.

(p) No dross was purchased by the Government Opium Monopoly.

(q) Including a negligible quantity of prepared opium seized. Separate statistics of raw and prepared opium are not kept.

(r) From China and the V. States.

(s) 3 137 kg. Chinese and 215 kg. Iranian raw opium.

(t) Iranian : 933 kg. ; Chinese : 37 kg. ; Unknown : 31 kg.

(u) 10 kg. of Régie opium, 6 kg. of Straits Settlements Monopoly Opium and 401 kg. of opium of uncertain origin.

(v) In view of a discrepancy, the Permanent Central Board has asked the competent authorities to re-examine the statistics.

(z) The annual report shows a stock of 24 877 kg. of prepared opium. According to the Report of the Commission of Enquiry into the Control of Opium Smoking in the Far East (document C.235.M.254.1830.XI, Vol. II, page 440), the opium monopoly does not manufacture opium, but sells raw opium to licensed vendors.

The annual report on prepared opium covering 1934 has not yet been received.

XV. TABLEAU SYNOPTIQUE INDIQUANT POUR L'ANNÉE 1934 LES RECETTES BRUTES DÉCOULANT DU CONTRÔLE DE LA CONSOMMATION DE L'OPIMUM PRÉPARÉ ET
XV. SYNOPTIC TABLE FOR THE YEAR 1934 SHOWING GROSS AND NET RECEIPT OF CONSUMPTION OF PREPARED OPIUM AND FROM THE

Note explicative.

Ce tableau a pour but de montrer en détail et en chiffres absolus pour chaque territoire où l'usage de l'opium préparé est temporairement autorisé, d'une part, les recettes brutes provenant du monopole de l'opium et, d'autre part, les dépenses découlant du contrôle de la consommation et de la lutte contre l'habitude de fumer l'opium, ainsi que le total des recettes nettes provenant de l'opium. Il a été établi sur la base des données fournies par les gouvernements de ces territoires dans leurs rapports annuels relatifs spécialement à l'opium préparé, sous la section V, concernant les recettes tirées de l'opium. Lesdits renseignements ont été donnés originellement en monnaie unitaire nationale de chaque territoire. En vue de donner une base commune pour comparer les chiffres de chaque territoire, le Secrétariat les a convertis en francs suisses, conformément au cours du change moyen en 1934 qui se trouve à la page 17 de l'Annuaire statistique de la Société des Nations (année 1934-35). À l'exception de celui relatif à Hong-Kong (1 \$ H.K. = 1,196 franc suisse), qui a été établi par le Service d'études économiques de la Société des Nations. Le Gouvernement du Bornéo du Nord a établi lui-même les conversions en francs suisses.

Les sous-titres du tableau ont été empruntés, avec quelques légères modifications, au modèle de compte spécial relatif à l'opium figurant dans le volume II du rapport de la Commission d'enquête sur le contrôle de l'opium à fumer en Extrême-Orient (pages 492 et 493), recommandé par la Conférence de Bangkok de 1931.

Toutefois, comme certains gouvernements ne donnent que des chiffres globaux pour les recettes ou pour les dépenses, il est impossible au Secrétariat de les faire figurer séparément dans un tableau en suivant exactement les sous-titres établis. Certains autres établissent leurs comptes en adoptant des rubriques plus détaillées; par conséquent le Secrétariat s'est vu obligé de les réclasser. Enfin, pour simplifier ce tableau, certaines rubriques particulières employées par des gouvernements ont été groupées dans les rubriques « Autres sources » ou « Divers ».

Les dépenses des services généraux relatives à l'opium préparé (colonnes 9-14) ont été établies, par la plupart des gouvernements, sur la base des évaluations d'une part des dépenses des services généraux afférents à l'opium, part estimée généralement par des pourcentages variant de 5 à 50%. Les recettes nettes de chaque pays contiennent donc un élément d'évaluation. À titre de référence, les pourcentages d'après lesquels on a calculé les parts en question ont été insérés entre parenthèses sous chaque estimation, chaque fois que ces pourcentages ont été fournis.

Pour les pourcentages des recettes nettes provenant de l'opium par rapport aux recettes générales du territoire, on est prié de consulter le tableau XVI. Les renseignements relatifs aux recettes générales ne sont pas indiqués dans ce tableau, mais se trouvent dans les rapports synoptiques.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
	Recettes brutes Gross revenue				Dépenses relatives aux achats d'opium Expenditure for purchase of opium		Dépenses du Monopoly			
Pays	Vente d'opium préparé Sales of prepared opium	Amendes et confis- cations Proceeds of fines and forfeitures	Autres sources Other revenue	Montant total (1 + 2 + 3) Total gross revenue	Opium brut Raw opium	Dross	Total (4 + 5)	Traitements Salaries and wages	Locaux Buildings	Divers Miscel- laneous
BIRMANIE (a) ÉTATS SHAN DU S (c) ÉTATS SHAN DU N. BORNÉO (NORD) BRUNÉI ÉTABL. DU DÉTROIT ÉTATS MALAIS FÉDÉRÉS ÉTATS MALAIS NON FÉDÉR. JOHORE KEDAH PERLIS (p) KELANTAN TRENAGANU FORMOSE (TAI-OUAN) (s) HONG-KONG INDÉS NÉERLANDAISES (bb) INDOCHINE KOUANG-TOUNG (territoire à bail) (hh) MACAO (kk) SARAWAK (ll) SIAM (nn)	779 841 133 762 21 214 236 13 654 032 6 625 174 2 270 662 353 200 461 601 1 931 400 794 166 23 405 340 4 205 656 1 481 641	1 993 — — 455 772 99 137 176 953 4 120	— 360 — — — 932 — 101	4 389 343 (d) 65 520 (d) 79 085 781 834 133 762 21 214 596 13 654 032 6 625 629 2 271 434 354 231 461 738 2 510 100 971 119 23 405 340 10 963 214 4 205 656 1 485 862	— (i) 36 391 4 264 529 (t) 2 587 522 (i) 1 219 522 (i) 410 200 (i) 60 097 (i) 96 021 (i) 57 712 (ce) 4 424 345 400 466	— 2 205 140 890 76 005 10 728 — 1 170 — 132 569	(e) 167 942 38 596 4 405 419 2 663 527 1 230 250 419 200 61 267 96 021 57 712 4 556 914 400 466	(f) 20 663 (f) 10 992 1 905 740 601 137 251 631 24 091 8 759 5 499 181 573 17 385	5 056 367 — — 6 770 (q) 889 — — — — 11 016	(g) 171 000 290 m) 1 081 859 — 91 274 — 758 (r) 657 (x) 80 734

- (a) Montant total des recettes tirées de la vente de l'opium brut (y compris le prix de revient), dont 2 691 000 francs (2 800 000 roupies) représentent approximativement les recettes provenant de la vente d'opium brut aux fumeurs pour être converti par eux en opium préparé. On n'a pas établi de compte spécial pour l'opium, car il n'existe pas de moyen satisfaisant permettant de déterminer le pourcentage des dépenses totales de la police, des gardes de douanes, des institutions judiciaires et fiscales, des prisons, des hôpitaux et de l'instruction publique qui devra être inscrit au débit du compte de l'opium.
- (b) Les dépenses totales au titre de l'accise pour l'exercice 1933-34 se sont élevées à 2 281 321 francs (1 949 847 roupies). Les dépenses relatives à l'opium ont été évaluées à 994 420 francs (849 932 roupies), en supposant que les dépenses relatives à l'opium et aux boissons alcooliques se répartissent respectivement dans la même proportion que les recettes provenant de ces deux sources. Toutefois, le rapport note que cette répartition ne se justifie probablement pas.
- (c) Nul Gouvernement fédéral ni l'Administration des États, ne font le commerce de l'opium préparé. Les titulaires de licences ont le droit de faire entre l'opium brut qu'ils ont fourni, pour le revendre au détail à leurs clients.
- (d) Recettes provenant de l'opium sans prélever s'il s'agit des recettes brutes ou nettes.
- (e) Chiffre global pour le coût du chandou, frais d'emballage, traitements, salaires, fournitures diverses, etc.
- (f) Y compris indemnités.
- (g) Y compris une perte de 112 757 francs (\$61 954.48) sur la vente d'opium aux Etablissements du Détroit.
- (h) Y compris 28 981 francs (\$15 923.59), versement au fonds de remplacement des recettes de l'opium.
- (i) Achat d'opium préparé.
- (j) Frais d'administration et indemnités.
- (k) Vente aux fumeurs immatriculés des Etablissements du Détroit : 16 293 410 francs (\$9 051 894.06) ; à d'autres administrations : 4 920 826 francs (\$2 783 792.18).
- (l) Frais d'administration et autres charges.
- (m) Assurance des stocks ; compte de vérifications, intérêts, dépenses diverses.
- (n) Récompenses.
- (o) Y compris 72 000 francs (\$40 000) notés sous la rubrique « Contrôle », soit des dépenses annuelles au titre des monopoles et des douanes.
- (p) Le rapport ne fournit que les chiffres des recettes nettes.
- (q) Y compris 680 francs (\$350), quote-part des constructions de l'Etat et amortissement.
- (r) Frais généraux.
- (s) Les dépenses encourues pour le contrôle de l'opium ne figurant pas sous une rubrique particulière dans le budget, le rapport note qu'il est difficile de donner des chiffres exacts de ces dépenses et que les chiffres indiqués et établis sur la base du travail effectué par les divers services ne sont que des estimations grossières.
- (t) Revenus du monopole de l'opium provenant de la vente de l'opium médicinal : 1 800 francs (2 000 yen), et de la morphine brute : 576 800 francs (641 000 yen).
- (u) Y compris 47 700 francs (53 000 yen) pour les cours de justice.
- (v) Le rapport ne contient pas de renseignements sur les recettes nettes, mais, selon les chiffres donnés par le Gouvernement japonais, le total des dépenses estimées (col. 11) dépasse le total des recettes brutes (col. 1). D'autre part, le pourcentage des recettes nettes tirées de la vente de l'opium préparé par rapport aux recettes totales du Gouvernement est pour Formose 1.5% et pour le territoire à bail de Kouang-Toung 11.8%.
- (w) Y compris les récompenses relatives à l'opium, chiffre comprenant les sommes versées à la police (70 487 francs = \$58 936).
- (x) Ce chiffre représente 50% des frais d'exploitation de trois vedettes. Cette donnée a été omise par erreur dans le rapport pour 1933.
- (y) Y compris une partie des dépenses de capital effectuées pour le nouvel hôpital.
- (z) Ce chiffre contient les frais d'entretien des prisonniers condamnés pour infractions aux lois sur l'opium : 49 106 francs (41 058.31 dollars de Hong-Kong).

ET NETTES PROVENANT DES MONOPOLES DE L'OPIUM, ET LES DÉPENSES DE LA LUTTE CONTRE L'HABITUDE DE FUMER L'OPIUM (en francs suisses).

OF THE OPIUM MONOPOLIES, AND EXPENDITURE ARISING FROM THE CONTROL CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE OPIUM-SMOKING HABIT (in Swiss francs).

Explanatory Note.

The object of this table is to show in detail and in absolute figures, for each territory in which the use of prepared opium is temporarily authorised firstly the gross receipts obtained from the opium monopoly, and secondly the expenditure involved by the control of consumption and the campaign against the opium-smoking habit, together with the total net receipts from opium. It has been drawn up on the basis of particulars furnished by the Governments of these territories in their annual reports relating particularly to prepared opium, under Section V, concerning revenue obtained from opium. This information was originally given in the national currency of each territory. With a view to providing a common basis of comparison for the figures of each territory, the Secretariat has converted them into Swiss francs at the average rate of exchange for 1934, which is to be found on page 17 of the Statistical Year-Book of the League of Nations (year 1934-35), with the exception of that relating to Hong-Kong (1 H.K. \$ = 1.196 Swiss franc), which was fixed by the Economic Intelligence Service at the League of Nations. The conversions into Swiss francs for North Borneo were established by the Government itself. The sub-headings of the table have been taken, with some slight modifications, from the model special account relating to opium contained in Volume II of the Report by the Commission of Enquiry into the Control of Opium-Smoking in the Far East (pages 492 and 493), recommended by the Bangkok Conference of 1931.

Certain Governments, however, have furnished only global figures concerning income or expenditure. It is therefore impossible for the Secretariat to insert such figures separately in a table containing exactly the sub-headings of the special model. Other countries have drawn up their special accounts with even more detailed headings; in these cases the Secretariat has been obliged to change the classification. In order to simplify the table, certain special headings used by Governments have been grouped under the headings "Other revenue" or "Miscellaneous".

The expenditure of the general services relating to prepared opium (columns 9-14) has been drawn up by most Governments on the basis of estimates of a portion of the expenditure of the general services relating to opium; this portion is generally reckoned in percentages varying from 5 to 50 per cent. The net receipts for each country therefore contain an estimated element. For purposes of reference, the percentages according to which the portions in question have been calculated are inserted in brackets under each estimate, whenever such percentages have been supplied.

With regard to the percentages of net receipts from opium, as compared with the general receipts of the territory, Table XVI should be consulted. The information relating to general receipts is not shown in this table but is to be found in the annual reports.

manopole xpenses	9	10	11	12	13	14	C	II	III	
	Dépenses relatives aux services généraux relatifs à l'opium préparé Expenses of the general services chargeable to prepared opium							Dépenses totales (A + B + C) Total expenses	Recettes nettes (I - II) Net revenues	Countries
Total (de 6 à 8) (6 to 6)	Services de répression, y compris la douane Services for the suppression of the illicit traffic including Customs	Service de police Police services	Hôpitaux et dispensaires Hospitals and dispensaries	Traitement des opiomaneques Treatment of addicts	Prisons	Propagande Propaganda	Total (de 9 à 14) (9 to 14)			
(h) 226 600 11 649 2 987 599 601 137	18 727 n) 25 148	—	—	—	1 228	—	19 955	(b) 994 420 414 497 50 245 7 410 166 3 264 664	3 394 923 (d) (d) 367 337 83 517 13 796 430 10 389 368	BURMA (a) SOUTHERN SHAN STATES (c) NORTHERN SHAN STATES BORNEO (NORTH) BRUNEI STRAITS SETTLEMENTS MALAY STATES (Fed.) MALAY STATES (Unifed.) JOHORE
342 905 102 861	108 000 1 800	153 817 28 573 (3.3 %)	35 370 15 678 (2 %)	—	24 284 (10 %) 3 571 (2.5 %)	—	321 471 49 622	1 094 626 571 603	4 731 003 1 699 751	KEDAH
10 406 6 156	4 543 11 617 (5 %) (10 %)	7 448 11 731 (2.5 %)	2 704 (1 %)	—	941 (2 %) 1 490 (5 %)	—	15 636 24 638	87 309 127 015	207 815 260 922 334 723	PERLIS (p) KELANTAN TRENGGANU
502 200 262 307	32 400 g) 24 370	1 924 200 167 921 (5 %)	—	25 200 2 685	(u) 92 700 (aa) 287 547	—	2 074 500 490 252	2 576 700 810 271	(v) 160 848	FORMOSA (TAIWAN) (s) HONG-KONG
d) 2 152 607	927 142	—	(z) 7 729	(ee) 20 235	—	(//) 947 377	7 656 898	15 748 442 (gg)	—	NETHERLANDS INDIES (bb) INDO-CHINA KWANTUNG (Leased Territory) (hh) MACAO (kk) SARAWAK (ll) SIAM (nn)
1 909 844 28 901	3 762 499	21 370	—	(//) 456 290	(mm) 70 593	4 240 159	6 150 603	985 992	—	—

(a) The total receipts derived from the sale of raw opium (including cost price), of which 2 691 000 francs (2 300 000 rupees) represent approximately the receipts from the sale of raw opium to smokers for conversion by them into prepared opium. No special account has been prepared for opium, there being no satisfactory means of determining the percentage of the total expenditure for police, Customs preventive staff, legal and fiscal institutions, prisons, hospitals and public education which is chargeable to the account of opium.

(b) The total expenditure in respect of excise for the financial year 1933-34 amounted to 2 281 321 francs (1 949 847 rupees). The expenditure in respect of opium was estimated at 994 420 francs (849 932 rupees), on the assumption that the proportion of expenditure in respect of opium and alcoholic beverages respectively was the same as that of the receipts from these two sources. The report notes, however, that this assumption is probably not justified.

(c) Neither the Federal Government nor the Administration of the States carries on trade in prepared opium. Licence-holders have the right to hold opium supplied to them for retail sale to their customers.

(d) Receipts from opium, without any indication as to whether they are gross or net.

(e) Aggregate figure for cost of chandu, packing, salaries, wages, various supplies, etc.

(f) Including compensation.

(g) Including a loss of 112 757 francs (\$61 954.48) on sale of opium to Straits Settlements.

(h) Including 28 981 francs (\$15 923.59) paid to the replacement fund of opium receipts.

(i) Purchase of prepared opium.

(j) Overhead expenditure and compensation.

(k) Sale of prepared opium to registered smokers in the Straits Settlements: 16 293 410 francs (\$9 051 894.06); to other administrations: 4 920 826 francs 783 792.18).

(l) Cost of administration staff and other charges.

(m) Insurance on stocks; audit fees; interest charges; miscellaneous expenses.

(n) Payments on account of rewards.

(o) Including 72 000 francs (\$40 000) noted under the heading "control", as annual expenditure for monopolies and Customs.

(p) The report only gives figures for net receipts.

(q) Including 830 francs (\$350) representing the portion for State buildings and amortisation.

(r) General expenditure.

(s) Expenditure incurred for opium control does not appear under a separate heading in the budget; the report explains that it is difficult to give exact figures of this expenditure and that the figures shown, which are based on the work carried out by the various departments, are merely rough estimates.

(t) Revenue of the opium monopoly derived from sale of medicinal opium, 1 800 francs (2 000 yen), and from sale of crude morphine, 576 900 francs (641 000 yen).

(u) Including 47 700 francs (53 000 yen) for Courts of Justice.

(v) The report contains no particulars of net receipts, but, according to the figures supplied by the Japanese Government, the total estimated expenditure (column II) exceeds the total gross receipts (column I). Moreover, the percentage of net receipts from sales of prepared opium as compared with general Government receipts is, for Formosa, 1.5 %, and, for Kwantung (Leased Territory), 11.8 %.

(w) Including 149 545 francs (125 037.53 Hong-Kong dollars) representing the total value of opium seized and used.

(x) Including rewards in respect of opium; this figure includes amounts paid to the police (70 487 francs = \$58 935).

(y) This figure represents 50 % of the running expenses of three revenue launches. This item was inadvertently omitted from the 1933 report.

(z) Including part of the capital expenditure on the new hospital.

(aa) This figure includes cost of maintenance of opium prisoners: 49 106 francs (41 058.34 Hong-Kong dollars) and 21 % of the general expenditure of Prisons Department.

(bb) This figure does not include costs of internal government, police (except for special searches for opium), Customs, health, etc.

XVI. TABLEAU SYNOPTIQUE INDIQUANT LE POURCENTAGE DES RECETTES NETTES PROVENANT DE L'OPIMUM PRÉPARÉ, PAR RAPPORT AUX RECETTES GÉNÉRALES DU PAYS, POUR LES ANNÉES 1925-1934 DANS LES PAYS QUI ENVOIENT DES RELEVÉS

XVI. SYNOPTIC TABLE SHOWING FOR THE PERIOD 1925-1934 THE PERCENTAGE OF NET REVENUE OBTAINED FROM PREPARED OPIUM IN RELATION TO THE TOTAL REVENUE OF THE COUNTRY IN THOSE COUNTRIES WHICH MAKE RETURNS

Note explicative.

Le pourcentage figurant au tableau pour chaque pays indiqué représente le rapport entre les recettes provenant de l'opium préparé et les recettes générales des pays. La comparaison entre les pourcentages des divers pays intéressés pour une année quelconque permettra de juger de l'importance relative desdites recettes de chaque pays par rapport aux autres pays.

Il n'est pas inutile de souligner que les pourcentages en question ont été calculés par rapport aux recettes générales de chaque pays. L'augmentation ou la diminution du pourcentage ne signifie pas nécessairement l'augmentation ou la diminution des chiffres absolus des recettes provenant de l'opium préparé d'une année à l'autre.

Explanatory Note.

The percentage given in the table for each country indicates the amount of revenue from prepared opium in relation to the general revenue of the country. A comparison between the percentages of the various countries concerned for any year gives the relative amount of the revenue in question for each country in comparison with other countries.

It should perhaps be pointed out that the percentages in question are calculated in relation to the general revenue of each country. An increase or decrease in this percentage does not necessarily imply an increase or decrease in the absolute figures of revenue from prepared opium for one year as compared with another.

1 Pays Countries	2 1925	3 1926	4 1927	5 1928	6 1929	7 1930	8 1931	9 1932	10 1933	11 1934
BIRMANIE (a) BURMA (a)	% 2.86	% 3.44	% 2.93	% 3.14	% 2.54	% 3.02	% 2.00	% 2.69	% 2.82	% 2.79
BORNÉO (NORD-) NORTH BORNEO	24.40	22.70	21.20	19.20	16.71	14.40	11.22	10.31	8.61	7.20
BRUNEI	20.03	19.29	20.07	21.60	19.51	13.50	14.50	11.85	9.19	7.19
CEYLAN CEYLON	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.02
ETABLISSEMENTS DU DÉTROIT STRAITS SETTLEMENTS	23.30	30.50	34.00	32.30	15.10	23.00	18.6	13.16	19.00	22.38
ETATS MALAIS FÉDÉRÉS FEDERATED MALAY STATES	13.40	14.60	13.40	12.30	14.00	13.00	10.68	8.22	7.44	8.22
ETATS MALAIS NON FÉDÉRÉS UNFEDERATED MALAY STATES										
Johore	30.00	28.00	27.00	23.00	23.00	21.02	16.26	14.47	16.06	15.93
Kedah	32.22	25.00	27.90	27.90	26.78	23.83	18.84	15.69	14.77	14.13
Perlis	39.04	32.00	36.29	29.90	30.15	29.05	19.21	18.70	18.88	18.98
Kelantan	20.00	14.50	12.10	16.90	16.80	21.40	13.20	9.20	6.37	7
Trengganu	22.20	25.70	21.40	20.50	17.70	18.63	14.30	11.52	10.73	10.04
FORMOSE (Taï-Ouan) FORMOSA (Taiwan)	1.05	3.42	3.52	2.72	2.04	3.00	2.86	2.34	1.80	1.50
HONG-KONG	11.30	10.20	11.60	11.00	8.32	7.23	6.55	5.01	0.77	0.45
INDE FRANÇAISE FRENCH INDIA	?	?	?	?	?	?	0.03	0.03	N.R.	
INDES NÉERLANDAISES NETHERLANDS INDIES	5.81	5.36	4.83	4.91	5.27	6.13	4.23	4.40	1.85	1.67
INDOCHINE INDO-CHINA	9.20	6.29	6.67	5.18	4.70	?	?	?	?	9.14
KOUAN-TOUNG (Territoire à bail) KWANTUNG (Leased Territory)	8.90	8.40	7.00	6.40	3.50	8.00	7.74	10.00	(b)	11.84
MACAO	35.42	32.04	27.08	22.16	25.00	25.00	18.46	20.18	N.R.	
SARAWAK	17.86	16.26	18.76	15.56	13.90	11.75	10.98	9.02	11.59	11.36
SIAM	18.24	16.68	15.48	15.20	15.35	14.06	11.63	10.97	6.88	N.R.

(a) Les rapports du Gouvernement de Birmanie donnent des renseignements statistiques relatifs aux recettes brutes et aux recettes provenant de l'opium préparé des Etats Shan du Nord et du Sud. Les pourcentages calculés d'après ces données sont respectivement de 8,17 et de 2,42 % en 1933, de 7,91 et 3,60 % pour 1934, mais on ne voit pas clairement si les chiffres d'après lesquels le Secréariat a calculé lesdits pourcentages représentent les recettes nettes provenant de l'opium préparé.

(b) Ce chiffre ne pourra être fourni par les autorités qu'après l'achèvement du rapport annuel concernant les finances.

(a) The reports by the Government of Burma contain statistical information regarding the gross revenue and the revenue obtained from prepared opium of the Northern and Southern Shan States. The percentages calculated on the basis of these figures are respectively 8.17 and 2.42 % in 1933; 7.91 and 3.60 % in 1934. It is, however, not clear whether the figures on which the Secretariat's calculations are based represent the net revenue obtained from prepared opium.

(b) This figure cannot be supplied by the authorities until the completion of the annual financial report.

